

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 31st December, 1892.*—No rain except in parts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, where, however, it was below expected average of the week. The deficiency during the last two months in the southern half of Presidency ranges from four inches in Coimbatore, to eight in Madura and Tinnevelly, and to over thirteen in Tanjore and Chingleput; the actual fall being only from one-fourth to one-fifth of expected average. Rain has slightly improved standing crops where it has fallen and allowed continuance of sowings in parts of Tinnevelly, but standing crops are withering over large areas, and supplies for irrigation are scanty or exhausted except under river channels. Harvest proceeding favourably in Circars and Deccan; harvest of early sown crops in south poor; on west coast harvest prospects good. Pasture and fodder generally available, though growing scanty in parts of southern districts. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices generally stationary, but rather easier in Chingleput, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th January, 1893.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind and five districts of the Presidency Proper. Crops injured by blight, locusts or other insects in parts of Karachi, and by blight in parts of Satara. Jowari (*Sorghum vulgare*) diseased in parts of Poona, damaged by unfavourable winds in parts of Bijapur and by late excessive rain in Sholapur. *Tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) in parts of Bijapur and exotic cotton in parts of Dharwar blighted. Standing crops otherwise good. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops nearly completed except in a few districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 31st December, 1892.*—There has been no rain in the Province, and the weather was fine throughout the week. The winter rice harvest is nearly finished, and the reports as to outturn continue satisfactory except, as previously stated, in parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, and Hooghly, and in a limited tract in the south of Shahabad. The spring crops are doing well, but some rain would be beneficial in parts of Bihár and Chota Nagpur. The poppy and tobacco crops are promising. Potatoes and pulses are being gathered with good outturn, and the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Prices of rice remain almost stationary. Cattle are in good condition, and the supplies of fodder and water are plentiful.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th January, 1893.*—Weather generally cloudy, and showers have fallen in most places, but more rain would be beneficial for the crops. Prospects have improved. Irrigation of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane continues. Poppy crops promising. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th January, 1893.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Dera Ismail Khan. Sugarcane pressing still going on in one district. Sowing of spring crops nearly completed: they are being irrigated. Weeding commenced in Jullundur. Condition and prospects of crops are generally good, but only average in Rawalpindi. Recent rain has much benefited the standing crops. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except Peshawar and part of Dera Ismail Khan. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices rising in three districts, falling in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th January, 1893.*—Over an inch of rain has fallen in Saugor, and smaller quantities in most of the other districts. Winter crops damaged by hail in Khandwa and by insects in Hoshangabad and Betul, otherwise prospects continue favourable. Prices falling in Raipur.

Burma.—*For week ending 31st December, 1892.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping nearly finished. Prospects everywhere favourable except in Thayetmyo. UPPER BURMA: Reaping of wet-weather paddy in progress and completed in some districts. Ploughing for dry-weather crops continues. Crop prospects unchanged. An eight-anna crop of jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) is expected in the Mahlaing subdivision of the Meiktila district. The price of paddy has declined considerably in Bassein, Toungoo, Mandalay, and Myingyan, slightly in Prome, Henzada, Thayetmyo, Bhamo, and Pakokku, and largely in the Upper Chindwin and Minbu, while it has risen in Tavoy and the southern Shan States. Numbers on relief works: Meiktila, 1,031.

Assam.—*For week ending 3rd January, 1893.*—Weather dry. Reaping of winter paddy continues. Crop prospects generally good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th January, 1893.*—BERAR: Weather cloudy and warm. Cotton-picking and reaping of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in progress. Spring crops in good condition. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Sowing of hot-weather crops in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prices: wheat 9, coarse rice 9½, white juar 14¼, yellow juar 18¾, [illegible] 10½ seers per current rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th January, 1893.*—MYSORE: Crops and prospects generally good. Prices risen in Bangalore, and fallen in the Kolar, Tumkur, and Mysore districts.

COORG: Reaping of rice and picking of coffee in progress. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th January, 1893.*—Rainfall over one inch in Partabgurh and Jhallawar, near one inch in Kherwara, Kotah, and Bhurtpore, and less than half an inch elsewhere, except Sirohee and Bickaneer. Severe hail-storm in Kherwara. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good. Autumn crop has not been good in part of Ajmere. Harvest prospects generally favourable. Spring crop prospects good generally over area cultivated, but area restricted owing to fever epidemic in Ajmere. Young wheat and barley crops damaged by insects in parts of Kekri. Cotton seriously damaged in Ajmere and slightly in Kishengurh by cold winds and frost. Condition of cattle good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in five States, rising in four, falling in five, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th January, 1893.*—There has been rain throughout Central India during the week, heavy in Bhopawar and Western Malwa. More rain is needed in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Condition of standing crops generally good in all parts. Condition of agricultural stock good except in part of Narsingarh. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices steady but high. Condition of opium generally good.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th December, 1892.*—No rain; weather cloudy and foggy. Prospects of crop good and rain wanted. Price stationary.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	WEEK ENDING 24TH DECEMBER 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 26th December 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 24th December 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,36,550	573	1,639	9,60,451	586	3,62,20,884	3,54,30,668	...	7,90,216
Bengal-Nagpur	150	831	1,50,432	181	831	1,28,658	155	42,51,271	38,84,321	...	3,66,950
Indian Midland	127	752	1,03,527	138	752	1,01,438	135	34,39,995	34,75,633	36,538	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,11,294	246	1,674	4,34,000	259	1,53,93,333	1,55,65,485	1,72,152	...
South Indian	150	901	1,25,595	139	1,106	1,61,191	146	52,52,876	56,36,783	3,83,907	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	1,03,994	100	1,044	95,862	92	34,72,619	31,99,787	...	2,72,832
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	739	91,256	123	755	93,080	123	35,38,495	37,30,401	1,91,906	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	12,779	64	199	14,932	75	3,65,487	4,59,909	94,422	...
TOTAL	250	7,772	19,35,427	249	8,000	19,89,612	249	7,19,34,060	7,13,82,987	...	5,51,073
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	6,62,109	276	2,511	5,50,053	219	2,45,86,216	1,79,79,924	...	66,06,292
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,68,544	244	692	1,70,758	247	61,88,954	59,56,868	...	2,32,086
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,52,454	325	777	2,46,170	317	89,51,454	89,18,474	...	32,980
Bengal Central (*d*)	114	125	14,266	114	125	15,080	121	5,58,347	5,58,260	...	87
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	1,01,679	167	715	1,14,693	160	38,43,528	45,77,147	7,33,619	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,104	39	28	915	33	49,953	52,582	2,629	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	393	49	8	611	76	12,859	12,690	...	169
TOTAL	251	4,634	12,00,549	[illegible]	4,856	10,98,280	226	4,41,91,311	3,80,55,945	...	61,35,366
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	8,73,289	585	1,490	[illegible]	611	3,12,15,591	2,70,48,844	...	41,66,747
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	[illegible]	[illegible]	594	461	[illegible]	529	1,01,26,258	1,00,90,849	...	35,409
Madras	216	[illegible]	1,73,686	207	840	[illegible]	239	69,08,257	68,21,130	...	87,127
TOTAL	468	2,798	13,20,614	473	2,791	13,54,443	485	4,82,50,106	4,39,60,823	...	42,89,283
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,199	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44,44,335	284	16,43,75,477	15,33,99,755	...	1,09,75,722
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	[illegible]	14,050	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,292	125	8,03,805	7,95,203	...	8,602
Tárakeshwar	258	[illegible]	4,253	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,556	207	2,09,449	2,04,859	...	4,590
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	5,417	81	67	4,784	71	2,98,461	3,33,015	34,554	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	6,028	77	78	5,475	70	3,76,010	3,74,950	...	1,060
TOTAL	135	329	29,748	90	329	[illegible]	107	16,87,725	17,08,027	20,302	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	51,338	146	354	60,107	170	20,11,430	19,33,923	...	77,507
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,023	79	13	910	70	46,373	45,428	...	945
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	26,521	85	331	35,076	106	10,05,362	10,59,170	53,808	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	4,528	49	93	5,730	62	1,49,256	1,83,761	34,505	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,712	59	29	1,427	49	(*g*) 57,354	65,086	7,722	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,902	40	72	3,720	52	1,47,233	1,73,694	26,461	...
TOTAL	107	872	88,524	102	892	1,06,970	120	34,17,018	34,61,062	44,044	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,987	102	108	9,013	83	4,63,895	3,53,073	...	1,10,822
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	26,412	79	334	30,284	91	10,36,593	11,57,875	1,21,282	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	25,153	86	291	14,550	50	4,86,032	6,57,974	1,71,942	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,603	49	94	5,763	61	2,33,751	2,30,563	...	3,188
TOTAL	76	719	56,168	78	719	50,597	70	17,56,376	20,46,412	2,90,036	..
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,227	46,42,017	269	17,695	46,44,022	262	17,17,00,491	16,09,68,329	...	1,07,32,162

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 26th December 189[illegible].

CALCUTTA,
[illegible]*nuary, 1893.*

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst., C.E.*,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of October, 1892, and from 1st January, 1892, to 31st October, 1892, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1890 and 1891.

Articles and whence exported.	Total of month. Calcutta. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Bombay Town. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Karachi. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Total. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Total from January 1st, including total of month. Calcutta. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Bombay Town. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Karachi. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Total. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Articles and whence exported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
COTTON, RAW—																									COTTON, RAW—
Madras	...	...	...	2,944	475	3,643	...	...	...	2,944	475	3,643	...	...	...	16,024	20,524	17,602	...	...	...	16,024	20,524	17,602	Madras
Bombay	...	...	...	39,866	37,265	14,178	...	...	...	39,866	37,265	14,178	7	6	...	36,93,897	34,45,978	37,51,226	...	...	...	36,93,904	34,45,984	37,51,226	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,79,624*	3,29,483†	2,08,438	2,79,624	3,29,483	2,08,438	Sindh.
Bengal	3,395	1,792	5,031	...	...	...	3,242*	9,224	1,493	3,395	1,792	5,031	78,386	44,265	87,341	...	18	10	...	...	...	78,386	44,283	87,351	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	13,881	19,828	15,521	...	1,327	2,837	...	...	...	13,881	21,155	18,358	4,72,953	2,53,399	2,53,899	3,34,633	4,01,504	1,71,122	126	1	...	8,07,712	6,54,904	4,25,021	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	259	...	...	...	...	10*	396	312	10	655	312	72,205	16,742	237	92,311	68,483	1,837	1,04,363*	47,138†	12,927	2,68,879	1,26,363	15,001	Punjab.
Cent. Provs.	...	745	...	25	1,095	139	...	...	...	25	1,840	139	1	5,403	14,241	70,435	1,06,905	74,351	...	...	...	70,436	1,12,398	88,592	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	3,856	2,668	1,639	...	...	...	3,856	2,668	1,639	...	10,451	10,351	16,48,099	16,52,216	14,51,509	...	...	...	16,48,099	16,62,667	14,61,860	Berar.
Assam	245	59	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	59	567	20,951	3,809	16,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,951	3,809	16,276	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	3,083	7,540	3,164	...	...	...	3,083	7,540	3,164	1,02,132	31,797	9,051	8,41,459	10,61,517	7,29,789	...	...	...	9,43,591	10,93,314	7,38,840	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	8,056	178	1,004	...	...	...	8,056	178	1,004	...	...	...	55,043	33,328	20,827	...	...	...	55,043	33,328	20,827	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	23	12	...	...	...	...	23	12	...	Mysore.
TOTAL	17,521	22,683	21,119	57,830	50,560	26,604	3,252	9,620	1,805	78,603	82,863	49,528	7,46,635	3,65,872	3,91,396	67,51,924	67,84,575	62,18,273	3,84,113	3,76,622	2,21,365	78,82,672	75,27,069	68,31,034	TOTAL.
WHEAT—																									WHEAT—
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	63,984	1,81,511	1,18,596	...	...	...	63,984	1,81,511	1,18,596	...	5	...	9,07,519	24,70,304	12,82,285	...	...	...	9,07,519	24,70,309	12,82,285	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,51,845*	3,81,245	2,50,836	6,51,845	3,81,245	2,50,836	...	...	...	...	21	...	32,50,244*	43,29,318†	14,93,426	32,50,244	43,29,318	14,93,426	Sindh.
Bengal	1,41,401	2,07,941	78,207	...	...	...	...	...	3,959	1,41,401	2,07,941	78,207	19,73,000	26,11,041	14,04,466	...	24	1	...	...	...	19,73,111	26,11,065	14,04,466	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	44,331	2,05,652	1,46,285	5,098	4,59,178	1,27,407	...	...	77,438	49,429	6,64,830	2,73,651	10,01,305	38,18,392	46,52,500	1,54,986	27,22,355	28,51,674	...	2,812	5,312	11,56,491	65,43,559	75,09,486	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	35,740	12,008	7,903	8,316	2,91,814	79,207	5,23,920*	14,17,547	...	5,67,976	17,21,369	1,64,633	97,485	2,27,830	1,08,550	2,94,214	19,70,832	10,75,120	42,79,981*	84,39,500†	43,66,003	46,71,660	1,06,38,162	55,49,673	Punjab.
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	2,54,606	3,17,520	2,50,407	...	...	...	2,54,606	3,17,520	2,50,407	53,669	66,299	16,911	41,17,346	73,76,[illegible]	50,52,083	...	...	...	41,70,415	74,42,405	50,68,994	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	10,110	99,083	15,509	...	...	...	10,110	[illegible]	15,509	200	735	...	2,01,105	6,07,594	4,35,014	...	...	...	2,01,305	6,08,329	4,35,014	Berar.
Assam	...	...	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	...	367	991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	991	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	...	660	1,280	24,697	39,609	72,529	...	...	...	24,697	40,269	73,809	1	6,462	15,904	7,08,614	10,09,112	12,42,214	...	...	...	7,08,615	10,15,574	12,58,118	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,035	2	...	...	...	...	3,035	2	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL	2,21,472	4,26,261	2,34,213	3,66,811	13,88,715	6,63,745	11,75,765	17,98,792	3,32,228	17,64,048	36,13,768	12,30,186	31,25,330	67,31,131	61,99,321	63,83,805	1,61,59,362	1,19,38,393	75,30,225	1,27,71,630	58,64,741	1,70,39,360	3,56,62,123	2,40,02,455	TOTAL.
LINSEED—																									LINSEED—
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	1,515	...	...	...	...	...	1,515	...	...	...	5,978	1,518	4,032	...	...	...	5,978	1,518	4,032	Madras.
Bombay	...	3	...	45,741	54,862	53,613	...	...	...	45,741	54,865	53,613	...	...	3	488	5,54,526	10,58,315	10,03,891	...	...	5,54,526	10,58,318	10,04,379	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	Sindh.
Bengal	3,23,148	4,35,433	1,73,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,23,148	4,35,433	1,73,823	41,54,524	51,38,046	25,29,846	...	1,161	18	...	...	...	41,54,524	51,39,207	25,29,864	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	30,720	1,98,585	42,846	1,[illegible]73	5,834	39,767	...	...	...	52,793	2,04,419	82,613	11,10,640	27,99,686	25,62,073	47,734	3,04,882	1,57,538	191	...	...	11,58,565	31,04,568	27,19,611	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	...	...	...	542	...	...	...	61	...	542	61	...	297	6,160	...	876	1,841	612*	844‡	121	612	2,017	8,122	Punjab.
Cent. Provs.	3,839	15,271	689	41,346	44,972	26,993	...	...	...	45,[illegible]	[illegible],243	27,6[illegible]	69,871	1,21,604	2,88,632	9,65,614	18,84,931	11,24,638	...	...	...	10,35,485	20,06,535	14,13,270	Cent. Provs.
Berar	[illegible]	...	...	52,279	36,349	35,417	...	...	...	52,279	36,349	35,[illegible]	...	...	533	4,50,234	10,80,218	10,82,613	...	...	...	4,50,234	10,80,218	10,83,146	Berar.
Assam	4,150	...	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,150	...	1,28[illegible]	11,10,928	75,142	34,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,928	75,142	34,714	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	2,058	18,841	673	11,116	13,496	11,758	...	...	...	13,174	32,337	12,431	1,21,767	1,91,422	1,93,811	4,82,829	10,05,318	9,62,805	...	...	...	6,04,596	11,96,740	11,56,616	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	8,224	6,095	7,336	...	...	...	8,224	6,095	7,336	...	...	...	3,26,154	5,78,969	4,62,170	...	...	...	3,26,154	5,78,969	4,62,170	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	Mysore.
TOTAL	3,83,915	6,68,133	2,19,311	1,60,779	1,62,150	1,76,402	...	...	61	5,44,694	8,30,283	3,95,774	55,67,730	83,26,200	56,16,457	28,33,069	59,16,188	47,99,549	803	844	128	84,01,602	1,42,43,232	1,04,15,934	TOTAL.
INDIGO—																									INDIGO—
Madras	...	...	...		178	504		...	...	...	178	504	...	...	...		683	1,120		...	...	...	683	1,120	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...		275	472		...	...	...	275	472	...	...	...		503	1,210		...	...	...	503	1,210	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...		...	...		417	918	...	417	918	...	...	...		...	117		3,458‡	5,965	...	3,458	6,082	Sindh.
Bengal	89	152	29		...	...		...	...	89	152	29	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	7,664	2,261	8,128	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	3,849	403	2,856		8	17		...	5,849	411	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	7,339	2,179	6,770		86	63		...	...	7,339	2,265	6,833	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	14	...	...		7	...		1,948	1,366	14	1,955	[illegible]	27	1,051	9		72	5		4,025‡	4,308	27	5,148	4,322	Punjab.
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...		2	...		...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10		484	3		...	...	...	484	13	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
Assam	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	23	...	...		...	9		...	23	...	...	...	23	...	...		221	699		...	...	23	221	699	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		110	1		...	...	...	110	1	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL	5,975	555	2,885		470	1,002		2,365	2,284	5,975	3,390	[illegible]	15,053	5,491	14,917		2,159	3,218		7,483	10,273	15,053	15,133	28,408	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

† Includes river traffic for August, September, and October only, the statistics of river traffic for the seven months, January to July, 1891, not being available.

‡ Includes river traffic for August, September, and October only, the statistics for the previous 7 months of 1891 not being available.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 18 and 21 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports from April, 1891, the figures from January to March, 1891, not being available.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 5th January, 1893.

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

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 31st, 1892.

During the first portion of the week under review, the weather remained quiet throughout the Indian region. Pressure was high in the north—more particularly on the 28th—and low over Malabar, Ceylon and the south of the Bay, and the winds were anti-cyclonic. The weather was generally very fine, though on the 25th and 26th some showers occurred in the extreme south, and on the 27th over the Central Provinces. On the 29th a rapid barometric fall occurred over the Indus valley, and on the 30th a considerable depression was shown over Rajputana with its centre near Bikanir. It had occasioned a well-marked cyclonic circulation of the wind over North-Western India and given rain to a large number of stations. On the 31st the barometer was rising with great rapidity over North-Western India, and the depression which had moved eastward had almost filled up. Rain, in many cases heavy, was reported from the North-Western Province and the Panjab, and snow from the hill stations.

The chart of the 25th showed a general but slight rise of pressure—a large area of high readings overlay Northern and Central India, while readings were low off the west coast of the Peninsula and over the south of the Bay. The wind directions were fairly normal and the force generally moderate or light. The weather was generally fine, though cloudy in the north-west, but rain had fallen in the extreme south. Negapatam had received over 2 inches and Tinnevelly, Wellington, Trevandrum, and Cochin light showers. On the 26th the barometer had begun to fall slowly, but the general conditions were unchanged. Calms prevailed over a large part of Northern India, but elsewhere the winds were practi-

cally unchanged. Showers of rain were reported from Wellington, Trevandrum, Cuddalore, and Negapatam, and of snow from Srinagar, but elsewhere the weather remained fine. The reports of the 27th showed that the barometer was changing by small amounts and the general distribution was practically unaltered. Calms prevailed over a large part of Northern India, northerly winds over the Bay area, and easterly winds in Western and Central India. Showers of rain have fallen at several central stations and of snow at Chaman and Srinagar, but the rain had ceased in the south of the Peninsula, and the weather was fine generally. On the 28th the barometer was rising almost everywhere, but the change was much greater over North-Western India than in the south, so that that the pressure difference had increased considerably and gradients were steep. Northerly winds had appeared over a large part of Northern India, but in other parts of the Indian region the changes in the wind direction were small. The force was, however, inclined to rise. A few scattered showers were reported from the central parts of the country and had commenced at Quetta. On the 29th pressure was decreasing, except at a few places in Bombay. The fall was rapid over the Indus valley, and gradients were steep between Jacobabad and Karachi. Strong winds were reported from Lower Sind and from Chaman, and there was every sign of the appearance of a depression over North-Western India. Calms prevailed over the Punjab, north-westerly winds down the Gangetic plain, northerly winds over the Bay and south-easterly winds over the west of the Peninsula. Light rain was falling at Quetta, Chaman and Cuddalore, and the sky was very cloudy over North-Western India. On the 30th pressure was falling rapidly over North-Western India and changing irregularly elsewhere. The high pressure area, which had hitherto been shown over North-Western India, had been transferred eastward, and a well marked and moderately deep depression had appeared over Rajputana. The centre of the depression lay near Bikanir. Strongish cyclonic winds prevailed around the disturbance, but at Chaman the force had decreased. Rain was falling over Baluchistan, Sind, Katthiawar and parts of Rajputana, Central India, and the Punjab, but the amounts were nowhere large. On the 31st pressure was increasing almost everywhere, and the depression which had advanced eastward to the neighbourhood of Bahoraich had almost filled up. A high pressure area was re-established over North-Western India, and the general distribution was similar to that prevailing at the commencement of the week. The wind was still strong at Murree, but the cyclonic circulation over North-Western India had disappeared. Rain had fallen over the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and at some stations in Central India and Rajputana, and snow was reported from the hills. Rawal Pindi received 2·44 inches and other stations in the north of the Punjab amounts exceeding 1 inch.

Temperature.—The variations of temperature above and below the normal average have been considerable over a large part of the Indian region, but the final result for the whole week for the whole of India was only an excess of 0°·4. The following tables show the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−3·6	−3·7	−3·9	−3·1	−3·7	−4·3	−4·8	−3·9
Bengal and Assam	0	−1·3	−1·5	−1·1	−0·3	+0·6	+1·6	−0·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−2·4	−1·7	+0·5	+1·9	+3·1	+3·7	+3·5	+1·2
Punjab	−0·9	−1·3	−0·4	+0·3	+2·3	+3·3	−1·2	+0·3
Bombay	+0·2	+0·9	+0·6	−0·1	+1·5	+1·2	+0·1	+0·6
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·4	+2·5	+3·9	+2·6	+1·5	+2·1	+2·5	+2·4
Central India and Guzerat	−0·6	+0·2	+1·2	+1·2	+2·8	+2·5	+0·9	+1·2
Sind and Rajputana	+0·9	−0·4	+0·9	+2·0	+5·1	+1·9	−2·2	+1·2
Madras	−0·6	+1·3	+0·7	+0·2	+0·4	+0·8	+1·6	+0·8
Mean for whole India	−0·5	−0·4	+0·2	+0·4	+1·4	+1·3	+0·2	+0·4

In Burma there was a large and steady deficiency throughout the week; in Northern India there was more or less deficiency during the early part of the week and an excess at the close, while over the central parts of the country and over the Peninsula there was a fairly steady excess throughout. In Burma the mean deficiency was nearly 4°·0 and in the Central Provinces and Berar the mean excess was nearly 2°½, but in the other Provinces the variations from the normal were not large.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that rain was much more general throughout India than has been the case for several weeks past. The scattered showers in the south at the commencement of the week, the general showers over the Central Provinces in the middle of the week, and the general rain in the North-West at the close of the week, have resulted in rain being reported from a large part of the country. Rain has hence been received in twenty-two of the rainfall divisions, including the following regions :—The whole of the Punjab, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, Assam (Surma), the west and centre of the Central Provinces, Khandesh, Central India and Rajputana, Sind, the East Coast (south), and Madras (south-central and south). Of these 22 divisions, 8, *viz* Assam (Surma), Oudh (north and south), the North-Western Provinces (central), Berar, the Central Provinces (west and central), and Sind received less than one-tenth of an inch, but all the remaining divisions received effective rain. The amount received ranged from 1·02 inch in the Punjab (central and submontane) to 0·02 inch in the Central Provinces (west).

The third column of the table shows that the rainfall of the week has been considerably in excess of the normal over the Punjab and slightly in excess over Assam (Surma), the west of the North-Western Provinces, Sind, Central India and Rajputana. In all the other parts of India the rainfall was less than normal.

With the present week the rainfall period running from the middle of October to the end of the year comes to a close. The principal rainfall of this period is that which accompanies the north-east monsoon on the Madras coast; but under normal conditions there is also a moderate amount of rain over the west of the Peninsula, around the head of the Bay and in Burma. In other parts of India the total anticipated rainfall of the whole period is small and its absence of little consequence. The final column of the table shows that there has been a deficiency of rain in Burma (except Arakan), in the Assam Valley, in Central and North Bengal, in Behar, in the North-Western Provinces, in the north-west of Punjab, in Coorg, in Mysore, in Sind, in Rajputana (east), in the East Coast (south), and in Madras (south and south-central), and normal or excessive rain elsewhere. The principal area of deficiency owing to the importance of the normal fall is in the south of the Peninsula.

The following are the principal heavy total falls reported :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Punjab (S.)	Hissar	Bhiwani	1·60
,, (C.)	Karnal	Panipat	1·41
,, (Sub-M.)	Umballa	Naraingarh	1·58
,, (N.-W.)	Jhelum	Chakwal	1·55
Madras	Tanjore	Negapatam	2·75

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 31st December.			Rainfall data from 16th October to 31st December 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date, 16th Oct. to 31st Dec.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	4·28	5·26	— 19
	Lower Burma	0	0·04	—0·04	5·41	7·21	— 25
	Central ditto	0	0·01	—0·01	3·10	4·55	— 32
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	7·10	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	8·81	7·37	+ 20
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0	0	8·63	4·46	+ 93
	Assam (Surma)	0·05	0·03	+0·02	9·40	4·10	+129
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0·06	—0·06	1·15	2·63	— 56
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·01	—0·01	6·89	2·84	+143
	Central ditto	0	0·01	—0·01	1·94	2·31	— 16
	North ditto	0	0·01	—0·01	0·80	2·52	— 68
	Orissa	0	0·03	—0·03	7·18	5·34	+ 34
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·02	—0·02	4·20	2·74	+ 53
	Bihar (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·50	1·62	— 69
	Ditto (North)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·14	1·30	— 89
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·19	1·14	— 83
	Oudh (South)	0·07	0·11	—0·04	0·29	0·83	— 65
	Ditto (North)	0·09	0·05	+0·04	0·14	0·68	— 80
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·09	0·07	+0·02	0·12	0·55	— 78
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·35	0·08	+0·27	0·35	0·44	— 20
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·25	0·08	+0·17	0·25	0·75	— 67
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·63	0·04	+0·59	0·70	0·38	+ 84
	Ditto (Central)	1·02	0·03	+0·99	1·02	0·43	+137
	Ditto (Submontane)	1·02	0·09	+0·93	1·09	0·85	+28
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·96	0·18	+0·78	1·30	1·75	— 26
	Ditto (North-West)	0·82	0·27	+0·55	1·08	1·23	— 12
	Ditto (West)	0·38	0·04	+0·34	0·52	0·27	+ 93
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·10	—0·10	14·86	9·92	+ 50
	Madras (South Central)	0·10	0·63	—0·53	4·69	10·01	— 53
	Coorg	0	0	0	6·73	7·56	— 11
	Mysore	0	0·14	—0·14	2·32	5·94	— 61
	Konkan	0	0·03	—0·03	6·70	3·62	+ 85
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·12	—0·12	8·56	4·25	+101
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·11	0·14	—0·03	3·65	2·85	+ 28
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·06	0·17	—0·11	5·75	2·75	+109
	Central Provinces (West)	0·02	0·05	—0·03	3·34	1·83	+ 84
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·03	0·06	—0·03	2·21	1·46	+ 51
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·09	—0·09	3·87	1·64	+136
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·01	—0·01	0·61	0·62	— 2
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	1·76	0·35	+403
	Sind	0·09	0·02	+0·07	0·09	0·24	— 63
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·42	0·03	+0·39	0·98	0·85	+ 15
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·18	0·02	+0·16	0·34	0·60	— 43
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·71	0·18	+294
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·06	—0·06	16·05	9·03	+ 78
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·21	—0·21	9·10	5·56	+ 64
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	9·56	1·43	+578
	Madras (Central)	0	0·08	—0·08	6·78	5·56	+ 22
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·11	—0·11	13·04	13·08	0
	Ditto (South)	0·21	0·67	—0·46	5·51	19·24	— 71
	Madras (South)	0·12	0·47	—0·35	3·58	13·48	— 73

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

Simla, the 5th January 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 7th January.*—No rain except a few showers near coast from Madras to Pamban. Sowings almost completed except in Tinnevelly, where they are still proceeding. Standing crops generally good in Circars, Deccan and West Coast, where also favourable harvest proceeds. In Carnatic, Southern and parts of Central districts, much standing crop withering, and supplies in all but largest irrigation works nearly exhausted. Harvest of early crop yielding poor outturn. A fair crop throughout Tanjore delta has, however, been assured by rains of December. Pasture, fodder and drinking water generally sufficient, but supply growing scanty in parts of southern districts. Prices stationary or slightly easier except in Trichinopoly and Madura, where rather dearer, but abnormal excess in southern districts continues.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Slight rain in parts of three districts. Standing crops injured by blight, insects, excessive moisture or other causes in parts of ten districts. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops completed, except in a few districts. Cotton picking continues in parts of two districts. Poppy sowing nearly completed in Baroda. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th January.*—There has been fairly general rain in North Bengal, Behar, and Chota Nagpur, and showers have also fallen in the districts of Birbhum and Murshidabad. The winter rice harvest is almost over, and the general outturn, as reported in previous weeks, is good in all districts, except in certain portions of Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, and Hooghly. The spring crops continue to promise well, and have been much benefited by the rain where received. The rain has also facilitated the preparation of land for the spring crops, which is beginning in the Rajshahi division. The poppy and tobacco crops are healthy and prospects favourable. Potatoes and some of the earlier spring crops are being gathered. Prices of rice are steady. Cattle are well, and fodder and water-supplies sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th January.*—Rain has been general, and prospects of the spring crops have greatly improved. Slight hail is reported from the Cawnpore and Jhansi districts, but no damage was done. Slight damage to mustard by insects in Farukhabad. Supplies are ample and prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Sialkot, Mooltan, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar. Sowing of spring crops nearly completed. Weeding in progress. Standing crops are flourishing, having been greatly benefited by recent rains. Prospects generally good. Condition of cattle reported fair. Fodder sufficient in all districts except Peshawar and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices rising in one district, falling in another, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Over 2 inches of rain have fallen in Seoni and Nagpur; elsewhere moderate to light showers. Rain generally beneficial to standing crops. In parts of Seoni aud Hoshangabad crops have been damaged by hail; otherwise prospects continue favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Lower Burma: Reaping still continues and threshing commenced. Crop prospects continue favourable

everywhere and have improved slightly in Thayetmyo. UPPER BURMA: Reaping of wet-weather paddy nearly completed and ploughing for dry-weather crops continues. Crop prospects are unchanged except in Pakokku, where excessive failure of crop is reported in the Gangaw sub-division; further enquiry is being made. The price of paddy has fallen largely in two districts, slightly in one, and risen slightly in four districts. The price of rice has fallen largely in seven districts, and slightly in two. Numbers on relief works: Meiktila, 734.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Weather cold. Late rice harvesting continues. General prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th January.*—BERAR: Average rainfall 1 inch 88 cents. Weather cold and cloudy. Reaping of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) and picking of cotton in progress. Spring crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Sowing of hot-weather crops in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prices: wheat 9, coarse rice 9½, white *juar* 14¼, yellow *juar* 19, and *tur* 10¼ seers per current rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th January.*—MYSORE: Crops in good condition except in parts of the Chitaldroog and Hassan districts, where more rain is needed. Prospects generally fair. No material change in prices.

COORG: Reaping of rice progressing. Coffee picking nearly completed. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient for cattle.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Rain throughout Central India except in Bhopawar; fall sufficient for crops in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Gram, wheat and opium slightly injured by hail in Bhopawar and Goona. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage good. Prices steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th January.*—Rainfall one inch in Meywar, near ½ an inch in Harowti, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, and Ulwar, and less than ¼ of an inch elsewhere, except Abu and Sirohi. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good, except cotton, in Ajmere-Merwara. Harvest prospects generally good. Cotton crop outturn about eight annas in the rupee in Ajmere. Spring crops slightly damaged by hailstones in Todgurh. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in eight States, falling in five, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th January.*—Weather cloudy and foggy. Slight rain, which has greatly benefited the young crops. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES OPEN TO THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

No. 2 Public / 47—49.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Calcutta, the January 1893.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 9 Public / 1342—1362, dated the 21st April 1892, conveying the orders of the Government of India on the proposals of the Public Service Commission in regard to the constitution of the Provincial (Executive and Judicial) Services.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1539, dated the 27th May 1892, conveying the orders of the Government of India on certain points in connection with the constitution of the Provincial Service in the Central Provinces.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3567, dated the 28th May 1892, offering his views on the subject of the constitution of the Provincial Service in those Provinces.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3965, dated the 13th June 1892, on the same subject.

The Despatch of the Government of India, to the Secretary of State, No. 62, dated the 13th September 1892, stating the conclusions arrived at by the Government of India on the subject.

The reply of the Secretary of State, No. 111, dated the 17th November 1892, concurring in the conclusions set forth by the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

IN paragraph 4 of the Home Department Resolution of the 21st April last cited in the preamble, enumerating the appointments in the different Provinces which should, for the present, be entered in the list as open to the Provincial Service, it was stated that, before passing orders as to the Central Provinces, His Excellency would await a further expression of Mr. MacDonnell's views on the question. After carefully considering the Chief Commissioner's suggestions, the Governor General in Council has now, with the approval of the Secretary of State, determined that the following posts in those Provinces shall, for the present, be placed on the list of appointments open to the Provincial Service:—

Head of District	1
Small Cause Court Judges	2
Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court	1
Assistant to Settlement Commissioner	1
Assistant Commissioners	2
TOTAL	7

2. The rates of pay fixed for officers of the Provincial Service holding the headship of a district and the Small Cause Court Judgeships are as follows:—

	R
Deputy Commissioner	1,600 for the 1st grade. 1,200 „ 2nd „ 1,000 „ 3rd „
Small Cause Court Judges	800 700

But these rates of pay will be liable to alteration at any time should the interests of the Public Service require it.

The Governor General in Council has decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to amalgamate the remaining appointments with the existing grades of Extra Assistant Commissioners. They will be distributed as follows among these grades, when the prior claims of the existing Statutory Civilians and of the officers of the Indian Civil Service or the Commission have, as explained in paragraph 6 of the Resolution of 21st April 1892, been satisfied :—

	₹
1 post in the 2nd grade (corresponding to Assistant Commissioner, 1st class)	600
1 post in the 3rd grade (corresponding to Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class)	500
1 post in the 4th grade (corresponding to Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class)	400
1 post in the 5th grade (corresponding to Assistant Commissioner, 4th class)	300

A local allowance of ₹100 will be attached to the office of Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and to that of Assistant to the Settlement Commissioner, when held by Officers of the Provincial Service.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, that a copy, with copy of the Despatch from the Secretary of State No. 111, dated the 17th November 1892, be forwarded to the Department of Finance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVIII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Earnings for last 5 days ending 31st December 1891.			Week ending 31st December 1892.			Earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	6,68,965	409	1,634	10,23,533	626	3,71,46,484	3,64,54,201	...	6,92,283
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,07,451	129	831	1,42,907	172	44,00,592	40,27,228	...	3,73,364
Indian Midland	127	752	73,948	98	752	1,27,746	170	34,79,768	36,03,379	1,23,611	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	2,93,781	176	1,674	4,51,000	269	1,57,43,986	1,60,16,485	2,72,499	...
South Indian	150	901	1,87,515	208	1,106	1,94,524	176	54,40,392	58,40,436	4,00,044	...
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	66,534	64	1,044	94,190	90	35,46,272	33,01,704	...	2,44,568
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	739	65,183	88	755	93,810	124	36,03,678	38,24,211	2,20,533	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	9,128	46	199	19,128	96	3,78,481	4,79,037	1,00,556	...
TOTAL	250	7,772	14,72,505	189	7,995	21,46,838	269	7,37,39,653	7,35,46,681	...	1,92,972
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	4,72,936	197	2,511	5,25,986	209	2,51,36,275	1,84,82,823	...	66,53,452
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,20,388	174	692	1,83,470	272	63,90,716	61,54,512	...	2,36,204
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,80,324	232	777	2,59,110	333	91,31,797	91,92,177	60,380	...
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	10,190	82	125	15,010	120	5,68,537	5,77,202	8,665	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	91,259	150	715	1,40,147	196	39,37,523	47,17,294	7,79,771	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	788	28	28	627	22	50,712	53,214	2,502	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	280	35	8	602	75	13,140	13,293	153	...
TOTAL	251	4,634	8,76,165	189	4,856	11,29,952	233	4,52,28,700	3,91,90,515	...	60,38,185
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	6,23,778	418	1,490	9,10,361	611	3,18,96,679	2,79,59,205	...	39,37,474
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	1,95,456	424	461	2,62,000	568	1,03,23,316	1,03,52,849	29,533	...
Madras	216	840	1,42,493	170	840	2,13,068	254	70,50,750	71,36,689	85,939	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	9,61,727	344	2,791	13,85,429	496	4,92,70,745	4,54,48,743	...	38,22,002
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,199	33,10,397	218	15,642	46,62,219	298	16,82,39,098	15,81,85,939	...	1,00,53,159
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	10,035	62	162	19,671	122	8,17,857	8,14,874	...	2,983
Tárakeshwar	258	22	3,038	138	22	4,701	214	2,12,528	2,09,560	...	2,968
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	3,869	58	67	4,649	69	3,02,533	3,37,664	35,131	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	4,305	55	78	4,128	53	3,80,316	3,83,095	2,779	...
TOTAL	135	329	21,247	65	329	33,149	101	17,13,234	17,45,193	31,959	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	49,501	139	354	69,726	197	20,60,731	20,00,568	...	60,163
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	730	56	13	1,020	78	47,111	46,448	...	663
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	18,491	59	331	34,180	103	10,26,656	10,89,957	63,301	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	3,235	35	93	5,420	58	1,53,889	1,89,181	35,292	...
[illegible]	55	29	983	34	29	1,743	60	(*g*) 58,381	67,157	8,776	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,073	29	72	4,630	64	1,49,393	1,78,324	28,931	...
TOTAL	107	872	74,813	86	892	1,16,719	131	34,96,161	35,71,635	75,474	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Metre gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhatinda	₹ 118	108	7,848	73	108	9,011	83	4,71,743	3,62,084	...	1,09,659
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	20,855	62	334	33,000	99	10,57,813	11,90,875	1,33,062	...
Jodhpur-Bikaneer	72	291	17,966	62	291	14,100	48	5,04,700	6,72,074	1,67,374	...
Special gauge—											
Sirsi	63	94	3,288	35	94	5,038	54	2,37,047	2,36,381	...	666
TOTAL	76	719	42,109	59	719	52,138	73	17,99,560	20,99,330	2,99,770	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,227	34,56,414	201	17,690	48,73,236	275	17,57,19,796	16,59,64,181	...	97,55,615

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jamínu and Kashmír and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 31st December 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst., C.E.*,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 8	11 5	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 12	12 9	12 0	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	9 0	...	...	10 8	9 8	11 0	10 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	14 0	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 9	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 1	12 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	‡	...	211 2	211 2	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	..	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 11	12 6	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	‡	9 2	...	...	9 1	8 4	10 9	9 3	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 10	‡	28 3	...	...	392 0	392 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 6	9 11	...	...	9 8	9 11	10 4	10 7	22 6	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 14	20 13	20 13	8 9	8 9	70 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	‡	...	...	7 11	7 11	9 5	9 5	...	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 0	...	‡	7 2	7 2	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	‡	...	...	6 9	6 7	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	14 4	16 0	12 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	14 4	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	11 9	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 7	10 9	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	150 0	11 0	11 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 14	8 14	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 10	10 10
Cachar	7 12	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 12	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	6 12	5 12	7 11	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 3	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 4	7 9
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpára	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	5 8	6 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Chittagong—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperas(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 0	5 0	4 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	55 0	4 0	3 1
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	11 2	...	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	7 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	10 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 6½	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 0	10 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 12	9 8	10 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	280 0	280 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	10 10	106 0	106 0	10 10⅔	10 10⅔
Calcutta	11 0	11 1	15 1	15 3	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 14	15 5	15 5	12 4	12 4	...	...	6 8	9 12	14 0	14 5	17 15	19 5	15 4	15 4	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 3
Hooghly	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 5	8 0	8 0	9 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 14	...	...	11 8	11 6	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 10
Nadia (Krishnagar)	11 13½	11 13½	...	17 12½	9 0	9 6½	11 2	11 4¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	15 4	...	...	17 12½	17 12½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	10 8	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	11 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	12 8	...	...	10 0	9 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 8	19 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	11 8	12 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	12 0
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	10 4	9 12	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	10 8	11 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	23 0	22 0	13 4	13 4	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8 to 12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 15	9 15
Rajshahi	13 8	12 0	15 12	16 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 14	16 10	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 0	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	11 4	11 4	15 12	15 12	9 0	9 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	...	...	13 8	14 12	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 0
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 13	7 14	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11†	17 1†	...	...	15 1	15 12	80 0	80 0	10 12	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 12	11 12	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 10 0	...	10 0	10 0 to 11 8	10 0 to 12 0	13 0 to 16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	30 0	...	...	10 8	11 0 to 13 0	20 0	20 0	10 8 to 15 0	10 8 to 15 0	140 0 to 160 0	140 0 to 160 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	10 11	11 13	12 6	13 8	10 11	11 4	12 6	14 10	...	...	...	...	25 5	29 0	...	...	10 2	11 6	26 7	27 0	...	...	...	...	8 7	9 4
Hazáribágh	11 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	15 8	15 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

† Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (a) Not stated.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued*.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	24 0	23 0	15 0	15 0 to 16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	17 8	...	23 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	21 8	18 0	18 0	200 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 to 15 0	14 8 to 15 0	19 0	20 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	15 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	12 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	12 10	15 2	10 1	10 1	12 10	12 10	...	17 10	25 4	25 4	...	25 4		20 3	15 12	15 2	25 4	24 0	16 6	16 6	176 0	176 12	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 11	11 8	17 10	15 6	11 0	11 0	15 14	15 6	...	...	...	...	27 8	26 6	16 8	15 6	17 10	15 6	26 6	25 5	17 10	17 0	176 0	176 0	10 8	10 4
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Saran	13 10	13 0	16 0	16 8	9 0	8 0	13 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	9 0	9 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	...	...	15 4	15 8	25 8	25 8	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	20 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4½	13 4½	17 9½	17 1	9 8	9 8	11 6	11 6	18 6½	17 7	17 13½	17 14	19 8	19 8	16 15	17 5½	18 2	18 2	21 13	20 14	20 5	20 14	125 0	125 0	9 12	9 12
Ghazipur	14 3	14 3	17 13	17 6	8 6	7 1	10 5	10 5	24 7	18 0	16 12	16 1	21 14	21 14	15 7	15 7	16 9	16 1	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 0	180 4	180 4	10 0	9 10
Jaunpur	13 0	12 8	18 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	10 4	11 0	22 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	21 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Allahabad	12 0	12 4	18 8	17 4	8 8	8 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 4	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	85 0	97 8	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Banda	17 0	16 4	23 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	28 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	180 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Fatehpur	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	10 12
Hamirpur	17 8	17 0	19 8	18 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	23 0	20 8	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	32 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Jalaun	17 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 8	14 0	21 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	21 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	17 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	110 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 2	14 10	22 8	20 12	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	20 8	19 4	21 0	18 4	20 0	20 0	20 4	20 0	20 12	20 4	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 12
Farrukhabad	13 12	13 12	19 12	19 12	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	21 4	19 12	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Mainpuri	15 8	15 0	21 8	20 4	4 0	4 8	10 0	10 0	20 8	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	25 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 12	15 12	24 8	24 8	6 8	6 8	13 8	12 8	25 8	...	21 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	10 8	10 4	24 8	24 8	30 8	30 8	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 4	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 8	...	...	27 4	27 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	23 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	21 0	21 0	22 8	...	...	17 0	18 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Mathra	14 0	14 8	27 0	25 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 8	28 0	27 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 12	14 8	23 0	24 0	5 4	5 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	12 8	13 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	155 0	145 0	11 8	11 0
Bulandshahr	15 4	15 4	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	9 15	23 0	22 12	22 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Submontane—																										
Saharanpur	14 12	14 12	19 12	18 12	9 12	9 12	14 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	23 4	23 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 12	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	13 5	13 5	18 2	18 1	7 8	8 24	14 0	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 7	...	...	15 8	15 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Meerut	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	13 8	...	...	...	...	19 12	21 0	14 6	16 3	16 10	17 1	19 12	19 12	18 14	18 14	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Dehra Dún	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	4 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15	15 0	26 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	15 8	14 8	21 8	20 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 8	19 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	24 8	24 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Rae-Bareli	13 8	13 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	14 8	15 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	20 8	26 0	24 8	18 0	19 8	21 4	22 8	15 0	16 0	25 8	25 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	21 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 4	13 8	20 8	19 14	6 0	6 0	13 8	14 0	22 8	22 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Northern—																										
Bahraich	13 4	13 2	28 12	18 8	11 0	10 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	20 8	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 0	12 12	20 0	20 0	6 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	26 0	24 4	21 0	18 8	25 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	20 8	24 0	25 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 4	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 4	21 0	29 0	34 0	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 12	15 8	23 0	22 12	10 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	34 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	20 8	30 0	33 0	23 0	22 12	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Sitapur	15 0	14 12	23 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	...	8 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	24 8	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 10	13 12	20 0	17 8	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	16 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	21 14	22 8	22 14	21 14	...	...	13 2	13 2
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	18 12	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	18 12	18 12	..	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 4	40 0	41 0	17 8	18 12	...	...	10 0	10 5
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 2½	10 2½	14 7½	14 1	7 8	7 13	7 13	8 3½	19 8½	16 6½	11 11½	10 2½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	12 1½	12 8	20 5	18 12	9 6	9 6	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	5 12	5 8	7 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Pirapara	11 2	11 2	16 14	16 4	...	7 6½	7 6½	18 1	18 1	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	11 13	12 3	19 9	19 8	5 0	9 10	9 10	25 0	19 0	18 3	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 14
Abu	10 4	10 4	15 0	15 0	5 12	5 12	6 12	6 12	..	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	11 8	12 8	18 12	18 0	9 0	10 0	9 12	21 0	19 8	18 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	†	18 0	17 0	25 0	19 8	†	†	*	*	14 0	12 8
Boondee	18 8	18 0	27 0	22 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	31 0	29 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	30 0	30 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	21 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhalawar	15 11	15 10	24 8½	22 14	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	12 6	22 6	15 0	15 8	...	...	24 5	24 5	16 11	16 8	22 10	24 5	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 6	8 13
Tonk	16 4	16 4	22 8	21 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	28 0	26 8	22 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 8	22 12	21 0	...	...	85 0	85 0	11 2	10 14
Jaypore	13 4	13 4	20 8	20 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	20 8	20 0	17 0	17 4	†	†	12 0	12 0	20-0 to 21 8	19-8 to 22 0	21 8	21 8	24 0	24 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 4	16 14	23 12	23 2	10 0	10 10	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 13	20 10	21 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	23 12	24 1	...	...	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	16 5	16 5⅝	25 14	25 11½	8 3	8 7	9 5	9 15½	23 1½	22 8	24 8	25 2⅜	...	...	13 8	11 4	26 12½	25 12½	...	...	28 7½	28 10½	90 0	90 0	11 13½	12 1½
Bhurtpore	15 8	15 8	25 0	24 10½	5 12	6 14	6 14	25 8	25 8	23 12	21 13	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	25 8	25 8	21 0	21 0	25 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	15 3	15 4	24 10	24 0	7 4	7 4	8 9	8 2	27 9	27 3	25 10	25 11	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 13	23 11	25 12	25 13	29 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Delhi Cantonment	14 4	15 0	18 1	17 7½	4 0	4 0	7 0	26 8	26 6	18 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 2	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 8
Mussoorabad Cantonment	12 9	11 8½	...	19 0½	7 0	7 10½	7 8	8 2½	20 0	18 12	16 0	15 11	†	...	...	...	17 14	17 15½	...	17 1	20 0	10 2½	93 5	105 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	25 0	27 0	...	...	¶	§	11 0	11 0
Bilmer	8 9	7 12	..	...	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	21 2	22 8	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 5	13 5
Anadra	10 10	10 10	14 0	14 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 8
Shahpoora	11 10	12 4	15 11	15 14	7 4	7 6½	8 8	8 14½	21 0	21 12	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 2½	22 3	21 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 13	11 10½
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 6 and 11 9	9 11 and 11 14	15 0	15 5	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	20 0 and 21 4	20 0 and 22 8	13 12	15 0 and 17 8	...	...	...	...	15 15 and 16 4	16 4	18 12	20 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 10	8 12	15 0	14 6	13 4	13 10	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 0	9 5½	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 8	7 0	...	...	15 6	19 4	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 5½	...	...	9 0	10 0	40 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	13 0	12 3	...	16 7	6 8	7 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	17 4	†	...	...	...	17 4	15 0	...	28 0	19 8	20 7	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 4
Goona	17 0	17 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	16 11½	16 7½	23 6	23 6	7 7	7 7	8 12½	8 12½	21 4	19 2	21 12½	19 10½	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 6½	24 11½	21 12½	21 4	17 0½	27 10	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	14 0	23 0	20 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	24 0	17 0	20 0	‡	‡	12 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	300 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 0
Ludhiána	15 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	14 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Jullundur	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 4
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	10 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	90 0	8 0	7 8
Kángra	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0
Gujránwála	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	‡	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Gujrát	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	‡	†	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	*	*	18 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	110 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	58 0	65 0	12 8	11 0
Hazára	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	†	†	‡	‡	15 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	75 0	75 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	†	†	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	35 0	36 0
Kohát	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	105 0	85 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	10 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	240 0	200 0	12 0	11 13
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	12 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 4
Bannu	13 0	13 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	‡	10 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	115 0	120 0	35 0	35 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	22 8	22 8
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	16 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	‡	14 0	14 8	...	12 0	‡	6 8	98 0	90 0	14 8	13 0
Hyderabad (City)	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	...	10 0	...	17 8	...	18 0	...	‡	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	‡	...	106 10	...	12 12	...
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	14 0	10 8	...	...	12 8	...	13 12	12 8	16 0	...	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	28 0	...	140 3	120 0	13 8	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	12 0	11 8	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	142 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	11 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 4	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	10 8	10 8	15 8	16 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	5 0	6 0	13 8	13 0	16 8	17 0	‡	‡	60 0	65 0	8 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Kanara (Kánara)	9 4	9 0	...	*	10 2	5 8	13 2	11 8	14 11	13 8	11 5	12 0	19 15	20 0	...	*	11 10	11 8	...	*	*	10 0	208 0	213 5	9 12	11 *
Ratnágiri	8 10	7 15	...	*	10 7	8 9	10 14	9 9	13 2	13 0	10 8	9 13	16 7	15 4	...	*	11 2	11 3	...	*	*	8 14	109 11	105 0	10 6	11 10
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	8 0	...	...	7 3	7 5	10 13	10 2	11 9	12 2	12 12	11 4	*	...	...	11 14	11 0	...	...	*	9 3	89 5	103 0	11 14	12 0
Bombay	8 0	8 10	...	14 10	7 2	7 1	7 15	10 8	13 1	14 12	13 10	13 1	13 10	14 12	...	15 1	12 12	12 12	...	16 4	11 4	7 9	58 4	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna	9 2	8 12½	...	*	7 6	8 3	10 3	10 0	12 12	*	14 6	12 14	19 13	18 11	...	*	12 7	11 7½	...	*	*	8 12½	99 1	80 0	12 4	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	9 10	9 1	...	...	11 12	8 11	13 3	9 8	22 14	21 12	18 15	15 15	26 10	22 6	...	...	8 11	10 11	...	...	10 10	13 2	100 0	75 0	9 0	10 5
Belgaum	9 8	9 12	...	16 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	17 8	18 0	26 0	25 0	...	*	11 0	10 8	...	*	11 0	9 0	83 3	73 8	11 8	14 0
Sátara	10 2	8 11	...	14 2	8 14	6 13	9 10	7 14	15 14	13 5	15 5	12 15	*	15 3	...	15 12	9 3	9 12	...	16 9	*	8 15	114 0	108 0	11 4	10 3
Sholapur	10 4	11 2	...	*	9 1	9 12	10 6	10 4	23 4	23 4	21 9	21 1	*	*	...	*	10 12	11 11	..	*	12 12	9 5	60 15	53 0	11 8	11 4
Bijápur	10 3	6 12	...	*	6 15	7 8	10 7	8 10	26 13	20 4	25 8	19 6	*	*	...	9 0	10 11	8 7	...	*	*	7 5	64 0	52 0	10 9	8 12
Poona	8 10	8 10	...	10 3	7 15	7 13	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	12 10	14 15	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 13	12 0	67 7	67 7	11 2	11 11
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 0	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 3	14 0	15 0	*	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	...	14 0	15 0	64 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	12 3	12 15	...	...	8 15	9 0	10 7	10 8	19 10	...	16 15	17 4	21 14	21 6	...	...	12 12	12 15	...	...	*	11 8	128 0	128 0	12 12	14 4
Dhulia (Khandesh)	12 4	12 4	...	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 12	22 12	19 12	19 12	*	*	...	*	10 9	10 9	...	...	16 4	16 14	91 0	91 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	9 4	12 0	...	14 0	6 8	7 0	7 6	8 0	13 14	15 0	12 15	14 0	*	*	...	6 0	11 2	13 0	...	*	13 14	14 0	74 0	90 0	12 0	13 0
Broach	11 0	11 0	...	*	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 8	17 12	17 0	16 0	14 0	*	*	...	*	11 0	12 8	...	*	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 0
Káira	10 8	9 0	...	17 12	8 0	6 11	10 8	8 0	*	17 12	14 4	15 4	20 0	20 0	...	*	8 0,	9 11	...	*	*	10 0	106 11	107 0	12 8	12 12
Baroda Camp	8 5	8 9½	...	13 11½	6 14	6 4½	7 7	8 0	15 7	17 2	13 12	16 0	17 2	18 4½	...	*	9 2	9 11½	...	*	11 7	8 9½	91 7	73 2	10 14	10 13½
Ahmadabad	11 0	9 0	...	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	9 0	*	18 0	16 8	16 0	*	20 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	...	17 0	13 8	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 12	13 8
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	8 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	16 0	10 0	11 8	*	...	16 0	17 0	*	15 0	...	*	11 0	18 0	...	28 0	10 0	11 0	320 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Deesa Cantonment	11 2	10 14½	...	13 1½	7 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	*	*	...	*	13 4	13 8	...	*	10 0	10 3	140 0	145 0	11 0	11 3
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 4	12 4	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	16 8	13 12	14 0	*	...	...	...	12 12	11 4	...	...	*	7 0	80 0	85 0	70 0	73 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	13 7	13 7	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 13	11 7	22 8	22 8	...	...	*	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 10	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	21 8	21 8	21 0	20 12	*	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 2	...	...	*	11 8	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	14 3	12 15	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 6	10 6	16 13	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	10 5	10 14	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	13 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	10 14	...	...	8 0	7 3	160 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	11 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	16 14	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	16 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	95 0	95 0	10 9	10 0
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 3	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 10	11 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	10 10	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 13	...	...	19 3	19 3	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 13	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	11 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 0	13 12	...	...	10 0	9 4	12 8	12 12	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 4	16 8	25 0	26 14	7-0&8-0	8 0	15 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 12	19 0	...	...	24 8	24 4	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 6
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	9 2	9 2	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 5	13 8	16 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	14 9	...	...	11 0	10 14	64 0	64 0	9 0	8 0
Raipur	12 14	12 14	...	...	11 5	11 6	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 6	11 6	...	...	12 4	13 2	14 14	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	9 5
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 4	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 10	13 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 13	20 5	20 13	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 2	...	...	12 8	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 6
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	87 0	87 0	10 0	9 0
Ellichpur	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	11 8	11 11	...	...	7 0	7 10	8 8	9 3	17 0	16 10	13 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 6	...	...	11 0	11 0	81 0	81 0	8 10	9 10
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	8 14	9 2	*	*	6 12	6 12	8 1	8 3	14 7	15 2	16 12	16 12	23 0	21 7	*	*	9 0	9 11	*	*	11 4	10 8	75 0	115 0	9 2	9 0
Bolárum	9 5	9 5	*	*	7 0	7 0	7 14	8 12	16 3	16 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	8 13	11 7	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 0	8 0	*	*	7 0	7 12	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	*	*	*	*	11 0	10 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1892—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	WHEAT. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	BARLEY. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	BARLEY. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	RICE, BEST SORT. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	RICE, COMMON. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	RICE, COMMON. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	MARUA OR KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	MARUA OR KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	ARHAR, OR THÛR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	ARHAR, OR THÛR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	FIREWOOD. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	FIREWOOD. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	SALT. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	SALT. Past fortnight. S. Ch.
Madras—																												
Malabar Coast—																												
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 14	10 14	*	*	*	*	19 11	19 11	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	111 0	114 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	9 0
S. Canara	7 6	7 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 12	96 0	96 0	11 11	11 11	10 8	9 8
South, central—																												
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	19 2	20 0	19 14	20 8	22 2	23 0	24 0	24 0	8 12	9 0	16 0	15 0	10 4	10 0	150 0	150 0	11 14	11 14	9 12	9 8
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	16 14	15 0	12 10	14 14	16 10	15 13	23 6	25 6	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 8	340 0	340 0	12 3	12 3	9 8	8 0
Salem	7 11	7 13	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 2	10 5	18 3	19 2	16 14	18 13	20 10	22 2	27 0	27 0	8 15	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	11 11	11 11	8 15	8 0
Central—																												
Bellary	8 10	8 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 0	10 5	19 10	21 14	18 13	19 5	21 5	23 5	24 0	24 0	8 12	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	8 15	8 0
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 13	10 13	17 0	17 0	16 14	16 14	21 5	18 6	23 6	23 6	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 9	17 9	480 0	480 0	11 11	11 11	8 15	8 0
Cuddapah	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 13	10 13	18 3	21 3	21 0	24 3	22 2	*	20 14	20 14	7 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	12 2	12 3	8 15	8 0
Kurnool	7 5	7 5	...	...	10 5	10 11	11 2	11 13	18 8	21 3	16 14	18 13	*	*	20 14	20 14	7 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	11 11	11 11	8 15	8 0
East Coast, north—																												
Ganjam	9 2	8 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	*	*	*	*	24 2	20 13	24 0	24 0	8 12	9 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	25 0	111 0	114 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	9 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	23 13	23 13	24 13	24 13	22 3	23 3	23 6	25 6	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 8	340 0	340 0	11 11	11 11	10 8	9 8
Godavari	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 0	17 5	19 3	22 14	24 10	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 4	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	11 11	11 11	9 12	9 8
East Coast, central—																												
Kistna	6 0	6 8	...	...	11 8	12 2	12 2	12 2	14 3	20 0	*	*	20 14	20 14	31 8	32 0	8 15	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	11 11	11 11	8 15	8 0
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	11 11	10 10	12 11	11 11	18 8	17 8	13 3	19 11	20 3	21 2	32 0	33 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 8	480 0	480 0	11 11	11 11	8 15	8 0
East Coast, south—																												
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	17 10	17 5	19 13	20 8	20 10	22 2	28 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	12 11	12 11	9 0	9 0
Chingleput	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 13	9 6	22 13	23 11	14 14	14 14	19 3	21 14	31 8	32 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 11	10 11	480 0	480 0	12 6	12 6	9 0	9 0
N. Arcot	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 11	10 14	12 5	12 5	*	*	23 2	24 10	21 5	23 5	32 0	32 0	8 15	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 10	12 10	480 0	480 0	11 11	11 11	9 0	9 0
S. Arcot	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 5	11 5	18 14	18 14	23 3	24 10	22 5	22 5	32 0	32 0	8 15	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 10	12 10	480 0	480 0	11 11	11 11	9 0	9 0
Tanjore	7 10	7 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 5	11 5	18 14	21 14	23 3	24 10	18 14	21 14	32 0	32 0	8 15	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 10	12 10	480 0	480 0	12 14	12 14	9 0	9 0
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 6	9 6	16 2	16 13	17 13	19 2	17 5	18 3	32 0	33 0	8 15	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	480 0	480 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0
Southern—																												
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 6	10 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 11	9 11	16 3	16 3	14 11	14 11	18 10	18 10	32 0	32 0	9 4	9 4	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	480 0	480 0	14 13	14 13	9 4	9 4
Mysore—																												
Mysore	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 8	8 12	8 12	26 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	31 0	31 0	8 12	9 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	9 0
Kadur	7 14	7 14	7 4	6 4	8 0	7 0	8 4	8 4	19 5	21 0	...	...	23 6	25 6	32 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	9 4	9 4	340 0	340 0	11 11	11 11	10 8	9 8
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	29 0	29 0	31 0	31 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	9 4	9 4	16 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	12 3	12 3	9 12	9 8
Tumkur	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	9 4	9 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	340 0	340 0	11 14	11 14	9 8	8 0
Hassan	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	9 4	9 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	11 14	11 14	9 8	8 0
Kadur	8 0	7 6	8 0	7 14	9 0	8 15	10 0	10 0	26 4	27 5	20 0	20 0	31 8	32 0	32 0	32 0	9 4	9 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	11 14	12 3	9 8	8 0
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	7 14	7 6	8 15	9 4	10 8	10 8	26 4	30 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	9 4	9 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	11 14	11 14	8 15	8 0
Chitaldrug	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	26 4	27 5	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	9 4	9 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	11 14	12 3	8 15	8 0
Coorg—																												
Coorg	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	26 4	27 5	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	9 4	9 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	11 14	12 3	8 15	8 0
Ajmere—																												
Ajmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	14 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	9 4	9 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	11 14	12 3	9 0	9 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.
(Statistical Branch).

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 7th, 1893.

The unsettled weather which prevailed throughout the north of the Indian region during the previous week continued and extended during the week under review. The barometric recovery which had succeeded the depression of last week continued during January 1st, but on the 2nd pressure was giving way rapidly over a large part of North-Western India, and on the 3rd a deepish depression lay over Rajputana. This depression advanced slowly eastward and rain fell over North-Western and Central India on the 3rd, 4th and 5th, over the central parts of the country only on the 6th, and over the central parts of the country and North-Eastern India on the 7th. Over the Peninsula and Burma the weather has been generally fine, but in the former region some showers fell on a few occasions. At the stations on the North-West Himalayas snow was very continuous during the earlier part of the week and the wind was high and squally. Temperature has been low in North-Western India and Burma and about normal elsewhere.

On January 1st pressure was falling over the Peninsula and generally rising elsewhere. The general distribution was fairly normal, readings being highest in the north-west and lowest in the extreme south. The wind directions also were about the average, but the force was somewhat higher than usual in the extreme north-west and at several places in the Peninsula. Light rain had fallen at Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Negapatam, and light snow at Gnatong, Murree, Cherat, and Srinagar. The chart of the 2nd showed that the barometer was falling rapidly over Sind and Guzerat and slowly in most other parts of the country. Readings were high all over Northern India and low in the extreme south, while a slight depression existed over Guzerat. Northerly winds prevailed over the Bay area, south-easterly and southerly winds over the Bombay Presidency and easterly winds at the central stations, while calms prevailed in the south. Light showers of rain had fallen at several central stations and at Roorkee and

Nellore. On the 3rd a deep depression was shown over Rajputana, the abnormal depression of the barometer at Jeypore being 0·119″. Pressure was commencing to recover somewhat over the Indus Valley and Baluchistan and was rising in Bengal, but in all other regions it was falling. Readings were highest in Assam. The depression from Guzerat had advanced into the Central Provinces. The winds were cyclonic over North-West and Central India and were little changed elsewhere. Rain was falling over nearly the whole of the Central Provinces and of the North-Western Provinces, over a large part of the Punjab and at Ajmere and Karrachi. Snow-storms were reported from the North-West Himalayas and Baluchistan. The amounts were generally moderate or small, and Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi were the only stations which received over one inch. By the morning of the 4th the depression had almost filled up, pressure was rising almost everywhere, and a large area of high readings had been developed over the north-west of India. Readings remained lowest in the extreme south and gradients were moderately steep. The cyclonic circulation of the winds was largely broken up, but easterly winds were still reported from several northern stations. Elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. Rain continued over a large part of Central and North-Western India and snow on the North-West Himalayas, but in Baluchistan and Sind the fall had ceased and the weather was clearing. The amounts were heavier than on the previous day. Lucknow received 2½ inches, and Cawnpore, Ludhiana, Ambalia, Nagpur, Akola, Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Ranikhet over 1 inch. On the 5th pressure was generally rising except in North-Eastern India. The rise had been rapid in North-Western India and the normal cold weather distribution of pressure had been established, readings being highest over the Punjab, relatively high in Assam and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients were, however, somewhat steeper than usual. Rain was again reported from several stations in the Central and North-Western Provinces, and also from those along the foot of the hills in the Punjab. Snow had again fallen on the Hills. The amounts were, however, smaller again, and no station recorded more than one inch. By the morning of the 6th pressure was falling everywhere, the change being greatest in the north of the Punjab. The general distribution was not, however, much changed, the areas of high pressure as well as that of low pressure occupying approximately the same position as on the preceding day. Gradients were much slighter. The wind directions were very irregular. Light showers were reported from several central stations and from Bareilly and Madras On the 7th pressure was falling over North-Western India and the Peninsula, but was nearly steady elsewhere The general distribution was again unchanged, and the winds over a large part of the country were anticyclonic circulating around the high pressure area in the north-west. Rain had extended eastward and was reported from the Central and North-Western Provinces and from a large part of Bengal. The amounts were moderate or small.

Temperature.—Over a large part of the country the general temperature has been very steady during the week. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—4·8	—3·6	—3·3	—3·1	—2·6	—2·5	—1·7	—3·1
Bengal and Assam . .	+2·3	+1·5	+0·4	+0·5	+1·0	+1·5	+2·0	+1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·0	—0·7	+0·7	+0·4	—0·5	+1·9	+1·6	+0·9
Punjab	—3·8	—1·4	—2·1	—1·9	—2·6	—2·1	—2·3	—2·3
Bombay	+1·3	+1·2	+0·8	—0·7	—0·5	—0·5	—2·7	—0·2
Central Provinces and Berar .	+3·5	+4·0	+2·7	—0·7	—0·2	—1·6	—0·9	+1·0
Central India and Guzerat .	+0·5	—0·3	—0·2	+0·2	+0·1	—3·2	—3·5	—0·9
Sind and Rajputana . .	—3·0	—3·0	—1·7	—2·8	—3·9	—3·5	—4·7	—3·2
Madras	+0·2	+0·9	+1·9	+2·1	+0·5	—0·5	+0·7	+0·8
Mean for whole India .	—0·1	—0·2	—0·1	—0·7	—1·0	—1·2	—1·3	—0·6

From the above it will be seen that the mean temperature has been steadily below the normal average over Burma, the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, and steadily above over Bengal and Madras, while in the remaining provinces the mean temperature has oscillated, generally by small amounts, above and below the average. The greatest abnormal deficiency was 3°·0 in Burma, Sind and Rajputana, and the greatest abnormal excess 1°·3 in Bengal and Assam. The general temperature of the whole of India was below the normal on each day of the week, the variation ranging from only—0°·1 on the 1st January to—1°·3 on the 7th.

Rain.— The rainfall table at the close shows that rain has been very fairly general considering the time of year. Out of the fifty-one rainfall divisions twenty-two received effective rainfall during the week, five more received some rain, but the average actual fall for the division was less than one-tenth of an inch, while twenty-four received absolutely no rain. The region which received absolutely no rain included the following divisions:—All the Burma and Assam divisions, East and Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Deccan, Guzerat, Katthiawar, Rajputana (West), the East Coast (North and Central), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (South and Central). In all the other divisions some rain was received. The average actual rainfall of the different divisions ranges from 2·32 inches in the hill districts of the Punjab and 2·31 inches in the Central Provinces (West) to only 0·01 inch in the west of the Punjab. Of the twenty-seven divisions which received rainfall, twenty-three had more, and only four less, than the normal rainfall of the week. The greatest excess was 2·24 inches in the Central Provinces (West) followed by 2·02 inches in the hill districts of the Punjab, by 1·86 inches in the submontane district of the Punjab, by 1·74 inches in the central division of the Central Provinces, and by 1·43 inches in Berar. Where the rainfall has been deficient, the deficiency has been small and unimportant.

The three concluding columns of the table give in another form the information conveyed by the first three columns.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
North-Western Provinces (East) .	Allahabad .	Manjhanpur .	3·70
Oudh (South)	Unao . .	Sudder . .	2·95
Punjab (Central) . . .	Karnal . .	Rajaund .	2·10
„ (Submontane) . .	Hoshiarpur .	Unah . .	4·30
„ (Hills)	Kangra . .	Sudder . .	4·36
„ (N.-W.) . . .	Rawalpindi .	Kahota . .	3·36
Khandesh	Khandesh .	Edalabad .	2·65
Central Provinces (Central) .	Mandla . .	Tikoria . .	4·96

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 7th January.			Rainfall data from 1st Jan. to 7th Jan. 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date. 1st Jan. to 7th Jan.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−100
	Central ditto	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	−100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·02	−100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·14	−0·14	0	0·14	−100
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·17	−0·17	0	0·17	−100
	Ditto (Bhramaputra)	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·15	−100
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·11	−100
	Central ditto	0·15	0·07	+0·08	0·15	0·07	+114
	North ditto	0·16	0·03	+0·13	0·16	0·03	+433
	Orissa	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−100
	Chota Nagpur	0·03	0·09	−0·06	0·03	0·09	− 67
	Bihar (South)	0·09	0·05	+0·04	0·09	0·05	+ 80
	Ditto (North)	0·19	0·06	+0·13	0·19	0·06	+200
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·62	0·03	+0·59	0·62	0·03	+1967
	Oudh (South)	1·12	0·05	+1·07	1·12	0·05	+2140
	Ditto (North)	0·78	0·03	+0·75	0·78	0·03	+2500
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·77	0·08	+0·69	0·77	0·08	+863
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·58	0·07	+0·51	0·58	0·07	+729
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	1·11	0·13	+0·98	1·11	0·13	+754
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·71	0·05	+0·66	0·71	0·05	+1320
	Ditto (Central)	0·75	0·06	+0·69	0·75	0·06	+1150
	Ditto (Submontane)	2·03	0·17	+1·86	2·03	0·17	+1094
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	2·32	0·30	+2·02	2·32	0·30	+673
	Ditto (North-West)	0·90	0·24	+0·66	0·90	0·24	+275
	Ditto (West)	0·01	0·05	−0·04	0·01	0·05	− 20
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·09	−100
	Madras (South Central)	0·07	0·12	−0·05	0·07	0·12	− 42
	Coorg	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mysore	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−100
	Konkan	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·40	0·05	+0·35	0·40	0·05	+700
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·60	0·17	+1·43	1·60	0·17	+841
	Central Provinces (West)	2·31	0·07	+2·24	2·31	0·07	+3200
	Ditto (Central)	1·81	0·07	+1·74	1·81	0·07	+2486
	Ditto (East)	0·39	0·07	+0·32	0·39	0·07	+475
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Katthiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind	0·11	0·02	+0·09	0·11	0·02	+450
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·67	0·03	+0·64	0·67	0·03	+2133
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·15	0·02	+0·13	0·15	0·02	+650
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−100
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·07	−100
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	−100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·08	−100
	Ditto (South)	0·09	0·23	−0·14	0·09	0·23	− 61
	Madras (South)	0	0·20	−0·20	0	0·20	−100

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

Simla, the 12th January, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Only a few showers fallen near coast. Condition of standing crops unchanged. In southern districts extensive failures under small irrigation sources certain, but fair crops under larger works will be secured. Later dry crops generally poor, but small crops being reaped nearly everywhere. In Northern and West Coast districts crops flourishing and harvest good. Supply of fodder and drinking water generally sufficient. Prices slightly easier generally, but still abnormally high.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Standing crops damaged by blight, insects or other causes in parts of nine districts, otherwise good. Harvesting of early crops progressing in five, and sowing of late crops in two districts. Preparations for next season commenced in three districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th January.*—No rain fell in East Bengal and Behar, elsewhere there was a slight fall. The harvesting of winter rice is reported to be finished in some districts, and the outturn is generally good, except, as previously reported, in parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, and Hooghly. In Hooghly, it is reported that the estimated yield of the crop in the Sadar sub-division and north of the Tarakeswar Railway, in the Serampore sub-division, is not much over three annas, while south of the line it is about twelve annas. The prospects of the spring crops, poppy and tobacco continue to be generally satisfactory. Some of the earlier spring crops and sugarcane are being harvested. Spring rice is being sown, and the preparation of land for the autumn rice and jute is proceeding in the Rajshahi Division. Prices of rice remain stationary. Cattle are in good condition, and fodder and water-supplies sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Weather generally cloudy with showers in several districts. The rain was accompanied by hail in Benares, Ballia, and Banda, but not much damage to crops is anticipated. Crops have greatly benefited by the seasonable rainfall, and prospects are good everywhere. Damage to wheat by insects reported from Benares. Pressing of sugarcane and weeding of poppy in progress. Prices steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Rain has fallen in five districts. Sowings of spring crops nearly over. Weeding in progress. Irrigation continues. Spring crops flourishing and prospects generally reported good. Recent rains have been very beneficial for the time being to the standing crops. Mustard crops reported to have been attacked by insects in parts of Lahore. Condition of cattle is generally reported fair. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except Peshawar and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices rising in Peshawar and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th January.*—The weather has been generally clear during the week in two of the northern districts, elsewhere cloudy weather has prevailed with slight rain. Prospects of winter crops remain unaltered.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th January.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping nearly completed everywhere. Crops prospects unchanged. UPPER

BURMA: Reaping of wet-weather paddy, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and other millets continues. Ploughing and sowing for dry-weather paddy, Island and cold-weather crops in progress. Prospects on the whole very fair. Crops in Gangaw, Pakokku district, have turned out much better than was expected. The outturn of the *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) crop in Magwe has been considerably diminished owing to the failure of the late rains. The price of paddy has decreased considerably in Pegu, Upper Chindwin, Lower Chindwin and Pakokku; while it has risen in Minbu and (largely) in the Southern Shan States. The rise in price in the Shan States is due to exportation by cartmen returning to Burma. Numbers on relief works: Meiktila, 518.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of late rice almost over. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th January.*—BERAR: Weather fair and cold. Reaping of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and picking of cotton continues. Linseed in pod. Spring crops good except in parts of Akola, Ellichpur and Buldana, where injury from recent rain and hail-storm expected. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Sowing of hot weather crops in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prices—wheat 9¼, coarse rice 9½, white *juar* 13¾, yellow *juar* 19, and *tur* 9 seers per current rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th January.*—MYSORE: Crops withering in parts of Hassan and Chitaldroog districts; elsewhere in good condition. Prospects favourable. Prices risen in the Kolar district.

COORG: Reaping of rice still in progress. Picking of coffee almost completed. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Some rain during week in Baghelkhand only. The late fall has been sufficient in all parts of Central India. Agricultural operations still in progress in most parts. Opium being weeded and watered in Bhopal. Condition of standing crops generally fair and outturn expected to be good, except in Goona. Some damage in Dewas owing to hail. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage good. Prices still continue high. Opium crop indifferent in Goona.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Slight rain in Bickaneer. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops generally good. Harvest prospects generally good in Ajmere-Merwara. Outturn of cotton crop is expected to be eight annas in the rupee. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in eleven States, falling in one and rising in four.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th January.*—Weather cloudy. Crops and prospects good, but crops require more rain of which there has been very little during the week. Prices stationary.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND MONTHLY ALLOWANCE SCHEME FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

No. 239 P., dated 19th January, 1893.

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

READ—

Letter from the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 11227, dated the 2nd December, 1892, and enclosures.

No. 11227, dated the 2nd December, 1892.

From—The Director-General of the Post Office of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Postal Life Insurance and monthly allowance scheme for the year 1891-92.

2. During the year, 157 new policies were granted of the aggregate value of ₹2,21,000 against 168 policies issued in the previous year for sums amounting in all to ₹2,46,150, and eight applications for Life Insurance were refused on account of unfavorable medical reports on the lives of the persons who applied for insurance. Of the 157 persons who insured their lives, 41 were servants of the Telegraph Department, and the total value of the policies issued in their favor amounted to ₹85,100. The remaining 116 persons were Post Office servants, and the aggregate value of their policies was ₹1,35,900. Compared with the results of the previous year, there was a decrease of 11 in the total number of policies issued during the year under report, and also a decrease in the aggregate value of the policies taken out conjointly by officers of both departments.

3. The total realizations during the year on account of premium on both old and new policies amounted to ₹65,058 as compared with ₹58,273 in the previous year; claims were paid to the extent of ₹14,398 as compared with claims for ₹10,559 in the preceding year; and 38 policies, representing a gross assurance of ₹41,750, either lapsed or were surrendered or cancelled. The general results of the past two years are summarised in the table below:—

Life Insurance.	Up to 31st March 1891.	Up to 31st March 1892.
Number of lives insured	1,389	1,546
	₹	₹
Amount received in premiums	2,52,515	3,17,573
" of Insurance	18,93,025	21,14,025
" of claims met	67,996	82,395

4. The active policies existing on 31st March 1892 numbered 1,324, representing an aggregate assurance of R18,46,500 as detailed below :—

		R	
1	for	700	effected by a single payment of premium.
451	,,	6,48,850	effected by payment of monthly premiums up to the age of 50.
448	,,	5,96,300	Ditto ditto ditto 55.
424	,,	6,00,650	Ditto ditto during life.
TOTAL 1,324	,,	18,46,500	

5. There was no instance during the year of an assurance effected by a single payment, but 108 policies, securing a total assurance of R1,55,000, were issued under the system of paying the premium for a fixed period, of which 86 were taken out by Natives of India, and 22 by Europeans or Eurasians; and 49 policies, for a total sum of R66,000, were issued under the plan of life payments, of which 43 were in favor of Natives of India and 6 in favor of Europeans or Eurasians. The 116 policies taken out by servants of the Post Office may be classified territorially as below :—

46 issued in Lower Bengal and Assam.
34 issued in the Madras Postal Circle.
12 issued in the Bombay Postal Circle.
24 issued in other Postal Circles.

116

As usual, the greatest advantage was taken of the scheme in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and Assam.

6. The following statement shows the distribution of Life Insurance policies among the various grades of Post Office Officials :—

Grade in Post Office.	Number of Officials on 31st March 1892.	Number of Life Insurance Policies held		Percentage of Lives insured.
		On the 31st March 1891.	On the 31st March 1892.	
Superintendents and Inspectors	396	87	97	24·49
Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters and Branch Postmasters	5,056	290	307	6·07
School Masters and other extraneous Agents	3,655	5	5	·13
Clerks	6,561	483	521	7·93
Postmen and Village Postmen	16,914	93	94	·55
Road Establishment	12,384	20	21	·16
Signallers, Clerks and other servants of Combined Offices	1,045	55	66	6 31
TOTAL	46,011	*1,033	†1,111	2 41

* Exclusive of 180 policies held by servants of the Telegraph Department.
† Exclusive of 213 policies held by servants of the Telegraph Department.

Out of a total of 46,015 servants of all grades of the Department, 1,111 persons or 2·4 per cent had insured their lives on the 31st March 1892, and it will be observed that, as in previous years, the percentage was highest in the grade of Supervising Officers.

7. For several years past, there has been no progress in the direction of monthly allowances, but during the year under report, three new contracts of this character were entered into for an aggregate sum of R23-8. Two of these secured immediate monthly allowances of R9-8 and R4 respectively, and the third a deferred monthly allowance of R10 by payment of monthly subscriptions for a fixed period. On the 31st March 1892, therefore, there were in existence six monthly allowance contracts, representing in all monthly payments of R128-8.

8. The following figures exhibit te financial result of both schemes :—

	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
LIFE INSURANCE.			
Balance including interest on 31st March 1891	...	2,03,802 7 4	
Amount of premiums received during 1891-92	65,058 6 3		
DEDUCT—Amount of claims met	14,398 5 2		
		50,660 1 1	
Interest for 1891-92	...	8,081 6 9	
Balance on 31st March 1892	...	...	2,62,543 15 2
MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.			
Balance including interest on 31st March 1891	...	6,006 10 7	
Amount of subscription received during 1891-92	3,275 1 7		
DEDUCT—Claims met	36 0 0		
		3,239 1 7	
Interest for 1891-92		255 3 6	
Balance on 31st March 1892	...	...	9,500 15 8
TOTAL BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1892	..	...	2,72,044 14 10

LIABILITIES.	Number.	Amount. R a. p.	REMARKS.
Life policies in existence	1,324	18,46,500 0 0	Payment in a lump sum.
Monthly allowance in existence— Immediate	3	18 8 0	Of R5, R9-8 and R4: one to commence from March 1884, the other from April 1892, and the third from June 1891.
Monthly allowance in existence— Deferred	3	110 0 0	One of R10 and two of R50 each. The first to commence from March 1897, and the other two from January 1894 and September 1898 respectively.

9. The subjoined statement gives the ages at which policies were surrendered, or lapsed, or were discharged by payment on death of the persons insured, up to the close of the year under report. At present the ages are batched for periods of five years, but in future the exact age will be given, should it be found possible to collect the necessary information.

Ages at the time of the surrender, lapse or discharge of the Policy.	Surrender at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Lapsed at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Discharged by payment on death at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Total.		Number of Policies obtained at the ages mentioned in the first column.			Total number of employés in "Superior" Service on 31st March 1892.
	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1891.	During the year 1891-92.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1891.	During the year 1891-92.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1891.	During the year 1891-92.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1891.	During the year 1891-92.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1891.	During the year 1891-92.	Total.	
Not exceeding 25 years	*5	...	16	4	2	...	23	4	196	27	223	1,394
From 25 to 30 years	28	4	14	8	11	3	53	15	447	50	497	2,451
,, 30 to 35 ,,	19	1	9	10	16	...	44	11	380	39	380	2,336
,, 35 to 40 ,,	18	2	6	3	7	2	31	7	232	23	255	1,996
,, 40 to 45 ,,	6	3	1	1	6	1	12	4	113	14	126	1,445
,, 45 to 50 ,,	3	...	1	2	8	2	11	4	36	3	39	975
,, 50 to 55 ,,	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	6	1	7	366
,, 55 to 60 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Over 60 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL	76	10	47	28	51	8	176	46	1,389	157	1,546	10,867

10. Under the authority conveyed in Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Punjab Government authorized the District Board of Gurgaon to purchase an annuity of R9-10-8 per mensem on behalf of a Mohurir in the employment of the Board.

11. The appendices which usually accompany this report are attached.

Statement showing the operation of the Scheme of Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

I.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Circles (arranged according to the total amounts of insurances effected during the year.)	By Payment of Premiums in one sum.				By Payment of Premiums during a fixed period.				By Payment of Premiums during life.				Total.			
	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of claims met.
						R a. p.	R	R a. p.		R a. p.	R	R a. p.		R a. p.	R	R a. p.
Madras	...	...	...	...	21	4,901 2 8	20,650	...	13	2,029 11 2	12,100	...	34	6,930 13 10	32,750	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	11	6,325 3 8	15,500	1,016 2 4	11	4,749 13 9	15,400	4,500 0 0	22	11,066 1 5	30,900	5,516 2 4
Chief Office Calcutta (*i.e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts).	...	...	...	...	2	2,607 7 2	1,000	...	6	1,321 0 8	11,000	...	8	3,928 7 10	12,000	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	7	2,319 14 4	10,500	198 2 8	1	895 15 0	1,000	...	8	3,245 13 4	11,500	198 2 8
Bombay	...	..	...	...	8	3,346 2 3	6,500	1,000 0 0	4	1,700 4 4	4,000	1,500 0 0	12	5,046 6 7	10,500	2,500 0 0
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	6	1,760 5 4	5,200	...	3	955 8 4	3,000	...	9	2,715 13 8	8,200	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	1	654 11 0	1,500	...	3	176 14 0	6,000	...	4	831 9 0	7,500	...
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	4	2,169 3 4	7,000	1,000 0 0	...	919 6 0*	...	...	4	3,088 9 4	7,000	1,000 0 0
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	5	658 6 0	4,550	...	...	229 14 0*	...	...	5	888 4 0	4,550	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	2	2,273 5 8	1,500	...	2	1,378 7 6	2,000	17 9 2	4	3,651 13 2	3,500	17 9 2
Bihar	...	...	...	...	3	1,518 5 8	3,000	...	...	805 1 8*	...	...	3	2,323 7 4	3,000	...
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	1,549 15 6*	...	...	1	902 3 0	2,500	...	1	2,452 2 6	2,500	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	1	324 0 0	1,000	...	...	49 4 0*	...	...	1	373 4 0	1,000	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	535 0 0*	...	...	1	26 4 0	1,000	...	1	561 4 0	1,000	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	895 3 4*	...	166 7 0	...	267 1 4	...	...	...	1,162 4 8	...	166 7 0
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	360 15 10*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 15 10	...	...
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	37	12,800 10 7	77,100	5,000 0 0	4	3,630 9 2	8,000	...	41	16,431 3 9	85,100	5,000 0 0
Total of 1891-92	...	...	...	...	†108	45,030 0 4	1,55,000	8,380 12	‡49	20,028 5 11	66,000	6,017 9 2	157	65,058 6 3	2,21,000	14,398 5 2
Total of 1890-91	...	...	...	...	104	40,661 14 7	1,51,200	7,559 5 4	64	17,611 2 8	94,950	9,000 0 0	168	58,273 1 3	2,46,150	16,559 5 4
Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	...	4	4,368 1 9	3,80	821 6 8	.. 15	2,417 3 3	... 28,950	... 2,982 6 10	... 11	6,785 5 0	... 25,150	... 2,161 0 2

* These figures represent the premiums realised during the year for policies issued in previous years.

† 1890-91 Native. 92 — 1891-92 Native. 86 — European or Eurasian. 22 — 22

‡ 1890-91 48 — 1891-92 43 — European or Eurasian. 15 — 6

II.—Monthly Allowances.

Circle.	Immediate monthly allowance secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred monthly allowance secured by payment of monthly subscription.				Total.			
	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Chief Office, Calcutta (*i.e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1	956 6 11	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	956 6 11	9 8 0	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	1	356 2 8	4 0 0	36 0 0	1	...	10 0 0	...	2	356 2 8	14 0 0	36 0 0
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	...	1,962 8 0	...	...	...	1,962 8 0	...	...
Total of 1891-92	2	1,312 9 7	13 8 0	36 0 0	1	1,962 8 0	10 0 0	...	3	3,275 1 7	23 8 0	36 0 0
Total of 1890-91	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	1,962 8 0	...	...	...	1,962 8 0	...	60 0 0
Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	24 0 0*	...	...	...	...	...	1,312 9 7	...	24 0 0*

The purchaser of an immediate monthly allowance not having drawn his allowance during the year, the charge in 1891-92 shows a decrease in comparison with that of 1890-91. If he had drawn his allowance as it fell due, there would have been an increase in the charge of the year to the extent of R36.

ABSTRACT.

Circles (arranged in order of balances on 31st March 1892 as shown in column 6.)	Life Insurance. Balance on 1st April 1891.	Premiums received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance on 31st March 1892.	Monthly Allowance. Balance on 1st April 1891.	Subscriptions received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance on 31st March 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal	68,765 10 2	10,697 5 2	88,462 15 4	5,516 2 4	82,946 13 0	663 8 10	.....	663 8 10	.....	663 8 10
Madras	16,348 9 8	9,416 12 8	25,765 6 4	3 000 0 0	22,765 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	18,807 14 9	7,355 11 5	26,163 10 2	3,500 0 0	22,663 10 2	24 2 7	.....	24 2 7	.....	24 2 7
Assam	16,016 11 7	4,601 14 9	20,617 10 4	17 9 2	20.600 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma	13,720 8 0	6,244 9 10	19,965 1 10	198 2 8	19,766 15 2	.....	778 0 8	778 0 8	36 0 0	712 0 8
Bihar	10,885 6 0	2,793 12 4	13,659 2 4	.....	13,6.9 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal	9,957 9 5	3,001 1 0	12,958 10 5	.....	12,958 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces	7,062 0 8	3,834 4 7	10,896 5 3	.....	10,896 5 3	759 6 0	590 10 0	1,350 0 0	.....	1,350 0 0
Punjab	10,068 2 1	2,696 10 10	12,763 12 11	2,166 7 0	10,597 5 11	2,464 2 8	1,906 6 11	4,360 9 7	.....	4,360 9 7
Central Provinces	5,120 7 11	1,499 9 8	6,620 1 7	.....	6,620 1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana	3,379 14 9	621 4 0	4,001 2 9	.....	4,001 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oudh	3,198 2 0	701 6 10	3,899 8 10	.....	3,899 8 10	11 7 4	.....	11 7 4	.....	11 7 4
Central India	1,629 12 1	360 15 10	1,990 11 11	.....	1,990 11 11	1,518 12 0	.....	1,518 12 0	.....	1,518 12 0
Sind	—422 0 6	2,333 15 4	1,911 14 10	.....	1,911 14 10	78 12 10	.....	78 12 10	.....	78 12 10
Total	1,84,517 12 7	65,058 6 3	2,49,576 2 10	14,398 5 2	2,35.177 13 8	5,510 4 3	3,275 1 7	8,785 5 10	36 0 0	8,749 5 10
Interest	19,284 10 9	.....	.....	.....	27,366 1 6	496 6 4	.....	.....	.....	751 9 10
Total	2,03,802 7 4	65,058 6 3	2,49,576 2 10	14,398 5 2	2,62,543 15 2	6,006 10 7	3,275 1 7	8,785 5 10	36 0 0	9,500 15 8
Total of 1890-91	.....	58,373 1 3	.....	16,559 5 4	.....	.....	1,962 8 0	.....	60 0 0	.....
Increase or Decrease	.....	6,685 5 0	.....	2,161 0 2	.....	.....	1,312 9 7	.....	24 0 0	.....

	Life Insurance Policies issued. Number.	Amount.	Monthly Allowance contracts issued. Number.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.
Balance of 1890-91	1,213	16,81,250 0 0	3	105 0 0
Issued during the year	157	2,21,000 0 0	3	23 8 0
Total	1,370	19,02,250 0 0	6	128 8 0
Deduct—Discharged during the year	8	14,000 0 0	.....	.....
Lapsed, surrendered, and cancelled, as per details below	38	41,750 0 0	.....	.....
Balance of 1891-92	1,324	18,46,500 0 0	6	128 8 0

Details relating to surrendered, lapsed, or cancelled Policies and Contracts.

	Surrendered. Number.	Amount.	Lapsed. Number.	Amount.	Cancelled. Number.	Amount.	Total. Number	Amount
		R		R		R		R
Bengal	2	1,000	7	7,250	.....	.....	9	8,250
Bombay	1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000
Madras	.....	.....	2	1,000	.....	.....	2	1,000
North-Western Provinces	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	1	50
Punjab	1	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,000
Assam	1	500	5	2,150	.....	.....	6	2,650
Bihar	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	1	500
Burma	1	4,000	2	5,000	.....	.....	3	9,000
Central Provinces	.....	.....	5	300	.....	.....	5	300
Eastern Bengal	.....	.....	2	4,500	.....	.....	2	4,500
Railway Mail Service	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	1	500
Telegraph Department	4	6,000	.....	.....	2	6,000	6	12,000
Total	10	14,500	26	21,250	2	6,000	38	41,750

A.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Statement shewing (1) present ages on 31st March 1892 of lives insured, (2) number of lives insured of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premiums paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods or for life, and (4) the amount insured, during the period from February 1884 to March 1892.

Lives insured by single payment. Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Amount of premiums paid (lumped together.)	Amount insured (lumped together.)	Lives insured by payment of monthly premiums for stated periods. Until the age of 50. Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premiums payable (lumped together.)	Amount insured (lumped together.)	Until the age of 55. Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premiums payable (lumped together.)	Amount insured (lumped together.)	Lives insured by payment of monthly premiums for life. Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premiums payable (lumped together.)	Amount insured (lumped together.)
		R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.
21	.....	.....	.....	21	1	1 15 8	1,000 0 0	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	22	1	3 15 4	2,000 0 0	22	1	1 14 0	1,000 0 0	22	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	23	6	13 2 10	6,500 0 0	23	3	11 5 8	6,000 0 0	23	2	4 10 2	2,500 0 0
24	.....	.....	.....	24	16	55 14 0	27,200 0 0	24	6	13 4 6	7,000 0 0	24	2	9 6 0	5,000 0 0
25	.....	.....	.....	25	10	42 1 4	19,000 0 0	25	9	19 13 6	9,500 0 0	25	3	7 6 4	4,000 0 0
26	.....	.....	.....	26	16	47 8 0	21,500 0 0	26	11	34 12 8	17,000 0 0	26	12	31 9 10	16,500 0 0
27	.....	.....	.....	27	25	95 9 0	42,150 0 0	27	12	30 11 2	14,200 0 0	27	9	19 10 4	10,100 0 0
28	.....	.....	.....	28	23	114 11 5	47,250 0 0	28	26	84 4 10	38,000 0 0	28	15	27 14 8	14,000 0 0
29	.....	.....	.....	29	27	82 7 2	31,050 0 0	29	20	62 15 10	26,500 0 0	29	21	54 13 4	26,900 0 0
30	.....	.....	.....	30	29	94 0 0	37,450 0 0	30	26	84 0 9	34,550 0 0	30	21	60 3 2	29,150 0 0
31	.....	.....	.....	31	27	116 7 8	44,400 0 0	31	23	71 1 10	28,350 0 0	31	19	57 4 0	26,100 0 0
32	.....	.....	.....	32	29	116 12 2	39,100 0 0	32	32	97 9 0	38,000 0 0	32	16	67 15 6	29,500 0 0
33	.....	.....	.....	33	16	28 1 4	11,750 0 0	33	23	75 6 4	27,900 0 0	33	22	80 0 0	35,200 0 0
34	.....	.....	.....	34	38	102 11 3	36,400 0 0	34	31	92 6 9	33,200 0 0	34	26	96 11 3	39,300 0 0
35	.....	.....	.....	35	17	78 11 6	28,650 0 0	35	15	49 12 0	17,000 0 0	35	16	42 12 10	17,050 0 0
36	.....	.....	.....	36	35	140 12 6	46,150 0 0	36	32	102 5 11	34,300 0 0	36	22	80 0 8	30,900 0 0
37	.....	.....	.....	37	14	68 2 6	19,400 0 0	37	20	68 2 7	23,400 0 0	37	14	43 2 0	16,050 0 0
38	.....	.....	.....	38	19	79 6 1	23,950 0 0	38	22	121 0 5	34,750 0 0	38	18	69 13 0	25,350 0 0
39	.....	.....	.....	39	17	81 2 4	21,000 0 0	39	15	66 2 2	20,200 0 0	39	19	62 5 1	23,050 0 0
40	.....	.....	.....	40	19	137 5 11	37,650 0 0	40	21	108 12 7	28,650 0 0	40	19	80 5 4	28,850 0 0
41	.....	.....	.....	41	11	50 11 9	11,500 0 0	41	13	69 9 8	18,600 0 0	41	17	82 14 5	26,400 0 0
42	.....	.....	.....	42	15	98 14 1	22,250 0 0	42	18	94 2 3	25,750 0 0	42	13	65 9 6	21,600 0 0
43	.....	.....	.....	43	9	50 10 5	10,350 0 0	43	13	49 9 6	13,200 0 0	43	21	111 6 2	34,200 0 0
44	.....	.....	.....	44	9	128 3 8	25,500 0 0	44	12	74 6 1	18,750 0 0	44	18	59 13 5	16,750 0 0
45	.....	.....	.....	45	4	69 6 8	10,000 0 0	45	8	82 6 4	17.000 0 0	45	10	48 8 8	14,650 0 0
46	.....	.....	.....	46	5	65 3 6	10,450 0 0	46	13	95 6 8	20,000 0 0	46	14	85 6 9	23,650 0 0
47	.....	.....	.....	47	5	53 8 6	7,050 0 0	47	8	69 11 0	12,500 0 0	47	7	49 4 4	14,000 0 0
48	.....	.....	.....	48	5	42 10 6	5,200 0 0	48	6	67 8 0	12,200 0 0	48	7	39 15 8	10,600 0 0
49	.....	.....	.....	49	1	23 5 4	2,000 0 0	49	1	13 12 0	2,000 0 0	49	11	67 0 2	18,900 0 0
50	.....	.....	.....	50	1	.....	100 0 0	50	3	21 4 0	4,000 0 0	50	10	80 12 6	18,750 0 0
51	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	51	3	62 14 8	10,000 0 0	51	3	28 10 0	10,700 0 0
52	.....	.....	.....	52	1	.....	2,000 0 0	52	2	28 2 0	4,500 0 0	52	2	4 11 10	1,000 0 0
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	6	41 7 6	8,900 0 0
54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	5	36 7 6	8,050 0 0
55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	2	5 1 8	1,000 0 0
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	2	7 9 8	1,500 0 0
57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	1	469 0 0	700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	469 0 0	700 0 0		451	2,083 8 7	6,48,850 0 0		448	1,919 10 8	5,96,300 0 0		424	1,710 11 3	6,00,650 0 0

Abstract.

		R
Lives assured by payment of premium in one sum	1 for	700
,, ,, ,, up to age of 50	451 ,,	6,48,850
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 55	448 ,,	5,96,300
,, ,, ,, during life	424 ,,	6,00,650
	1,324	18,46,500

B.—MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.

Statement showing (1) the present ages (on 31st March 1892) of those in receipt of monthly allowances and of those subscribing for deferred allowances, (2) the number of subscribers of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of subscriptions paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods (with notes showing when the subscriptions cease and monthly allowances commence), and (4) the amount of monthly allowances secured, during the period from February 1884 to March 1892.

Immediate monthly allowance secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred monthly allowance secured by payment of monthly subscription.				Period for which subscription is payable.	Age when subscription will cease.	Date when monthly allowance is to commence.
Present ages of those in receipt of monthly allowances.	Number of those that are of the same age.	Amount of subscription paid in lump sum.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Present ages of subscribers.	Number of subscribers of the same age.	Amount of subscription payable monthly	Amount of monthly allowances secured.			
		R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.			
31	1	1,063 12 10	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	...	March 1884.
...	...	...	...	33	1	23 15 4	10 0 0	5 years.	38	March 1887.
...	...	...	...	49	1	84 6 0	50 0 0	5 years.	51	January 1894.
...	...	...	...	51	1	79 2 8	50 0 0	5 years.	53	September 1893.
57	1	956 6 11	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	.....	...	April 1892.
61	1	356 2 8	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	...	June 1891.
Total	3	2,376 6 5	18 8 0	...	3	187 8 0	110 0 0	.....	...	.....

Ordered, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the "*Gazette of India*" for general information.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	For the nine months, April to December.																				Year.
	Bengal.				Bombay.				Sindh.				Madras.				Burma.				Total British India.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	7,65	33,99	16,59	80,23	5,00	33,67	3,10	41,77	93	93	1,38	3,24	2,66	8,92	9,93	21,51	1,17	3,16	12,78	17,11	17,41	1,02,67	1,20,08	43,78	1,63,86	1871-72
1872-73	9,08	52,55	18,12	79,75	3,93	31,83	2,59	38,35	81	92	1,62	3,75	2,88	8,68	7,96	19,52	2,19	3,54	22,31	28,04	18,89	97,52	1,16,41	52,60	1,69,01	1872-73
1873-74	7,79	51,64	14,08	73,51	4,51	34,03	2,64	41,18	90	77	90	2,57	2,70	10,24	9,87	22,81	2,38	3,46	16,41	22,25	18,28	1,00,14	1,18,42	43,90	1,62,32	1873-74
1874-75	8,85	58,63	11,14	78,67	4,97	34,99	3,01	42,97	86	63	1,10	2,59	2,71	10,17	9,64	22,52	2,92	5,10	11,22	19,24	20,31	1,09,57	1,29,88	36,11	1,65,99	1874-75
1875-76	9,37	57,45	11,65	78,47	4,95	30,53	3,77	39,27	97	79	1,02	2,78	3,15	10,41	8,60	22,16	2,87	3,67	19,35	25,89	21,31	1,02,87	1,24,18	44,39	1,68,57	1875-76
1876-77	9,65	49,49	10,93	70,07	6,18	33,26	83	38,27	1,16	58	20	1,94	4,11	9,06	5,63	18,80	3,14	3,80	13,59	20,53	24,24	94,19	1,18,43	31,18	1,49,61	1876-77
1877-78	10,71	59,44	13,04	83,19	6,31	35,95	77	43,03	1,49	70	32	2,51	4,06	6,58	1,54	12,18	3,62	4,60	10,17	18,39	26,19	1,07,27	1,33,46	25,84	1,59,30	1877-78
1878-79	9,68	49,72	11,62	71,02	6,23	33,26	1,54	41,08	1,42	44	19	2,05	4,03	6,81	3,39	14,23	4,92	5,07	15,33	25,32	26,33	95,30	1,21,63	32,07	1,53,70	1878-79
1879-80	9,04	46,91	7,68	63,63	7,04	28,75	1,46	37,25	2,40	55	19	3,14	3,90	6,93	5,28	16,11	5,07	4,91	18,00	27,98	27,45	88,05	1,15,50	32,61	1,48,11	1879-80
1880-81	9,73	45,62	9,27	64,62	6,46	40,98	1,77	49,11	3,39	86	18	4,43	3,92	7,99	5,89	17,80	3,51	5,94	21,87	31,32	26,91	1,01,39	1,28,30	38,98	1,67,28	1880-81
1881-82	9,61	40,83	11,24	61,68	7,43	35,08	1,21	43,72	2,83	97	26	4,06	3,66	7,24	3,63	14,53	5,10	5,87	25,38	36,35	28,63	89,99	1,18,62	41,72	1,60,34	1881-82
1882-83	10,40	11	11,91	22,42	7,36	−1,04*	1,15	7,47	2,59	3	44	3,06	4,04	2	2,88	6,94	5,73	6	30,23	36,02	30,12	−82*	29,30	46,61	75,91	1882-83
1883-84	10,45	22	12,98	23,65	7,96	41	1,08	9,45	2,64	4	38	3,06	3,73	7	3,88	7,68	5,77	11	21,97	27,85	30,55	85	31,40	40,29	71,69	1883-84
1884-85	9,13	26	8,16	17,55	7,70	33	1,39	9,42	2,87	5	43	3,35	3,57	4	3,78	7,39	5,67	4	16,07	21,78	28,94	72	29,66	29,83	59,49	1884-85
1885-86	9,73	22	10,08	20,03	8,90	40	88	10,18	3,17	5	59	3,81	3,65	8	2,72	6,45	4,65	4	25,40	30,09	30,10	79	30,89	39,67	70,56	1885-86
1886-87	9,79	37	8,08	18,24	9,00	42	1,05	10,47	3,82	9	70	4,61	4,64	13	3,96	8,73	6,42	9	21,86	28,37	33,67	1,10	34,77	35,65	70,42	1886-87
1887-88	9,52	38	10,72	20,62	10,63	40	1,38	12,41	3,61	6	59	4,26	7,48	6	3,26	10,80	6,67	2	22,14	28,83	37,91	92	38,83	38,09	76,92	1887-88
1888-89	11,04	4,85	10,63	26,52	10,88	3,04	1,10	15,02	3,83	65	33	4,81	7,74	71	3,74	12,19	6,32	77	14,91	22,00	39,81	10,02	49,83	30,71	80,54	1888-89
1889-90	10,70	6,97	8,39	26,06	11,61	2,42	1,34	15,37	4,09	81	45	5,05	7,60	58	5,09	13,27	6,29	1,87	24,99	33,15	40,29	12,35	52,64	40,26	92,90	1889-90
1890-91	12,08	6,86	11,75	30,69	12,71	3,29	1,22	17,22	4,60	81	59	6,00	8,40	82	3,38	12,60	6,63	30	36,08	43,01	44,42	12,08	56,50	53,02	1,09,52	1890-91
1891-92	11,75	8,14	12,39	32,28	12,27	3,41	93	16,61	4,42	65	52	5,59	7,70	83	2,73	11,26	6,58	70	28,68	35,96	42,72	13,73	56,45	45,25	1,01,70	1891-92
1892-93	12,74	8,62	11,91	33,37	13,65	3,67	1,50	17,82	4,27	40	57	5,24	7,67	33	3,19	11,19	6,90	53	21,95	29,38	44,23	13,55	57,78	38,22	96,00	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

Finance and Commerce Department
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 16th January 1893.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 10	10 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 4	13 4	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 0	9 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 0	14 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 2	12 5	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	‡	211 2	211 2	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 8	14 3	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 15	8 5	...	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 0	11 7	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 8	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	‡	...	...	10 9	9 1	11 8	10 9	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	28 3	‡	6 14	...	392 0	392 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 6	11 6	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 4	10 4	21 5	22 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	20 0	20 13	8 11	8 9	70 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 10	7 11	10 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	...	...	10 0	7 2	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 5	9 5	28 10	28 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	6 11	7 2	7 2	8 14	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 9	12 13	16 0	4 3	5 13	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 15	14 6	17 4	18 0	...	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	12 7	11 9
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 7	11 0	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 0	12 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 4	...	...	...	...	128 0	108 0	10 12	10 10
Cachar	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khásí and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 4	6 12	6 1	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	6 3	7 4
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpára	12 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Naga Hills(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khásí Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	65 0	60 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 4	9 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 10
Tipperah	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 10	8 8	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	9 8
Noákhálí	10 6	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 13½	10 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 13½
Dacca	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Baltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
24-Parganas	11 8	11 4	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	280 0	280 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 7	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	106 0	106 0	10 10⅜	10 10⅜
Calcutta	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 1	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	17 0	15 5	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	4 12	6 8	13 0	14 0	19 0	17 15	15 4	15 4	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Hooghly	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 8	11 13½	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 6	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 14	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Jessore	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	17 12½	17 12½	128 0	...	10 10½	10 10½
Faridpur	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 2
Central—																									10 0	10 0
Bankura	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 4	10 0	12 14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 4	19 8	19 8	13 14	14 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	10 0
Burdwan	11 12	11 8	...	...	9 3	9 0	11 10	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	...	...	20 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	200 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	24 0	23 0	13 0	13 4	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	13 4	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 12	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	10 14	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 0	10 8 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 15	9 15
Rájsháhi	12 12	13 8	15 12	15 12	9 0	9 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 14	16 14	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maida	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	11 4	11 4	15 12	15 12	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4
Jelpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	9 13	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12†	17 11†	...	...	16 7	15 1	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 12	11 12	...	16 0	8 8	8 8	14 0 to 15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	24 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 11 0	9 0	...	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 11 8	15 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	...	11 0 to 13 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	12 0 to 15 0	10 8 to 15 0	160 0	140 0 to 160 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	10 11	10 11	13 8	12 6	...	10 11	15 12	12 6	...	...	...	...	31 8	25 5	...	...	11 8	10 2	27 0	26 7	...	...	...	...	9 7	8 7
Hazáribágh	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 8	22 0	16 0	15 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

† Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (a) Not stated.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	23 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 8	12 8	17 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	11 0	20 4	...	...	17 8	22 8	23 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	21 0	19 0	11 0	10 8	16 0	14 8	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	25 0	21 0	19 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihar, north—																										
Purnea	10 0	12 0	...	...	12 8	8 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	12 10	12 10	9 7	10 1	13 4	12 10	...	...	...	25 4	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	27 12	25 4	15 12	16 6	176 0	176 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 10	12 11	12 1	17 10	11 0	11 0	15 6	15 14	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	17 0	16 8	17 0	17 10	27 0	26 6	17 0	17 10	176 0	176 0	10 0	10 8
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	13 8	13 10	16 8	16 0	9 8	9 0	13 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	23 4	23 0	18 8	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 8
Champaran	10 12	11 8	14 4	14 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 0	...	...	16 0	15 4	26 8	25 8	16 4	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 12
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4½	13 4½	18 0	17 9½	9 8	9 8	11 15	11 6	19 12½	18 6½	18 4½	17 13½	19 4	19 8	16 13	16 15	18 2	18 2	23 0½	21 13	20 5	20 5	122 8	125 0	9 12	9 12
Ghazipur	14 8	14 3	19 5	17 13	8 6	8 6	12 4	10 5	24 7	24 7	18 0	16 12	...	21 14	15 7	15 7	19 5	16 9	21 4	20 10	20 10	20 10	180 4	180 4	10 0	10 0
Jaunpur	13 4	13 0	19 8	18 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 4	22 8	22 0	21 0	...	21 0	25 0	...	...	22 8	21 0	16 0	...	21 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	12 0	12 0	18 12	18 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 4	20 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	95 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	17 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	7 8	8 0	11 0	13 8	28 0	28 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	...	17 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	12 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	21 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 12
Hamirpur	17 4	17 8	21 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	12 4	12 0	25 4	23 0	21 14	22 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Jalaun	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 8	14 8	23 0	21 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	22 8	20 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 2	15 2	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	20 8	20 8	22 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 4	20 4	20 12	20 12	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Farukhabad	14 8	13 12	19 8	19 12	5 0	5 4	9 0	8 0	22 8	21 4	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 4	22 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Mainpuri	15 4	15 8	21 8	21 8	4 8	4 0	8 0	10 0	22 0	20 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 12	24 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 12	15 12	25 4	24 8	6 8	6 8	13 0	13 8	25 8	25 8	22 4	21 8	21 8	22 8	10 4	10 8	23 8	24 8	31 0	30 8	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 8	16 8	25 4	24 0	7 4	7 0	9 8	12 0	21 8	21 0	19 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	...	...	27 4	27 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	24 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	26 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	29 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	15 0	14 12	23 0	23 0	5 4	5 4	8 8	9 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	145 0	155 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 8	15 4	25 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	25 8	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 8	24 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Submontane—																										
Ballia	16 4	14 12	19 0	19 12	9 12	9 12	14 12	14 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	23 4	16 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	13 5	13 5	18 4	18 2	7 8	7 8	14 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	15 0	15 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	14 6	14 6	16 10	16 10	19 12	19 12	18 14	18 14	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	9 8	10 0	32 0‡	32 0‡	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	24 0	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahanpur	14 12	14 12	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Pilibhit	16 0	15 12	22 0	21 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	...	24 0	24 0	23 8	21 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Bareilly	14 8	14 1	22 8	22 4	12 8	13 14	13 12	13 12	17 8	...	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	21 4	23 12	23 12	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 14
Shahjahanpur	13 8	13 3	20 9	19 6	5 14	5 12	11 12	12 0	21 2	21 1½	19 6	19 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 11	19 1	22 4	21 12	20 9	20 9	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	14 6	14 6	20 8	19 2	6 8	6 8	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 0	20 12	20 12	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 15	21 8	23 5	23 12	22 1	21 12	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 8	10 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	8 0
Bijnor	14 1	14 1	21 6	20 4	10 11	10 2	12 15	12 15	20 4	...	19 2	19 11	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 6	20 4	20 4	...	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	14 6	14 7	22 0	22 0	5 8	6 9	11 8	11 8	24 0	22 0	18 8	16 9	9 14	9 14	6 9	6 9	22 0	22 0	19 9	17 10	13 3	13 3	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 ...
Meerut	14 8	24 8	22 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	20 8	20 0	21 8	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur	12 12	13 0	19 0	18 0	6 6	7 8	10 10	10 0	23 8	22 0	21 8	20 0	21 8	20 0	17 0	16 0	20 12	20 0	21 8	20 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	10 12
Dehra Dún	12 10	12 4	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 12	17 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	13 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	15 0	15 8	22 8	21 8	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	25 8	25 0	19 8	19 0	31 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 8	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	13 8	13 8	20 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	24 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	18 0	21 8	21 4	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	22 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 8	13 4	20 8	20 8	6 0	6 0	13 8	13 8	26 0	22 8	21 8	20 8	...	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	24 0	21 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 0	26 12	25 0	23 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	28 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 0	13 4	19 8	18 12	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	20 8	20 8	24 0	25 0	20 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	21 0	26 0	25 0	20 8	19 0	20 8	20 8	26 0	25 0	21 12	21 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 4	29 0	29 0	23 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 12	15 12	23 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	13 0	30 0	27 0	19 0	17 0	33 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	28 8	30 0	22 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Sitapur	15 8	15 0	24 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	29 0	27 0	24 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	31 0	30 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	150 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	14 10	24 6	20 0	9 6	8 12	10 15	10 0	20 10	18 12	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 0	23 15	21 14	20 5	22 14	...	...	13 4	13 2
Bánswara	18 2	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	16 4	15 0	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	25 0	37 8	40 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 2½	10 2½	14 13½	14 7½	7 0½	7 8	7 6½	7 13	18 12	19 8½	10 15	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	14 1	14 1	12 1½	21 11½	20 5	9 6	9 6	160 0	160 0	9 9	9 6
Sirohee	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpara	10 8½	11 2	17 1	16 14	6 2	...	7 2	7 6½	19 1	18 1	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 15	...	...	...	...	175 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	11 13	11 13	19 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 10	23 5	25 0	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 11	10 4	15 0	15 0	5 12	5 12	6 12	6 12	...	...	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 8	16 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 4	11 8	18 0	18 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	18 8	18 0	†	†	†	†	18 12	18 0	20 4	25 0	†	†	*	*	13 0	14 0
Boondee	19 8	18 8	28 0	27 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	19 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	35 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	30 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	15 12½	15 11	21 12½	24 8½	7 1	10 3	10 3	22 6	12 6	14 10	15 0	...	...	...	22 2	24 5	16 14	16 11	22 4	22 10	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 6
Tonk	17 7	16 4	25 4	22 8	6 8	6 8	8 12	7 8	28 4	28 0	24 8	22 4	...	...	...	...	20 8	18 0	24 0	22 12	...	...	85 0	85 0	11 4	11 2
Jeypore	13 8	13 4	21 4	20 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	22 8	20 8	17 8	17 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20-8 to 24 8	20-0 to 21 8	21 0	21 8	25 0	24 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 4	16 4	23 12	23 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 12	22 8	21 4	20 10	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	23 12	...	...	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	16 4	16 5	26 11½	25 14	8 2½	8 3	9 0½	9 5	26 7½	23 1½	25 6	24 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	25 12	26 12½	...	...	27 6½	28 7½	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13½
Bhurtpore	15 0	15 8	25 8	25 0	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	27 12	25 8	23 10	23 12	...	...	9 12	9 12	25 2	25 8	21 0	21 0	24 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	14 13	15 3	25 0	24 10	7 4	7 4	8 10	8 9	28 3	27 9	25 5	25 10	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 6	23 13	26 8	25 12	29 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	14 8	14 4	18 12	18 1	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	27 11	26 8	22 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	16 8½	14 5	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6
Nasseerabad Cantonment	12 8	12 9	...	...	6 13	7 0	7 5	7 8	22 11	20 0	15 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 13	17 14	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	93 5	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	§	¶	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	8 9	8 9	...	...	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 5	13 5
Anádra	10 10	10 10	14 0	14 0	6 0	5 12	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	12 0	11 8
Shahpoora	11 9½	11 10	16 6	15 11	8 4	7 4	9 0	8 8	22 5	21 0	17 8½	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 5	14 0	21 10	22 3	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 13
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 11 and 11 9	9 6 and 11 9	15 0	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	20 0 and 21 14	20 0 and 21 14	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	16 4 and 16 9	15 15 and 16 4	19 6	18 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 6	8 4	...	...	7 8	7 6	8 12	8 10	15 12	15 0	14 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 6	9 0	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	15 9	15 6	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	10 0	9 0	100 0	40 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	...	†	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	20 0	19 8	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	16 11½	16 11½	23 14½	23 6	7 7	7 7	8 8	8 12½	21 4	21 4	22 5	21 12½	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 6½	19 6½	21 4	21 12½	17 10½	17 0½	143 12	170 0	12 1¼	12 3½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S.	Wheat. Present fortnight. Ch.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S.	Wheat. Past fortnight. Ch.	Barley. Present fortnight. S.	Barley. Present fortnight. Ch.	Barley. Past fortnight. S.	Barley. Past fortnight. Ch.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight. S.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight. Ch.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight. S.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight. Ch.	Rice, common. Present fortnight. S.	Rice, common. Present fortnight. Ch.	Rice, common. Past fortnight. S.	Rice, common. Past fortnight. Ch.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight. S.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight. Ch.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight. S.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight. Ch.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penniseum typhoideum*). Present fortnight. S.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penniseum typhoideum*). Present fortnight. Ch.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penniseum typhoideum*). Past fortnight. S.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penniseum typhoideum*). Past fortnight. Ch.	Maruva or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight. S.	Maruva or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight. Ch.	Maruva or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight. S.	Maruva or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight. Ch.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight. S.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight. Ch.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight. S.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight. Ch.	Gram, Chenna, Cholam, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight. S.	Gram, Chenna, Cholam, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight. Ch.	Gram, Chenna, Cholam, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight. S.	Gram, Chenna, Cholam, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight. Ch.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight. S.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight. Ch.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight. S.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight. Ch.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight. S.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight. Ch.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight. S.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight. Ch.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S.	Firewood. Present fortnight. Ch.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S.	Firewood. Past fortnight. Ch.	Salt. Present fortnight. S.	Salt. Present fortnight. Ch.	Salt. Past fortnight. S.	Salt. Past fortnight. Ch.
Panjab—																																																			
Southern—																																																			
Hissar	14	0	14	0	24	0	23	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	28	0	27	0	24	0	26	0	†	†	†	†	24	0	24	0	16	0	16	0	24	0	24	0	120	0	120	0	11	0	11	0
Ferozepore	11	0	18	0	17	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	19	0	20	0	17	0	17	0	†	†	†	†	21	0	21	0	15	0	15	0	21	0	21	0	100	0	100	0	13	0	13	0
Montgomery	13	0	14	0	19	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	18	0	18	0	17	0	17	0	†	†	†	†	19	0	19	0	13	0	13	0	19	0	19	0	300	0	300	0	11	0	11	0
Central—																																																		
Gurgaon	15	0	15	0	26	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	29	0	30	0	23	0	24	0	†	†	†	†	24	0	24	0	16	0	16	0	24	0	24	0	100	0	100	0	11	0	11	0
Delhi	15	0	15	0	26	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	29	0	26	0	26	0	23	0	†	†	†	†	22	0	22	0	18	0	18	0	23	0	25	0	80	0	80	0	11	0	11	0
Rohtak	15	0	15	0	25	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	31	0	25	0	20	0	20	0	†	†	†	†	24	0	24	0	17	0	17	0	24	0	24	0	120	0	120	0	10	0	10	0
Karnál	14	0	14	0	23	0	23	0	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	25	0	20	0	15	0	15	0	†	†	†	†	23	0	23	0	16	0	16	0	23	0	23	0	160	0	160	0	11	0	11	0
Lahore	11	0	11	0	17	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	9	0	19	0	18	0	17	0	17	0	†	†	†	†	17	0	17	0	15	0	15	0	17	0	17	0	85	0	85	0	11	0	11	0
Sub-montane—																																																		
Umballa	14	0	14	0	20	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	24	0	23	0	18	0	19	0	†	†	†	†	16	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	16	0	16	0	130	0	130	0	12	12	12	8
Ludhiána	13	0	15	0	19	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	21	0	21	0	20	0	18	0	†	†	†	†	14	0	14	0	15	0	15	0	21	0	20	0	100	0	100	0	12	0	13	0
Jullundar	13	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	20	0	20	0	18	0	16	0	†	†	†	†	8	0	8	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	20	0	100	0	100	0	11	0	11	0
Hoshiárpur	12	0	12	0	15	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	9	0	10	0	21	0	23	0	16	0	16	0	†	†	†	†	18	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	18	0	18	0	90	0	90	0	12	0	12	0
Gurdáspur	12	0	12	0	15	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	20	0	21	0	19	0	19	0	†	†	†	†	20	0	20	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	12	4	12	0
Amritsar	13	0	12	0	17	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	18	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	†	†	†	†	18	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	18	0	18	0	85	0	85	0	13	0	10	0
Hills—																																																		
Simla	10	0	11	0	13	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	14	0	13	0	10	0	10	0	†	†	†	†	15	0	15	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	80	0	80	0	8	0	8	0
Kángra	8	0	8	0	11	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	†	†	†	†	20	0	20	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	10	0	10	0
North-western—																																																		
Sáthot	11	0	11	0	15	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	17	0	18	0	14	0	16	0	†	†	†	†	16	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	16	0	16	0	120	0	120	0	12	8	12	8
Cawnpur	11	0	11	0	16	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	18	0	19	0	15	0	15	0	†	†	†	†	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	110	0	110	0	12	0	12	0
Cuttack	11	0	11	0	17	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	16	0	†	†	†	†	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	110	0	110	0	13	0	13	0
Jhelum	12	0	12	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	19	0	19	0	15	0	15	0	†	†	†	†	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	110	0	110	0	14	0	14	0
Rawalpindi	11	0	11	0	15	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	7	0	8	0	24	0	22	0	13	0	15	0	†	†	†	†	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	66	0	66	0	12	8	12	8
Hazára	11	0	11	0	13	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	17	0	17	0	13	0	13	0	†	†	†	†	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	58	0	58	0	11	0	11	0
Peshawar	10	0	11	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	17	0	17	0	14	0	14	0	†	†	†	†	17	0	17	0	14	0	14	0	17	0	17	0	75	0	75	0	11	0	11	0
Kohát	9	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	14	0	14	0	13	0	13	0	†	†	†	†	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	80	0	80	0	11	0	11	0
Western—																																																		
Sholapur	11	0	11	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	†	†	†	†	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	200	0	200	0	13	0	13	0
Bijápur	11	0	11	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	16	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	†	†	†	†	16	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	16	0	16	0	240	0	240	0	12	8	12	8
Poona	11	0	11	0	17	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	18	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	†	†	†	†	18	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	18	0	18	0	90	0	90	0	12	8	12	8
Deccan—																																																		
Dharwar	13	0	13	0	22	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	23	0	23	0	18	0	18	0	†	†	†	†	23	0	23	0	18	0	18	0	23	0	23	0	80	0	80	0	40	0	40	0
Belgaum	13	0	13	0	17	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	23	0	23	0	18	0	18	0	†	†	†	†	23	0	23	0	18	0	18	0	23	0	23	0	80	0	80	0	35	0	35	0
Sátara	12	0	12	0	15	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	19	0	19	0	16	0	16	0	†	†	†	†	19	0	19	0	15	0	15	0	19	0	19	0	115	0	115	0	12	0	12	0
Sholapur	11	0	11	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	18	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	†	†	†	†	18	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	18	0	18	0	110	0	110	0	12	0	12	0
Bijápur	11	0	11	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	16	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	†	†	†	†	16	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	16	0	16	0	100	0	100	0	12	0	12	0
Poona	11	0	11	0	17	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	18	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	†	†	†	†	18	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	18	0	18	0	90	0	90	0	12	8	12	8
Khandesh—																																																		
Ahmednagar	11	9	10	0	...	...	...	...	8	13	7	0	10	9	8	0	20	10	17	0	16	1	14	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	13	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	200	0	200	0	13	0	13	0
Násik	12	8	12	0	...	...	...	...	8	15	8	15	10	7	9	0	21	0	19	0	16	4	16	15	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	240	0	240	0	12	0	12	0
Dhulia (Khándesh)	12	4	12	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	7	4	9	6	9	0	23	12	22	12	16	4	19	12	...	...	...	...	19	0	19	0	15	0	15	0	19	0	19	0	90	0	90	0	12	0	12	0
Gujarat—																																																		
Surat	9	4	9	4	...	...	...	...	6	8	6	8	7	6	7	6	13	14	13	14	12	15	12	15	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	74	0	74	0	12	0	12	0
Broach	11	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	10	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	80	0	80	0	13	4	13	4
Kaira	10	0	10	8	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	11	11	12	8	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	12	8	12	8	14	0	14	0	106	11	106	11	12	8	12	8
Baroda (Camp)	8	5	8	5	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	14	8	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	11	7	10	14	...	...	...	...	13	3	13	3	10	14	10	14	13	3	13	3	90	7	90	7	13	12	13	12
Ahmedabad	11	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	8	10	8	...	...	...	...	13	8	17	8	...	...	...	...	17	0	17	0	16	8	16	8	17	0	17	0	80	0	80	0	16	8	16	8
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	8	8	8	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	15	8	19	0	...	...	...	...	19	0	19	0	16	0	16	0	19	0	19	0	183	0	183	0	13	0	13	0
Deesa Cantonment	11	0	11	2	...	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	15	8	23	0	...	...	...	...	23	0	23	0	18	0	18	0	23	0	23	0	142	3	140	0	11	0	11	0
Kattywar—																																																		
Rájkot	12	0	12	4	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	17	0	17	0	13	8	13	12	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	90	0	80	0	75	0	70	0
Central Provinces—																																																		
Western—																																																		
Nimar	13	7	13	7	...	...	...	...	6	12	6	12	11	13	11	13	22	9	22	8	18	15	...	...	...	...	18	15	18	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	18	0	19	0	182	0	182	0	9	12	9	12
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	11	8	11	8	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	10	6	10	6	20	0	21	8	17	12	17	12	...	...	...	...	17	12	17	12	16	0	16	0	17	12	17	12	86	0	86	0	10	6	10	6
Hoshangabad	14	4	14	3	...	...	...	...	9	0	7	0	10	6	10	6	18	14	16	13	16	13	16	13	...	...	...	...	16	13	16	13	16	0	16	0	16	13	16	13	87	0	87	0	10	0	10	0
Betúl	13	15	13	15	...	...	...	...	8	0	7	4	9	10	9	9	17	4	17	4	13	1	17	4	...	...	...	...	17	4	17	4	13	0	13	0	17	4	17	4	120	0	120	0	10	8	10	8
Chhindwára	10	14	10	5	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	17	8	17	8	14	0	17	8	...	...	...	...	17	8	17	8	14	0	14	0	17	8	17	8	74	0	74	0	8	10	8	10
Nágpur	11	14	11	14	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	11	4	11	4	17	8	17	8	14	0	17	8	...	...	...	...	17	8	17	8	14	0	14	0	17	8	17	8	81	0	81	0	9	0	9	0
Wárdha	13	5	13	5	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	12	5	11	7	17	2	17	2	13	0	17	2	...	...	...	...	17	2	17	2	13	0	13	0	17	2	17	2	180	0	180	0	9	0	9	0
Central—																																																		
Narsinghpur	12	13	10	10	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	9	2	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	12	11	12	11	...	...	...	...	9	6	9	6	9	11	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh	17	2	17	2	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	13	2	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	14	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	10	4	10	0	12	8	12	8	19	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni-Balaghat (Sutna)	17	8	17	4	25	0	...	...	8	0	7-8&8-		14	0	15	4	23	0	...	...	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	11	0	10	0	11	8	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	13	9	13	9	...	...	...	...	8	10	8	10	11	13	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betúl	11	13	11	13	...	...	...	...	11	13	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chánda	11	12	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	14	14	...	...	...	...	11	11	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—																																																		
Bilaspur	13	5	13	5	...	...	...	...	12	5	12	5	16	15	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	12	14	13	10	...	...	...	...	11	5	11	5	13	10	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	11	6	11	6	...	...	...	...	12	4	13	4	14	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—																																																	
Buldana	14	8	14	4	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	20	0	21	0	18	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	21	0	21	0	18	0	18	0	21	0	21	0	182	0	182	0	9	0	9	0
Basim	13	13	13	10	...	...	...	...	7	12	7	12	10	5	10	0	20	5	20	5	20	5	23	0	...	...	...	...	20	5	20	5	20	5	23	0	20	5	23	0	86	0	86	0	9	6	10	0
Akola	12	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	17	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	16	0	16	0	87	0	87	0	10	0	10	0
Ellichpur	12	0	11	8	...	...	...	...	7	0	6	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	19	0	18	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	19	0	19	0	18	0	18	0	19	0	19	0	120	0	120	0	10	8	10	8
Amraoti	12	0	11	8	...	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	8	10	8	8	17	3	17	3	13	10	13	3	...	...	...	...	17	3	17	3	13	0	13	0	17	3	17	3	81	0	81	0	8	10	8	10
Wún	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	180	0	180	0	9	0	9	0
Nizam's Territories—																																																		
Secunderabad	8	8	8	14	*Nil.*				6	12	6	12	8	4	8	4	14	7	14	7	14	7	18	13	16	12	24	14	23	0	24	14	24	0	24	14	24	0	24	14	24	0	24	14	24	0	24	14	24	0
Bolárum	9	5	9	5	*Nil.*				7	8	7	0	8	2	8	2	16	3	16	3	16	3	18	8	*Nil.*		*Nil.*		*Nil.*		*Nil.*		*Nil.*		*Nil.*	

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1892—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Aghar, or thur, Cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 6	10 2	11 2	10 14	...	...	...	...	11 5	19 11	...	12 0	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 0	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	13	19 11	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11	22 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 3	11 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	13	16 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	7 3	7 11	...	...	8 14	9 6	9 6	9 14	...	...	...	...	14	20 8	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	196 13	196 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	8 10	8 10	...	...	8 10	9 10	9 3	10 0	...	...	...	...	5	21 5	...	...	8 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 3	9 10	10 5	10 13	...	...	...	...	5	21 5	...	...	9 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 3	10 13	...	...	...	...	5	18 13	...	...	9 2	11 3	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	6 11	7 0	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 11	11 2	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	10 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 2	12 2
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 0	9 2	...	...	10 8	12 0	11 10	13 8	...	...	...	...	5	24 2	...	...	8 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	3	22 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 11	11 11
Godavari	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	10 14	10 14
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 14	11 8	13 10	12 2	...	...	...	...	14	20 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	10 2	11 11	11 2	12 11	...	...	...	...	3	20 3	...	...	7 0	8 15	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5*	...	...	9 3	9 6	9 11	10 0	...	...	...	...	10	20 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	3	19 3	...	...	8 6	9 0	...	...	...	...	168 14	168 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 2	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 11	11 5	...	...	...	...	6	21 6	...	...	8 11	9 0	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	10 14	10 14	9 10	12 5	...	...	...	...	3	21 5	...	...	7 14	9 0	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	5 14	6 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 13	11 5	...	...	...	...	5	22 5	...	...	7 14	9 0	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	7 3	7 3	7 10	9 6	...	...	...	...	14	17 0	...	...	7 3	8 14	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	9 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	8 6	9 0	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	7 13	9 11	...	...	...	...	*	14 0	...	...	7 10	9 0	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 12	6 4	7 14	7 14	7 12	7 12	9 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	21 0	24 2	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	114 0	111 0	9 4	9 4
Bangalore	8 0	7 14	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	22 9	24 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	10 8	10 8
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 4	7 4	8 0	9 4	9 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	21 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 12
Tumkúr	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	8 0	8 0
Hassan	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	33 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	8 0	...	8 0	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	31 0	...	...	8 0	8 15	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	7 14	7 14	8 6	8 15	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 15	8 15
Chitaldroog	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
[illegible]	8 0	7 0	7 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	28 0	...	...	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 4	8 4
Ajmer—																										
[illegible]	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

* Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIX OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	First nine days of January 1892.			Week ending 7th January 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 9th January 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 7th January 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	11,25,120	689	1,634	9,10,241	557	3,82,71,604	3,73,62,545	...	9,09,059
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	2,00,812	242	831	1,30,227	157	46,01,404	41,52,801	...	4,48,603
Indian Midland	127	752	1,19,075	158	752	88,312	117	35,98,843	36,99,513	1,00,670	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	5,37,296	321	1,674	4,30,000	257	1,62,81,282	1,64,47,859	1,66,577	...
South Indian	150	948	1,82,448	192	1,043	1,76,335	169	59,22,840	60,21,855	3,99,015	...
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	86	1,044	1,13,713	109	1,107	96,760	87	36,50,935	33,98,600	...	2,61,385
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	739	90,042	122	755	98,260	130	36,93,719	39,23,361	2,29,642	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	14,263	72	215	12,516	58	3,92,744	4,94,816	1,02,072	..
TOTAL	250	7,819	23,82,769	305	8,011	19,42,651	242	7,61,22,421	7,55,01,350	...	6,21,071
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,424	7,10,208	293	2,511	4,75,727	189	2,58,04,465	1,89,48,581	...	68,55,884
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	2,11,251	305	692	1,47,234	213	66,01,907	62,99,702	...	3,02,265
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,22,242	286	777	2,15,090	277	93,54,039	94,07,267	53,228	...
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	18,042	144	125	14,950	120	5,86,579	5,92,152	5,573	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	1,83,839	302	715	1,34,255	188	41,21,362	48,51,549	7,30,187	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,415	51	28	1,157	41	52,127	54,373	2,246	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	561	70	8	528	66	13,701	13,821	120	...
TOTAL	251	4,663	13,47,558	289	4,856	9,88,941	204	4,65,34,240	4,01,67,445	...	63,66,795
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	9,87,512	662	1,490	8,13,187	546	3,28,84,191	2,88,15,878	...	40,68,313
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,41,030	740	461	2,86,000	620	1,06,64,346	1,06,56,398	...	7,948
Madras	216	840	2,27,215	270	840	2,07,152	247	72,77,965	73,72,414	94,449	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	15,55,757	557	2,791	13,06,339	468	5,08,26,502	4,68,44,690	...	39,81,812
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,275	52,86,084	346	15,658	42,37,931	271	17,34,83,163	16,25,13,485	...	1,09,69,678
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	21,614	133	162	17,360	108	8,39,471	8,34,321	...	5,150
Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,258	284	22	5,048	229	2,18,786	2,14,979	...	3,807
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	5,737	86	67	4,291	64	3,08,270	3,43,215	34,945	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,953	153	78	8,529	109	3,92,269	3,91,624	...	645
TOTAL	135	329	45,562	138	329	35,228	107	17,58,796	17,84,139	25,343	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	53,753	152	354	53,992	153	21,23,864	20,54,560	...	69,304
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	995	77	13	1,320	102	48,106	47,888	...	218
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	29,774	96	331	34,599	105	10,56,430	11,25,001	68,571	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	5,416	58	93	5,830	63	1,59,305	1,94,930	35,625	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,822	63	29	1,872	65	(*g*) 60,204	69,336	9,132	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,299	60	72	4,820	67	1,53,692	1,83,857	30,165	...
TOTAL	107	872	96,059	110	892	1,02,433	115	36,01,601	36,75,572	73,971	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	138	108	14,446	134	108	9,013	83	5,01,138	3,71,099	...	1,30,039
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Jhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	30,124	90	334	26,682	80	10,87,937	12,17,684	1,29,747	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	28,604	98	291	15,700	54	5,33,304	6,90,739	1,57,435	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	6,695	71	94	5,289	56	2,43,742	2,42,062	...	1,680
TOTAL	76	719	65,423	91	719	47,671	66	18,64,983	21,50,485	2,85,502	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,303	55,07,574	318	17,706	44,32,276	250	18,12,09,681	17,04,94,780	...	1,07,14,901

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st April 1891 to 9th January 1892.
(*h*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January 1893.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th January, 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst., C.E.*,
Under Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 14th, 1893.

Ordinary cold weather conditions have prevailed over India during almost the whole of the week under review. From the 8th to the 11th pressure was highest over North-Western India and lowest over the south of the Bay and off the west coast of the Peninsula, the wind circulating cyclonically around the high pressure area. After the 11th the barometer began to fall over North-West India and the high pressure area advanced eastward to the central parts of the country, and the winds, though still preserving their anti-cyclonic directions, generally shifted to south-east and east in North-West India. On the 13th a slight depression appeared in the north-west and rain fell in Baluchistan, and showers subsequently extended to the north-west of the Punjab on the 14th. The mean temperature was low, more particularly at the commencement and middle of the week.

On the 8th pressure was increasing except in parts of North-East India. A large high pressure area overlay North-West India, while readings were low over the south of the Bay and off the west coast. Pressure exceeded the normal average over North-Western India, but was below in the south, hence the

pressure difference was greater than usual. The winds were anti-cyclonic and blew freshly in several places. The unsettled weather which was crossing Northern India during the previous week had reached North-Eastern India, and showers were reported from Northern Bengal and from Sibsagar, as well as from a few places in the Central Provinces and from Madras and Cuddalore. Elsewhere the weather was fine. On the following day, though the barometer was falling in the north-west and rising elsewhere, the general distribution was unchanged, though the pressure difference had decreased. The winds were also practically unchanged and the weather was fine. Light showers were reported from Sibsagar and Madras. On the 10th pressure was falling briskly in North-West India and slowly over the Peninsula, but was rising elsewhere. Readings were high over the central parts of the country, over the north-west of the Punjab, and over the Upper Assam Valley, and low over the south of the Bay. Gradients were moderate. The anti-cyclonic circulation of the winds was again practically unchanged. The force was fresh at several stations and was strong over the south-west of the Bay. There was no rain at any station. The chart of the 11th showed that pressure was falling almost everywhere, but the change was fairly uniform, and there was again very little alteration to record in the general distribution. Readings were highest over Rajputana and Central India and the north of the Punjab, and lowest in the south of the Bay. Calms had appeared over a large part of the Punjab, but otherwise the circulation of the winds was little altered. The strong winds noticed over the south-west of the Bay had spread to the south of the Peninsula, where the force was strong to a gale. There was again no rain anywhere. On the 12th pressure was still falling everywhere, but, except in the North-West, where the decrease was rapid, the changes were unimportant. Pressure was highest over the Assam Valley, but a high pressure area was also shown over the central parts of the country. Calms prevailed over a large part of Northern and Central India, and the only important change in the wind directions was the shift to south and south-south-east at Peshawar, Cherat, and Chaman. In the south of the Peninsula strong winds continued. There was no rain anywhere. The chart of the 13th showed that pressure was increasing slowly over the north of the Punjab and the south of the Peninsula, but was still decreasing elsewhere. The fall had been brisk in Baluchistan and Sind, and a shallow diffused depression was crossing the Indus. Elsewhere there was little change in the general distribution. The winds had shifted to east at Chaman and Jacobabad, and rain was reported from those two stations, and snow from Srinagar. Elsewhere the winds were very little changed and the weather remained fine. On the 14th pressure was decreasing over North-East India and recovering elsewhere. Readings were uniform and the winds varied considerably. Rain had fallen over the north-west of the Punjab and in Baluchistan, but the amounts were small.

Temperature—Has been generally low throughout India. The following

table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	Mean Variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·4	—1·4	—1·0	—0·9	—0·4	+0·6	+1·3	—0·5
Bengal and Assam . .	+1·6	—0·1	—4·5	—4·4	—4·2	—3·6	—2·8	—2·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	—1·5	—3·5	—3·9	—3·5	—2·8	—2·2	—0·6	—2·6
Punjab	—2·3	—2·5	—1·7	—0·8	+0·8	+2·1	+0·5	—0·6
Bombay	—1·6	+0·2	+0·1	+0·1	—1·8	—1·7	—1·2	—0·8
Central Provinces and Berar .	—3·6	—6·0	—7·5	—7·1	—6·4	—4·8	—3·2	—5·5
Central India and Guzerat .	—7·0	—6·6	—5·1	—3·2	—1·2	—0·9	—0·3	—3·5
Sind and Rajputana . .	—4·4	—3·8	—1·9	—0·2	+1·2	+4·2	+4·3	—0·1
Madras	+1·4	+1·3	+1·0	+0·1	—1·1	—1·0	—0·8	+0·1
Mean for whole India .	—2·1	—2·5	—2·7	—2·2	—1·8	—0·8	—0·3	—1·8

In all the provinces, except Madras, there has been more or less deficiency. The greatest deficiency was 5·°5 in the Central Provinces followed by 3·°5 in Guzerat and Central India, and by 2·°6 in Bengal, Assam, and the North-Western Provinces. In the remaining provinces the variations from the normal were small. The mean temperature of the whole of India was below the normal average on each day of the week.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week was very light and very scattered. Fifteen of the fifty-one rainfall divisions received some rain, but of these fifteen divisions, in no less than twelve the average actual rainfall of the division was less than one-tenth of an inch for the week. Assam (Brahmaputra) received an average actual fall of 0·30 inch for the week, North Bengal received 0·24 inch, and the Central Provinces (Central) 0·12 inch, and these were the largest amounts. The divisions which received rain were mainly those lying along the line of the Himalayas, but Sind, the divisions in the Central Provinces, the East Coast (north and south), and Madras (north-central) also had light showers. Assam (Brahmaputra), North Bengal, and the Central Provinces (central) received a trifling excess of rain as compared with the normal average, but elsewhere, even where rain was received, there was a deficiency.

The three concluding columns of the table show that since the commencement of the year the rainfall has been heavy in North Bengal, North Bihar, in nearly the whole of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab, and in the central parts of the country, but has been lighter than usual elsewhere.

There have been no heavy falls.

Provincks.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 14th January.			Rainfall data from 1st January to 14th January 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, 1st Jan. to 14th Jan. 1893.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·06	−100
	Central ditto	0	0	0	0	0·01	−100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0 02	−100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·23	−100
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·19	−0·19	0	0·35	−100
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·30	0·19	+0·11	0·30	0·34	− 12
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·21	−100
	Central ditto	0·01	0·11	−0·10	0·17	0·17	0
	North ditto	0·24	0·09	+0·15	0·40	0·11	+264
	Orissa	0	0·06	−0·06	0·09	0·09	−100
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	−0·15	0·03	0·24	− 88
	Bihar (South)	0·04	0·16	−0·12	0·13	0·21	− 38
	Ditto (North)	0 04	0·13	−0 09	0·23	0·19	+ 21
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·22	−0·22	0·62	0·25	+148
	Oudh (South)	0	0·20	−0·20	1·12	0·25	+348
	Ditto (North)	0·03	0·17	−0·14	0·81	0·20	+305
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·18	−0·18	0·68	0·26	+162
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·11	−0·11	0·58	0·18	+222
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·24	−0·24	0·98	0·39	+151
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·20	−0·20	0·71	0·25	+184
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·21	−0·21	0·45	0·26	+ 73
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·39	−0·39	2·03	0·56	+ 26
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·71	−0·71	2·32	1·01	+130
	Ditto (North-West)	0·06	0·40	−0·34	0·78	0·63	+ 24
	Ditto (West)	0·02	0·08	−0·06	0·03	0·15	− 80
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·10	−100
	Madras (South Central)	0·02	0·03	−0·01	0·09	0·15	− 40
	Coorg	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mysore	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·04	−100
	Konkan	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·04	−100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	0	0·04	−100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0·01	−0·01	0·40	0·06	+567
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·03	0·14	−0·11	1·64	0·31	+429
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·02	−0·02	2·31	0·16	+2210
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·12	0·10	+0·02	1·77	0·17	+941
	Ditto ditto (East)	0·01	0·08	−0·07	0·41	0·14	+193
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	−100
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind	0·01	0·17	−0·16	0·12	0·19	− 37
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·11	−0·11	0·59	0·18	+321
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·15	0·08	+ 88
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·15	−100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·01	0·03	−0·02	0·01	0·06	− 83
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·07	−100
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·06	−100
	Madras (Central)	0	0	0	0	0·01	−100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·09	−100
	Ditto (South)	0·01	0·07	−0·06	0·10	0·30	− 67
	Madras (South)	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·35	−100

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 19th January 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Rainfall good in parts of Ganjam and light scattered showers in parts of Southern districts. On 22nd and 23rd very good rain in Ramnad and southern part of Tinnevelly, which will be of very great benefit. Harvest in Northern, Deccan and Western districts proceeds favourably; in other districts yields poor outturn. Condition of standing crops unaltered. Water supply in smaller works of Southern districts being exhausted. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient, though scarce in parts of Southern districts. Prices of cheapest grain very slightly easier in Tinnevelly and Madura; elsewhere prices almost stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th January.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Standing crops damaged by blight, rats or cloudy weather in parts of Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum. *Jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) diseased in parts of Poona. Crops otherwise good. Harvesting of early crops continues in three, and that of late crops commenced in five districts. Preparations for next season progressing in two districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st January.*—The weather has been cloudy and rain has fallen over a considerable part of the province, but, except in Orissa and East Bengal, the falls have been generally light. The rain where received, has done good to the spring crops, which are doing well. The poppy crop has also been benefited and the tobacco crop continues promising. Spring rice is being sown, and lands are being prepared for autumn rice and jute in the Rajshahi division and for indigo in Behar. The winter rice harvest is not yet concluded in all districts. The harvesting of pulses, mustard, potato, and sugarcane is in progress. Prices of rice continue practically unchanged. Cattle are healthy. The supply of fodder and water is plentiful in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th January.*—Weatner cloudy and cold with light rain in most districts. Spring crops flourishing and prospects good everywhere. Slight damage by hail reported from Benares. Poppy generally healthy. Pressing of sugarcane in full progress. Supplies and fodder ample. Prices stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th January.*—Rain has fallen in nearly all districts. Weeding of spring crops over. Irrigation in progress. Condition of standing crops generally reported good and the recent rains have been very beneficial. Mustard is reported to have been slightly damaged in Hissar by hail and by insects in parts of Lahore. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in part of Dera Ismail Khan. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices rising in one district, stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th January*—Weather cloudy in the Nagpur and Chattisgarh country, with heavy falls of rain in Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, and Raipur. Prospects of winter crops are good, save in parts where the crops are reported to have suffered somewhat from cloudy weather, and heavy rain accompanied by hail. Threshing of rice in Bhandara and Bilaspur, and reaping of *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) and *til* (*Sesamum*) in Wardha in progress. Land being prepared for autumn sowings in Nimar and Sambalpur.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st January.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping nearly completed everywhere and threshing in progess. No change in prospects of crops. UPPER BURMA: Reaping of wet-weather paddy, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and other millets continues. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of dry-weather paddy in progress. Island and cold-weather crops progressing. Crop prospects unchanged. The price of paddy has fallen generally; Bhamo is the only district in which there has been a rise of any importance. The price of rice shows a corresponding decline, except at Shwebo, Minbu, and Pyinmana, where it has risen somewhat. Numbers on relief works: Meiktila, 545.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th January.*—Slight rain. Crop prospects good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th January.*—BERAR: Slight rain. Weather cold. Reaping of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) and picking of cotton continue. Linseed and gram in pod. Spring crops in parts of Amraoti, Chandur, and Ellichpur talukas slightly damaged by recent rain; elsewhere in good condition. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Very slight rain during week. Sowing of hot-weather crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prices: wheat 9¼, coarse rice 9½, white *juar* 13¾, yellow *juar* 19, and *tur* 9 seers per current rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th January.*—MYSORE: Crops and prospects good, except in parts of the Chitaldroog district, where water supply is scanty. No material change in prices.

COORG: Reaping of rice and picking and curing of coffee still in progress. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient for cattle.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th January.*—Slight rain in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand; more needed in former. Fall sufficient in other parts of Central India. Threshing of autumn crops, and harvesting of gram continus in Bhopawar. Condition of standing crops generally good, except in Goona. Agricultural stock and pasturage generally good. Condition of opium good, except in Goona. Prices of food-grains steady, except in Dhar, where they have risen slightly.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th January.*—Rainfall slight at Abu. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Outturn of cotton crop in Ajmere-Merwara is about eight annas in the rupee. Opium somewhat damaged by frost in two tehsils of Kotah. Crops slightly damaged by hail in parts of Ulwar. Agricultural stock good. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Prices falling in two States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Rain much needed. Prices stationary.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XL OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	WEEK ENDING 16TH JANUARY 1892.			WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 16th January 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 14th January 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,07,089	555	1,634	9,31,139	570	3,91,78,693	3,82,94,800	...	8,83,893
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,59,521	192	831	1,12,719	136	47,60,925	42,65,520	...	4,95,405
Indian Midland	127	752	1,08,680	145	752	1,04,147	138	37,07,523	38,10,719	1,03,196	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,62,030	276	1,674	4,52,000	270	1,67,43,312	1,68,95,776	1,52,464	...
South Indian	150	948	1,25,335	132	1,043	1,41,118	135	57,48,175	61,61,206	4,13,031	...
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	86	1,044	93,843	90	1,107	94,914	86	37,53,828	34,95,359	...	2,58,469
Bengal and North Western (*c*)	130	739	78,009	100	756	1,02,280	135	37,71,728	40,27,375	2,55,647	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	12,963	65	215	15,688	73	4,05,707	5,12,100	1,06,393	...
TOTAL	250	7,819	19,47,470	249	8,012	19,54,005	244	7,80,09,891	7,74,62,855	...	6,07,036
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*d*)	264	2,424	5,73,045	236	2,511	5,21,882	208	2,63,77,510	1,94,56,977	...	69,20,533
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,68,377	243	692	1,06,422	240	67,70,344	64,63,787	...	3,06,557
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,72,188	222	777	2,03,350	262	95,26,227	96,22,130	95,903	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	12,977	104	125	13,610	109	5,99,556	6,07,041	7,485	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*f*)	203	609	1,61,299	265	715	1,62,113	227	42,82,661	50,01,443	7,18,782	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	693	25	28	772	28	52,820	55,132	2,312	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	376	47	8	549	69	14,077	14,377	300	...
TOTAL	251	4,663	10,88,955	234	4,856	10,08,098	220	4,76,23,195	4,12,20,887	...	64,02,308
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	7,70,740	517	1,490	7,43,757	499	3,36,54,931	2,95,91,310	...	40,63,621
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,56,648	557	461	2,55,000	553	1,09,20,994	1,09,05,763	...	15,231
Madras	216	840	1,51,392	180	840	1,74,247	207	74,29,357	75,68,170	1,38,813	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	11,78,780	422	2,791	11,73,004	420	5,20,05,282	4,80,65,243	...	39,40,039
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,275	42,15,205	276	15,659	41,95,707	268	17,70,48,368	16,67,48,985	...	1,09,49,383
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	18,825	116	162	28,626	177	8,58,296	8,67,396	9,100	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	4,891	222	22	4,880	222	2,23,677	2,20,187	...	3,490
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	4,681	70	67	5,342	80	3,12,931	3,50,794	37,843	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,189	118	78	9,464	121	4,01,458	4,00,338	...	1,120
TOTAL	135	329	37,586	114	329	48,312	147	17,96,382	18,38,715	42,333	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	61,472	174	354	53,776	152	21,85,336	21,08,336	...	77,000
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,910	78	13	710	55	49,116	48,652	...	464
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	21,529	69	331	29,835	90	10,77,959	11,57,235	79,276	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	4,107	44	93	5,430	58	1,63,412	2,00,950	37,538	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,207	42	29	1,410	49	(*h*) 61,411	71,028	9,617	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,465	48	72	4,221	59	1,57,157	1,88,442	31,285	...
TOTAL	107	872	92,790	106	892	95,382	107	36,94,391	37,74,643	80,252	-
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	14,446	134	108	9,574	89	5,15,584	3,85,230	...	1,30,354
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	23,270	70	334	28,445	85	11,11,207	12,48,905	1,37,698	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	33,341	115	291	14,700	51	5,66,645	7,05,763	1,39,118	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,878	52	94	5,283	56	2,48,620	2,47,402	...	1,218
TOTAL	76	719	61,489	86	719	48,428	67	19,26,472	22,02,070	2,75,598	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,373	44,21,516	256	17,707	43,97,403	248	18,56,31,197	17,49,49,643	...	1,06,81,554

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*f*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State railways.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 16th January 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
[illegible], 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of November, 1892, and from 1st January, 1892, to 30th November, 1892, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1890 and 1891.

Articles and whence exported.	Total of month. Calcutta. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Bombay Town. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Karachi. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Total. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Total from January 1st, including total of month. Calcutta. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Bombay Town. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Karachi. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Total. 1890.	1891.	1892.	Articles and whence exported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
COTTON, RAW—																									COTTON, RAW—
Madras	...	...	...	461	6	...	...	...	...	461	6	...	...	...	...	16,485	20,530	17,602	...	...	...	16,485	20,530	17,602	Madras
Bombay	...	...	...	1,24,135	29,169	76,311	...	...	...	1,24,135	29,169	76,311	7	6	...	38,18,032	34,75,147	38,27,537	...	...	...	38,18,039	34,75,153	38,27,537	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,633*	7,806	1,054	6,633	7,806	1,054	...	...	...	...	18	...	2,86,257*	3,37,289†	2,09,492	2,86,257	3,37,289	2,09,492	Sindh.
Bengal	2,720	2,692	4,504	...	...	5	...	...	...	2,720	2,692	4,509	81,106	46,957	91,845	...	...	15	...	...	...	81,106	46,975	91,860	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	50,543	6,347	15,836	75,324	2,022	38,058	...	...	...	1,25,867	8,369	53,894	5,23,496	2,59,746	2,69,735	4,09,037	4,03,526	2,09,186	126	1	...	9,33,579	6,63,273	4,78,915	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	504	...	...	1,147	81	...	1,623*	644	2,346	3,274	725	2,346	72,709	16,742	237	93,458	62,564	1,837	1,05,986*	47,782†	15,273	2,72,153	1,27,088	17,347	Punjab.
Central Provs.	...	...	...	4,626	121	4,110	...	...	...	4,626	121	4,110	1	5,403	14,241	75,061	1,07,116	78,461	...	...	...	75,062	1,12,5 9	92,702	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	29,760	3,598	11,140	...	...	...	29,760	3,598	11,140	...	10,451	10,355	16,77,859	16,55,814	14,62,649	...	...	...	16,77,859	16,66,265	14,73,000	Berar.
Assam	...	101	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	9	20,951	3,910	16,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,951	3,9 0	16,285	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	307	...	...	4,274	1,262	1,416	...	...	...	4,581	1,262	1,416	1,02,439	31,797	9,951	8,45,733	10,62,779	7,31,205	...	...	...	9,48,172	10,94,576	7,40,256	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	4,203	330	84	...	...	...	4,203	330	84	...	...	...	59,246	33,058	20,911	...	...	...	59,246	33,058	20,911	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12	...	...	...	...	23	12	...	Mysore.
TOTAL	54,074	9,140	20,349	2,43,930	36,589	1,31,124	8,256	8,450	3,400	3,06,260	54,179	1,54,873	8,00,709	3,75,012	4,11,745	69,95,854	68,21,164	63,49,397	3,92,369	3,85,072	2,24,765	81,88,932	75,81,248	69,85,907	TOTAL.
WHEAT—																									WHEAT—
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	2,08,125	1,18,209	93,877	...	...	...	2,08,125	1,18,209	93,877	...	5	...	11,15,644	25,88,513	13,76,162	...	...	...	11,15,644	25,88,518	13,76,162	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,96,336*	1,74,692	38,873	3,96,336	1,74,692	38,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,46,580*	45,04,010†	15,32,299	36,46,580	45,04,010	15,32,299	Sindh.
Bengal	1,04,477	1,61,813	1,01,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,477	1,61,813	1,01,316	20,77,367	27,72,854	15,05,781	...	21	24	...	...	...	20,77,388	27,72,878	15,05,782	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	30,874	3,71,588	2,14,278	54,613	4,90,458	99,337	...	...	871	85,487	8,62,046	3,14,486	10,53,379	41,89,980	48,06,778	2,09,399	32,12,813	29,51,011	...	9,812	6,183	12,41,978	74,05,605	78,23,972	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	31,422	6,868	11,564	86,895	3,20,418	56,482	7,92,033*	13,92,747	70,408	9,10,350	17,20,033	1,38,454	1,28,887	2,34,698	1,20,114	3,81,109	22,91,250	11,31,602	50,72,914*	98,32,247†	44,36,411	55,82,910	1,23,58,195	56,88,127	Punjab.
Central Provs.	...	...	2,120	7,84,127	4,81,378	2,12,535	...	...	...	7,84,127	4,81,378	2,14,655	33,069	66,299	19,031	49,01,473	78,57,484	52,64,618	...	...	...	49,54,542	79,23,783	52,83,649	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	33,042	1,23,256	16,652	...	...	...	33,042	1,23,256	16,652	200	735	...	2,34,147	7,30,850	4,51,666	...	...	...	2,34,347	7,31,585	4,51,666	Berar.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	991	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	80	1,11,191	81,872	69,403	...	...	...	1,11,191	81,872	69,483	1	6,402	15,984	8,19,805	10,90,984	13,11,617	...	...	...	8,19,806	10,97,446	13,27,601	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	3,035	2	...	...	...	14	3,035	2	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL	1,66,773	5,40,269	3,29,358	12,78,007	16,15,591	5,48,286	11,88,369	15,67,439	1,10,152	26,33,149	37,23,299	9,87,796	32,92,103	72,71,400	65,28,679	76,61,812	1,77,74,953	1,24,86,679	87,18,594	1,43,30,069	59,74,893	1,96,72,509	3,93,85,422	2,49,90,251	TOTAL.
LINSEED—																									LINSEED—
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	1,527	...	...	...	...	...	1,527	...	...	...	5,978	1,518	5,559	...	...	...	5,978	1,518	5,559	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	64,537	61,983	55,119	...	...	...	64,537	61,983	55,119	...	3	488	6,19,063	11,20,298	10,59,010	...	...	...	6,19,063	11,20,301	10,59,498	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Sindh.
Bengal	2,83,907	2,84,863	1,29,880	...	...	44	...	...	...	2,83,907	2,84,863	1,39,924	44,38,431	54,22,909	26,69,726	...	1,161	62	...	...	...	44,38,431	54,24,070	26,69,788	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	96,846	98,584	43,172	1,554	3,116	2,614	...	...	...	98,400	1,01,700	45,786	12,07,486	28,98,270	26,05,243	49,288	3,07,998	1,60,152	191	...	...	12,56,965	32,06,268	27,65,397	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	2*	...	...	2	...	...	...	297	6,100	...	876	1,841	614*	844†	121	614	2,017	8,122	Punjab.
Central Provs.	7,787	10,077	15,845	59,812	74,688	33,565	...	...	...	67,599	84,765	49,410	77,658	1,31,681	3,04,477	10,25,426	19,59,619	11,58,203	...	...	...	11,03,084	20,91,300	14,62,680	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	76,921	49,716	38,789	...	...	...	76,921	49,716	38,789	...	...	533	5,27,155	11,29,934	11,21,402	...	...	...	5,27,155	11,29,934	11,21,935	Berar.
Assam	1,025	965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	965	...	1,11,953	76,107	34,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,953	76,107	34,714	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	5,010	7,682	2,270	21,293	26,588	30,380	...	...	...	26,303	34,270	32,650	1,26,777	1,99,104	1,96,081	5,04,122	10,31,906	9,93,185	...	...	...	6,30,899	12,31,010	11,89,266	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	20,014	12,668	19,023	...	...	...	20,014	12,668	19,023	...	...	...	3,46,168	5,91,637	4,81,193	...	...	...	3,46,168	5,91,637	4,81,193	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	Mysore.
TOTAL	3,94,575	4,02,171	2,01,167	2,44,131	2,28,759	1,81,061	2	...	...	6,38,708	6,30,930	3,82 228	39,69,305	87,28,371	58,17,424	30,77,200	61,44,947	49,80,610	805	844	128	90,40,310	1,48,74,162	1,07,98,162	TOTAL.
INDIGO—																									INDIGO—
Madras	...	...	...		55	505		...	...	...	55	505	...	...	...		738	1,625		...	...	...	738	1,625	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...		315	493		...	...	...	315	498	...	...	...		818	1,703		...	...	...	818	1,703	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	117		3,611†	7,137	...	3,611	7,254	Sindh.
Bengal	25,376	52,349	13,310		...	...		153	1,122	25,376	52,349	13,322	33,040	54,610	21,438		...	...		...	...	33,040	54,610	21,438	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	13,728	10,876	15,170		...	38		...	...	13,728	10,876	15,208	21,067	13,033	21,940		86	101		...	...	21,067	13,141	22,041	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	40	17	158		...	...		938	2,046	40	935	2,204	67	1,068	107		72	5		4,963	6,354	67	6,103	6,526	Punjab.
Central Provs.	...	21	...		...	...		...	...	...	21	...	...	21	10		484	3		...	...	...	505	13	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
Assam	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...		...	167		...	...	...	...	167	23	...	...		221	866		...	...	23	221	866	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...		52	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		162	1		...	...	...	162	1	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL	39,144	63,263	28,638		422	1,203		1,091	3,218	39,144	64,776	33,059	54,197	68,754	43,555		2,581	4,421		8,574	13,491	54,197	79,909	61,467	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

† Includes river traffic for August, September, October, and November only, the statistics of the trade for the first seven months of 1891 not being available.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 18 and 21 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports from April, 1891, the figures from January to March, 1891, not being available.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1893.

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.) Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.) Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 4	11 11	10 14	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	..	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	8 8	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 8	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	5 13	5 10	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 12	13 4	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	211 2	211 2	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 8	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	9 11	12 6	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	‡	10 5	...	...	9 10	10 9	11 8	11 8	24 8	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	18 13	28 3	6 14	6 14	392 0	392 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 2	11 6	...	...	9 6	9 8	10 1	10 4	20 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 15	18 8	20 0	8 9	8 11	72 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	10 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 9	8 0	9 5	28 10	28 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 2	7 2	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	12 7	12 7
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	9 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 14	10 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 7	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 12
Cachar	8 0	7 12	...	...	6 8	6 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 4	6 6	6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 3	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	6 8	6 3
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpára	12 0	12 9	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Central Division—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	65 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0 and 12 14	8 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	85 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 0	8 10	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	10 0	10 6	...	...	10 0	8 8	12 0	10 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	...	10 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
24-Parganas	11 0	11 8	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 4	11 8	...	...	9 4	8 12	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	240 0	280 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 13	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	106 0	106 0	10 10⅜	10 10⅜
Calcutta	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 8	4 12	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	12 4	15 4	85 0	85 0	9 8	11 0
Hooghly	11 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	160 0	120 0	11 12	10 8
Nadia (Krishnagar)	13 5	12 8	...	...	9 2	9 0	11 3	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	...	...	17 12½	17 12½	120 0	128 0	10 0	10 10½
Jessore	10 0	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	11 7	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 4	13 0	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 14	20 0	19 8	12 0	13 14	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	11 12	11 12	...	...	9 0 and 10 8	9 3	11 1 and 12 0	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 4	...	...	12 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 4
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 4	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Santhal Parganas	11 8	11 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	24 0	24 0	18 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	13 8	13 4	...	...	6 10	6 12	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	...	...	17 8	15 12	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	10 8	10 14	...	...	9 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 15
Rajshahi	12 12	12 12	19 8	15 12	9 0	9 0	12 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	16 14	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 8	10 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	...	11 0	...	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 0	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	11 4	...	...	9 8	10 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	10 0
Dinajpur	11 4	11 4	15 12	15 12	8 0	9 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 1	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 13
Cuttack	11 13	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1†	17 12†	...	...	16 7	16 7	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	9 0	9 0	11 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 12 0	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	33 0	35 0	...	...	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 13 0	21 0	20 0	11 0 and 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	140 0 to 160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	11 4	10 11	...	13 8	11 4	...	15 12	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	...	...	11 13	11 8	28 2	27 0	...	...	...	...	9 4½	9 7
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	22 0	22 8	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

† Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (a) Not stated.

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.																													
	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued*.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihar, south—																												
Monghyr	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0 to 16 0 to 17 0		23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 8	12 8	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 8	20 4	20 4	18 0	...	25 0	22 8	17 0	17 0	16 8	17 0	23 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	21 8	21 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	20 8	21 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																												
Purnea	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	12 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	24 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	12 10	12 10	8 13 and 12 10	9 7	12 10 and 14 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	15 2	15 12	27 14	27 12	16 6	15 12	164 0	176 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	12 10	11 8	12 1	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 6	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	13 3	17 0	17 8	17 0	27 8	27 0	17 9	17 0	176 0	176 0	10 6	10 0
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	15 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	13 12	13 8	20 0	16 8	10 7	9 8	13 10	13 12	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	23 4	23 4	18 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 4
Champaran	11 0	10 12	14 8	14 4	9 0	9 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	...	...	16 4	16 0	26 8	26 8	16 4	16 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																												
Eastern—																												
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	1 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 6½	13 4½	18 0	18 0	9 5	9 8	11 15	11 15	20 12	19 12½	17 13½	18 4½	19 0	19 4	16 2	16 13	17 9	18 2	23 5	23 0½	20 7½	20 5	125 0	122 8	9 12	9 12
Ghazipur	14 3	14 8	18 10	19 5	8 6	8 6	12 4	12 4	21 14	24 7	17 6	18 0	...	...	...	15 7	19 5	19 5	21 4	21 4	20 0	20 10	180 4	180 4	10 0	10 0
Jaunpur	12 8	13 4	19 12	19 8	7 4	7 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	21 0	...	21 0	...	...	19 8	22 8	20 0	16 0	21 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	12 4	12 0	18 8	18 12	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	21 0	20 4	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	85 0	95 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																												
Bánda	16 4	17 0	21 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	21 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hamírpur	17 12	17 4	21 0	21 0	8 8	9 0	12 8	12 4	25 0	25 4	21 12	21 14	...	...	...	...	22 4	23 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 4
Jalaun	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 4	14 8	22 0	23 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	18 0	17 0	21 8	21 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	120 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 12	15 2	22 4	22 8	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	23 8	20 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 4	22 12	20 12	24 4	24 0	19 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 12	14 8	19 12	19 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	20 8	...	...	..	...	22 8	24 0	23 4	22 0	21 4	21 4	130 0	130 0	11 8	12 0
Mainpuri	15 8	15 4	20 8	21 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	21 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 0	23 8	24 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 4	15 12	26 8	25 4	6 8	6 8	12 8	13 0	24 4	25 8	22 4	22 4	22 8	21 8	10 8	10 4	23 8	23 8	30 8	31 0	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																												
Bijnor	17 0	16 8	26 0	25 4	7 4	7 4	12 0	9 8	21 12	21 8	19 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 8	...	...	27 0	27 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	24 8	24 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 8	23 0	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	14 0	14 0	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 8	15 0	27 0	23 0	5 4	5 4	9 0	8 8	26 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	26 0	24 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	24 0	140 0	145 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 8	15 8	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 8	10 5	10 0	24 0	25 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	24 8	24 8	22 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Submontane—																												
Ballia	16 4	16 4	19 0	19 0	9 12	9 12	14 12	14 12	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	19 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Gorakhpur	12 13	13 5	18 8	18 4	8 12	7 8	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	14 12	15 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Basti	12 0	12 0	18 14	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	14 6	14 6	16 10	16 10	19 12	19 12	19 5	18 14	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Gonda	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	32 0*	32 0*	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bahraich	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 8	23 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	21 8	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Sitapur	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	14 8	15 0	23 8	24 0	22 0	23 8	...	...	12 0	15 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Kheri	13 12	14 3	20 0	22 8	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	25 0	17 8	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	23 2	20 10	23 12	23 12	...	...	130 0	30 0	10 1	10 15
	13 14	13 8	20 0	20 0	5 14	5 12	12 0	11 12	21 12	21 2	19 6	18 6	...	...	11 4	10 6	19 6	19 11	22 4	22 4	21 2	20 9	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
	14 4	14 6	22 8	22 0	5 6	5 6	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 2	20 8	20 12	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 15	23 1	23 5	22 4	22 1	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
	9 0	9 8	15 0	11 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0ll	9 0ll	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
	13 8	14 1	18 4	21 6	10 2	10 11	13 8	12 15	20 6	20 4	18 0	19 2	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 0	20 4	21 6	18 0	20 4	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
	13 13	14 6	22 0	22 0	5 8	5 8	11 4	11 8	24 3	24 0	18 11	18 8	9 14	9 14	6 9	6 9	22 0	22 0	20 5	19 9	15 6	13 3	132 0	132 0	11 -	11 0
	14 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	19 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 8	22 0	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
	13 4	12 12	19 2	19 0	5 6	6 0	10 10	10 10	24 7	23 8	20 3	21 8	23 6	21 8	17 0	17 0	20 12	21 4	21 4	20 12	14 4	14 0	120 7½	120 0	10 10	12 0 0
	12 8	12 16	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	9 8	20 0	16 0	18 8	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	17 12	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 8	6 8	160 •	160 0	6 1 -	6 4
Oudh—																												
Southern—																												
Partabgarh	13 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	25 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	8 8	8 0	16 8	16 8	25 8	25 8	19 8	19 8	32 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	24 8	24 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	13 0	13 8	21 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	15 0	16 0	21 8	21 8	16 0	16 0	26 -	25 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 8	13 8	20 8	20 8	6 0	6 0	13 8	13 8	24 0	26 0	21 8	21 8	...	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	22 0	21 8	22 0	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 0	15 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 8	27 12	26 12	23 0	23 12	...	...	16 0	...	24 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Northern—																												
Pyzabad	13 4	13 0	19 12	19 8	11 2	11 0	15 4	15 0	24 8	24 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 8	24 4	24 0	20 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	12 12	13 0	20 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	22 8	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 8	21 0	20 8	25 0	26 0	21 0	21 12	100 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	14 12	15 0	21 0	21 0	11 12	12 0	14 8	14 8	25 0	24 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	19 4	19 0	28 8	29 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 12	15 12	23 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	33 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	29 0	28 8	23 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Sitapur	15 4	15 8	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	13 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	31 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	...	24 0	25 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																												
Eastern—																												
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	23 2	24 6	9 6	9 6	11 14	10 15	20 10	20 10	15 10	16 4	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	24 1	23 15	20 5	20 5	...	...	13 2	13 4
Bánswara	17 8	18 2	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	26 4	37 8	37 8	18 12	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 2½	10 2½	15 10	14 12½	7 6½	7 0½	7 13	7 6½	19 8½	18 12	9 12½	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	11 11½	15 10	12 1½	14 1	21 1½	21 1½	9 12½	9 6	160 0	160 0	9 9	9 9
Sirohee	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	5 0	5 12	6 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 11	10 8½	17 2	17 1	...	6 2	7 3	7 2	20 0	19 1	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 10	...	...	...	...	150 0	175 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	11 13	11 13	19 3	19 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	23 5	18 10	18 3	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 13	9 11	15 4	15 0	5 12	5 12	6 12	6 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 8	17 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 0	12 4	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 8	22 0	18 0	18 8	†	†	†	†	18 0	18 12	21 8	20 4	†	†	*	*	14 0	13 0
Boondee	19 4	19 8	25 8	28 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 0	25 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	18 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Kotah	20 0	19 8	19 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	35 0	35 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	18 8	31 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	15 15	15 12½	20 5	21 12½	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	22 7	22 6	14 15	14 10	...	...	21 5	22 2	16 15	16 14	21 10½	22 4	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 6
Tonk	16 12	17 7	25 0	25 4	6 8	6 8	9 12	8 12	31 0	28 4	23 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 8	25 8	24 0	...	...	80 0	85 0	11 12	11 4
Jeypore	13 0	13 8	20 4	21 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	23 8	22 8	17 8	17 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	19-4 to 24 0	20 8 to 24 8	21 8	21 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Kurowlee	16 4	16 4	23 12	23 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 12	20 10	21 4	...	...	14 6	15 0	23 12	26 4	...	...	37 8	40 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	15 13½	16 4	28 2½	26 11½	8 6½	8 2½	9 0	9 0½	28 2½	26 7½	26 6½	25 6	...	...	11 4	13 8	25 14½	25 12	...	...	25 5	27 6½	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	14 12	15 0	25 12	25 8	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	29 6	27 12	24 0	23 10	...	...	9 12	9 12	25 4	25 2	24 0	21 0	24 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	13 10	14 13	25 8	25 0	7 4	7 4	8 10	8 10	28 13	28 3	26 8	25 5	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 8	23 6	25 5	26 8	29 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	14 15	14 8	19 0§	18 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	25 8½	27 11	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	17 3½	16 8½	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 5½	11 6
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 12	6 13	7 4	7 5	24 0	22 11	15 0	15 5	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 13	...	...	20 0	20 0	8 -	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	¶	§	11 0	11 0
Shahpoora	9 0	8 9	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 12	13 5
Amjhra	10 8	10 10	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 12	11 9½	16 8	16 6	8 4	8 4	10 0	9 0	22 8	22 5	21 0	17 8½	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 5	21 8	21 10	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 8
Western—																												
Jodhpore	9 9 and 11 4	9 11 and 11 9	15 0	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	20 0 and 21 14	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	..	16 4 and 16 9	16 4 and 16 9	18 12	19 6	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 12	8 6	...	...	7 6	7 8	8 12	8 12	17 10	15 12	17 4	14 12	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	...	21 0	21 0
Bikaneer	9 8	9 6	..	...	3 0	3 0	7 0	6 8	...	...	16 6	15 9	...	...	...	...	14 5½	15 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																												
Indore	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	...	...	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goosa	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	16 11½	16 11½	24 2½	23 14½	7 7	7 7	8 8	8 8	23 12½	21 4	21 4	22 5	...	...	10 10	12 12	24 4½	19 6½	21 4	21 4	25 8	17 10½	170 0	143 12	12 1½	12 1½

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria stalica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	13 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	16 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	320 0	300 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	15 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	27 0	29 0	24 0	26 0	†	†	10 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	70 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	31 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 12
Ludhiána	13 0	13 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	15 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Jullundur	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0
Hoshiárpur	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	‡ 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4
Amritsar	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	†	†	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	12 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	8 4	8 0
Kángra	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	18 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Gujránwála	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Gujrát	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 0
Jhelum	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	*	*	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	*	*	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	23 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	60 0	60 0	13 0	12 12
Hazára	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	†	†	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	80 0	78 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	†	†	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	13 0	75 0	75 0	36 0	36 0
Kohát	10 0	9 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	105 0	105 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	11 12	11 8
Mooltan	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Bannu	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	115 0	39 0	35 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	26 4	23 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	‡	‡	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	‡	‡	106 10½	106 10	12 8	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 5	...	...	11 4	11 8	12 4	13 0	‡	‡	15 8	21 0	24 0	‡	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	‡	27 5	128 0	140 11	12 0	13 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	12 4	11 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	10 10	19 0	17 7	19 0	18 5	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 4	9 8	9 8	23 0	22 4	22 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 6	10 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	5 0	5 0	13 12	13 4	14 0	15 0	8 8	8 0	59 0	57 0	8 8	8 0

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria stalica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwár (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 2	13 2	15 3	14 4	11 4	11 4	19 12	19 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	208 0	208 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 14	10 14	10 14	14 7	13 2	15 4	13 14	16 7	16 7	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	*	...	109 11	109 11	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	89 5	89 5	11 14	11 14
Bombay	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 15	7 15	13 1	*	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	11 4	11 4	58 4	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tánna	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 4	9 4	*	*	12 10	13 8	17 4	19 0	...	...	10 10	12 7	...	...	*	*	75 0	81 3	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	9 10	9 10	...	...	12 4	11 5	13 11	12 4	22 14	22 14	22 8	19 13	26 10	26 10	...	...	10 7	10 1	...	...	10 10	10 10	88 14	80 0	10 8	9 0
Belgaum	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 0	12 8	12 0	21 8	22 8	22 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	78 0	73 6	13 8	11 4
Sátara	8 11	10 2	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 2	10 2	17 5	17 5	16 11	16 12	...	*	...	...	10 8	9 3	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 4	11 4
Sholapur	10 12	10 11	...	...	7 11	8 9	9 6	9 14	19 13	22 5	21 9	22 0	*	*	...	...	12 6	10 13	..	...	12 12	12 12	69 1	64 0	11 10	11 6
Bijápur	9 12	10 10	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 8	10 7	21 7	24 2	26 7	25 3	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	12 5	10 9
Poona	8 10	8 10	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	13 13	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 0	10 13	60 13	67 7	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 9	11 9	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	19 4	20 10	16 1	16 1	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 3	14 12	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	19 10	21 0	16 4	16 4	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	80 0	106 0	13 4	13 4
Dhulia (Khandesh)	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 12	22 12	19 12	19 12	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	16 14	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	9 11	9 4	...	..	6 8	6 8	7 6	7 6	16 3	13 14	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	13 14	13 14	91 0	74 0	12 0	12 6
Broach	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 12	14 0	16 0	*	*	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	10 8	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	8 5	8 5	...	..	6 14	6 5	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 3	17 2	18 5	...	...	9 12	9 2	...	...	...	...	91 7	90 7	10 14	10 14
Ahmadabad	11 8	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 8	17 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	13 8	80 0	80 0	13 12	13 12
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	9 0	8 8	...	...	8 8	8 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	15 8	16 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	182 14	183 0	13 0	13 0
Deesa Cantonment	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	..	...	...	142 3	142 3	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 4	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	78 0	75 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	13 8	13 7	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 13	11 13	22 9	22 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 10	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 5
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	14 4	14 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 6	10 6	19 13	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 9	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	17 5	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	11 11	10 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 11	...	...	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	12 8	11 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	90 0	95 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 14	12 5	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	19 3	19 3	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 7	9 6	9 11	9 11	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 0	12 10	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 4	13 0	12 8	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	110 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 0	17 8	25 2	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	23 4	23 0	16 15	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 12	20 4	...	...	22 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 6	10 10
Mandla	16 8	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	18 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 9	...	...	9 2	9 2	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	..	...	11 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 9	11 12	...	...	...	...	16 8	13 6	16 5	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 5	12 5	15 13	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 9	...	...	12 0	12 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	13 10	13 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	10 15	11 6	...	...	13 2	12 4	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	9 5
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 10	13 13	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 5	10 5	21 5	21 5	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 6	...	...	12 4	13 12	80 0	80 0	9 2	9 6
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	87 0	87 0	11 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 10	17 4	17 3	13 ●	13 3	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 5	...	...	11 0	11 0	81 0	74 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 2	8 8	...	*Nil.*	7 2	6 12	8 8	8 4	14 7	14 7	20 1	18 13	25 14	24 14	...	*Nil.*	10 14	10 3	...	*Nil.*	13 13	13 8	125 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Beláram	9 5	9 5	...	*Nil.*	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 2	16 11	16 8	...	*Nil.*	...	*Nil.*	...	*Nil.*	10 11	9 9	...	*Nil.*	...	..	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 0	8 0	...	*Nil.*	8 0	7 8	9 8	9 0	17 ●	17 0	18 0	18 8	...	*Nil.*	...	*Nil.*	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1ST HALF OF DECEMBER 1892—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholla, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	10 6	10 2	11 2	*	*	*	*	19 11	19 11	...	16 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	12 0	9 12	96 0	114 0	11 1	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 8	11 5	*	*	*	*	17 8	21 13	...	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	11 2	9 8	96 0	96 0	14 3	11 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	8 10	10 0	9 3	*	*	17 8	19 2	16 6	23 5	...	24 2	9 8	9 0	...	...	10 4	9 8	150 0	150 0	11 1	11 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 0	8 0	*	*	14 0	19 10	15 13	21 5	...	24 3	9 8	9 0	...	...	12 0	9 12	340 0	340 0	11 0	11 11
Salem	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 0	7 3	8 8	8 8	15 0	16 0	14 6	15 3	18 0	17 2	...	20 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	10 4	8 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	8 10	8 10	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 3	9 3	*	*	18 13	20 11	*	*	...	*	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	9 8	96 0	114 0	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 5	11 5	18 0	20 10	18 13	18 13	23 5	23 5	...	24 3	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 4	9 12	96 0	96 0	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 2	8 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 3	11 3	15 6	18 0	18 2	18 2	21 5	21 5	...	24 3	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	6 11	7 3	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 11	10 11	17 8	19 3	17 6	20 0	18 13	23 5	...	24 3	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	10 0	340 0	340 0	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 6	10 8	12 8	11 10	16 13	17 8	14 10	16 8	18 13	20 0	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	13 3	13 3
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	15 13	17 8	16 8	18 13	24 13	24 13	...	24 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	12 5	12 5
Godavari	8 2	7 6	...	...	8 14	9 2	11 8	11 8	17 5	17 5	21 2	22 0	24 13	24 13	...	24 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	480 0	480 0	11 11	11 11
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 6	10 14	11 6	12 10	16 13	17 8	16 8	18 13	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 15	320 0	320 0	12 14	12 14
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 0	10 2	11 2	11 2	17 0	17 8	14 0	16 8	18 13	20 0	...	24 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	320 0	320 0	13 0	13 0
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 5	9 3	9 11	9 11	14 10	15 13	11 0	16 14	19 8	19 8	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	14 13	14 13
Chingleput	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 5	9 0	9 13	9 13	17 8	20 0	16 14	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	13 10	13 10
N. Arcot	7 2	7 2	...	...	8 6	9 11	9 11	9 11	14 14	16 8	14 14	16 14	19 8	19 8	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	65 5	65 5	9 8	9 8
S. Arcot	6 10	6 3	...	...	8 11	9 10	9 10	9 10	14 10	15 6	13 2	15 6	18 13	19 8	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	65 5	65 5	10 0	9 12
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	7 2	8 14	8 14	8 13	13 10	13 13	11 6	13 13	16 0	16 0	...	24 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	65 5	65 5	8 0	8 0
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	7 3	7 3	7 10	7 10	13 0	13 13	11 13	13 3	16 0	16 0	...	24 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	65 5	65 5	8 15	8 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 12	...	...	8 6	9 13	9 10	9 3	13 0	13 13	*	*	*	*	...	*	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 5	7 10	7 13	7 10	13 0	13 13	11 13	13 3	16 0	16 0	...	24 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	65 5	65 5	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 12	6 12	7 0	7 4	7 12	7 12	8 12	9 0	13 0	15 13	11 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	9 8	96 0	114 0	9 8	9 8
Bangalore	8 0	8 0	6 13	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 1	8 0	17 0	18 13	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 8	7 8	6 4	7 4	9 4	9 4	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	9 12	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	8 0	8 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	340 0	340 0	8 0	8 0
Hassan	...	...	7 0	7 8	8 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	6 0	7 10	...	...	9 0	11 0	12 10	14 0	26 8	27 5	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 15	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 6	12 10	12 10	14 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	480 0	480 0	9 0	9 0
Chitaldroog	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 0	7 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	15 8	20 8	...	...	4 0	5 9	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

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

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
Post Office.

REVIEWING THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR 1891-92.

No. 382 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 27th January 1893.

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

READ—

Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1891-9 .

RESOLUTION.—There were no changes in the working of the Inland Post of sufficient importance to require special mention, but the steady progress which marked every branch of postal business in former years has been uniformly maintained.

2. The following were the principal changes in the working of the Foreign Post :—

(1) The reduced rate of postage (2½ annas per half-ounce) on letters to the United Kingdom was applied to all British Colonies and Possessions and to all foreign countries and places in the Postal Union with effect from the 1st April 1891.

(2) The rates of postage on post-cards and all classes of packets from India to the United Kingdom and all other Union countries were reduced with effect from the 1st January 1892.

(3) An arrangement was concluded for a parcel exchange with Bangkok.

(4) The value-payable parcel exchange introduced experimentally in January 1891 between India and Ceylon was made permanent, and the weekly steamer service between the two countries was supplemented by an additional bi-weekly service.

(5) Postal communication was established between Zanzibar and British Central Africa (Nyassaland).

(6) The Australian Colonies entered the Postal Union on the 1st October 1891.

(7) A new overland mail route was opened between Burma and Siam, the old route being closed.

3. The transactions of the Imperial Post Office during the year compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Number of post offices	8,394	8,617	2·65
„ letter-boxes	*11,961	12,848	7·41
„ letters and post-cards issued for delivery	280,740,412	300,619,812	7·08
„ newspapers „	24,935,368	25,910,386	3·91
„ parcels „	1,901,547	2,108,685	10·89
„ packets „	10,375,319	10,711,051	3·23
„ letters and parcels insured	262,727	265,610	1·09
„ inland money orders issued	7,263,333	7,814,194	7·58
Value of „ „	R15,59,78,847	R16,53,78,238	6·02
Commission realised on „	R19,34,795	R20,69,810	6·97
Number of telegraphic money orders issued	84,975	97,659	14·92
Value of „ „	R92,57,635	R1,06,69,989	15·25
Commission realised on „	R94,724	R1,11,738	17·96
Number of foreign money orders issued by India	52,295	45,750	—12·51
Value of „ „	£196,730	£157,921	—19·21
Number of foreign money orders paid in India	22,649	21,018	—7·20
Value of „ „	£185,580	£136,528	—26·43
Mileage of mail lines.			
Railways	16,514	17,196	4·13
Mail carts	4,126	4,192	1·60
Runners and boats	*41,425	44,019	6·26
Steamers	12,277	12,321	0·35

* These are corrected figures and do not agree with the figures in the Report for 1890-91.

4. There was an improvement under each head with the exception of foreign money orders, the decline in these as regards orders issued in India being principally in orders on the United Kingdom and as regards orders payable in India in orders from Egypt. The decline is material and is not explained. The demand for post-cards continues to increase, and the value-payable parcel system is growing in popularity. The number of value-payable parcels rose from 1,108,888 in 1890-91 to 1,251,004, the declared value from 116½ lakhs to 134½ lakhs of rupees, and the commission realised from R2,12,200 to R2,44,865 in 1891-92. It is satisfactory to observe that, doubtless in consequence of the reduction of postage on letters between India and the United Kingdom, there was an increase during the year of over half a million in the number of letters and post-cards exchanged between the two countries.

5. The postal articles actually delivered were 97·22 per cent. of the whole number sent out for delivery, the proportion in the previous year having been 97·31 per cent. There was an increase of nearly a million in the number of unpaid (including insufficiently paid) letters, the increase being partly accounted for by the greater strictness with which insufficiently paid letters have of late been checked. As the Director General remarks, however, the number of unpaid letters has for the last ten years varied between 26 and 28 millions while the increase in paid letters has been very large.

6. The money-order business makes steady progress. The number of inland money orders issued (excluding transactions with Native States) was 7,783,296 of the aggregate value of R16,44,09,526,—an increase in value of 6·02 per cent. over the figures of 1890-91. Of this number, 92 per cent. were for

sums not exceeding R50, orders not exceeding R10 being 60 per cent., and not exceeding R5, 32 per cent. of the whole. The average value of an inland money order was R21-1-11. Including foreign money orders, both ordinary and telegraphic, the total transactions in this branch of business during the last two years were as follows :—

		1890-91.	1891-92.
Issued	Number of money orders	7,325,146	7,870,783
	Value „	R15,89,13,652	R16,80,46,172
	Commission realised on money orders issued	R19,64,512	R20,95,666
Paid	Number of money orders	7,341,950	7,903,145
	Value „	R16,06,30,271	R16,97,88,145

7. The number of articles insured during the year was 265,610, or more than that in 1890-91 by 2,883, but both the total declared value (R7,65,40,274) and the insurance fees (R2,02,737) were less by R33,75,943 and R8,136 respectively. The decrease was probably due to the limitation of value for postal insurance to R1,000; but, as remarked in the Report, further experience will be required before the full effect of the limitation can be known.

8. The operations of the Postal Savings Banks shew satisfactory progress. The following is a statement of the transactions during the last five years :—

	No. of Banks.	No. of accounts at the close of the year.	Deposits during the year.	Withdrawals.	Value of deposits at the close of the year.
			R	R	R
1887-88	5,966	261,157	3,76,98,844	3,14,03,335	5,04,88,357
1888-89	6,056	311,001	4,33,51,982	3,69,63,554	5,88,64,681
1889-90	6,350	358,272	3,27,83,155	3,50,51,441	5,86,96,755
1890-91	6,455	408,544	3,47,55,976	3,21,69,668	6,34,67,408
1891-92	6,452	463,453	4,03,67,077	3,56,50,232	7,05,93,160

9. The number of complaints made by the public against the Post Office was 8,306, exceeding the number in the previous year by 118. More than two-fifths of the whole proved to be groundless. Considering the magnitude of postal transactions the proportion of complaints is insignificant, but the Government of India is glad to notice that special instructions have lately been issued with the view of dealing with this branch of work effectually and promptly.

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

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R	R
Revenue	1,30,13,621	1,40,27,482	1,44,59,253
Expenditure	1,37,65,939	1,39,65,357	1,49,64,174
— Deficit or + Surplus	—7,52,318	+62,125	—5,04,921

The expenditure in 1891-92 was more than that in 1890-91 by about ten lakhs of rupees. The increase occurred under the following heads:—

	Increase. ₹
Stationery and Printing (charges formerly shown under "Stationery and Printing," but now debited to "Post Office")	4,46,000
Payments under postal arrangements with Her Majesty's Treasury	1,49,000
Exchange on charges in England	1,61,000
Payments to State Railways	1,23,000
Establishments for office of Comptroller, etc., etc.	1,12,000
TOTAL	9,91,000

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

	1889-90. ₹	1890-91. ₹	1891-92. ₹
Deficit or surplus according to Statement XI of the Report	—7,52,318	+62,125	—5,04,921
Add indirect expenditure	—8,02,832	—10,60,522	—6,40,718
	—15,55,150	—9,98,397	—11,45,639
Deduct District Post charges (excluding charges in British Beluchistan)	11,37,893	11,23,210	11,42,554
Resulting deficit or surplus	—4,17,257	+1,24,813	—3,085

11. The thanks of the Governor General in Council are due to Mr. Fanshawe for the continued success of his administration of the Post Office, and to Mr. Kisch for his services at the Vienna Postal Congress. His Excellency has also noticed the names of the officers (mentioned in paragraph 59 of the Report), who have done good work during the year.

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1891-92.

No. 11855, dated the 16th December 1892.

From—A. U. FANSHAWE, Esq., *Director General of the Post Office of India,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1891-92.

Principal events Inland Post.

2. There was no new departure to chronicle under the head of Inland Post, nor was there any event of special importance during the year, but it may again be claimed that there was continued progress in every branch of postal business. The employment of pensioned soldiers of the Native Army in the Post Office was made the subject of general instructions at the end of 1890, and the matter was under consideration during the year. Experience so far seems to show that these pensioned soldiers are not suitable for the duties of postmen, but it is hoped that it may still be found possible to provide some field for their employment in the department, and a special scheme for training such of them as may desire service in the Post Office before they take their pensions is now under trial in the Punjab. The payment of military pensioners at post offices was continued during the year in that province, and, so far as the interests of the pensioners are concerned, may be said to be an unqualified success. Salt revenue was also received during the year in the Punjab and the North Western Provinces and Oudh under the same conditions as in the previous year, and the matter is dealt with in the appropriate section of this report. Further scope was given to the rent money order system in the Lower Provinces. This was first introduced in the districts comprised in the Burdwan Commissionership in 1889, and then extended to the Presidency, Dacca, and Rajshahye Divisions, and during the year under report was made applicable to all the other districts in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is in force. This system and the revenue money order system were also introduced experimentally in seven selected districts of the Central Provinces; and as an illustration of the constant adaptation of the Post Office agency to the requirements of other departments it may be mentioned that in the Umballa district a regular scheme for paying patwaris and village school-masters by money orders was introduced, and that in the same district the value payable post was adopted as a means of supplying copies of court documents to suitors and others without necessitating their attendance at the court houses for the purpose of obtaining them. In several parts of the country there were serious interruptions of the mail service during the year, for which special arrangements had to be made. The most important of these occurred in July and August 1891 on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, which was breached by exceptional floods for a distance of nearly 100 miles between Navsari and Baroda, and for several weeks it was a matter of great difficulty to maintain postal communication. The field post offices in connection with the Miranzai and Hazara expeditions returned in June 1891, and the successful work done by them was referred to in last year's report. In April 1891 a field postal service had to be organized for the columns that marched on Manipur; the post office at that place had disappeared, and the

establishment of new mail lines from the side of Assam was an arduous task but the special field arrangements were closed as soon as possible, and communication re-established as part of the ordinary postal service of the country on the 9th May 1891. In Burma, also, some special mail arrangements were necessitated in connection with the columns operating on the Bhamo frontier and in the Chin hills.

Principal events, Foreign Post.

3. The following were the principal events of the Foreign Post. The reduced rate of postage on letters to the United Kingdom, *viz.*, 2½ annas per ½ oz., was made applicable with effect from the 1st April 1891, to all British colonies and possessions and all foreign countries and places in the Postal Union, where a higher rate had previously been in force. A number of countries and places were added to the list of parcel and money order exchanges thro gh the United Kingdom ; and an arrangement was concluded for the exchange of parcels through the post with Bankok in Siam. A new overland mail route was opened between Burma and Siam *viâ* Myawaddy and Raheng, the old route *viâ* Papun and Chiengmai being closed; and postal communication was established betw cen Zanzibar and British Central Africa (Nyassaland). The fourth International Postal Congress was held at Vienna during the year, at which the Indian Post Office was represented by Mr. H. M. Kisch, Postmaster-General, Bengal, but the Acts of this Congress did not come into force until the 1st July 1892. The following British colonies of Australasia, *viz.*, British New Guinea, Fiji, Islands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, entered the Postal Union on the 1st October 1891, an event which was regarded as one of great importance; and the postage rates on post-cards and all classes of packets from India to the United Kingdom and all other Union countries and places were reduced with effect from the 1st January 1892. The value-payable post between India and Ceylon, which had been introduced experimentally with effect from the 1st January 1891, was established as a permanent exchange ; and towards the end of the official year, the weekly steamer service between Tuticorin and Colombo was supplemented by an arrangement made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for an additional bi-weekly service.

Working of the P. & O. Contract.

4. According to the terms of their contract, the P. and O. Company's mail steamers with the European mails are due in Bombay at 8 A.M., on Monday of each week; but during the year under report, the steamers arrived on the preceding Saturday on five occasions, on the preceding Sunday on thirty-one occasions, and on Monday within contract time on sixteen occasions. On seven occasions the steamers failed to reach Bombay within contract time, the delay being in each case less than 9 hours. In two instances, the delay was due to the detention of the mail steamers in the Suez Canal, in three instances to severe weather encountered after leaving Aden, in one instance to detention at Brindisi, owing to the late arrival of the mail train, and in one instance to an accident to the steamer's machinery. The average time occupied by the mails between London and Bombay was 16 days 3 hours and 11 minutes homewards, and 15 days 19 hours and 19 minutes outwards.

Charge of the Post Office.

5. Mr. H. M. Kisch held charge of the Department for seven days from the 1st April 1891, and for the remainder of the year the administration was in my hands.

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

Post Office receptacles and rural delivery.

6. Appendix I gives the number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen of the Imperial Post in each circle on the 31st March 1892 in comparison with the number at the close of the previous year, and in the marginal abstract will be found the figures of the past two years for the whole of India for both the Imperial and District Post separately and together. The number of post offices has increased altogether by 344 during the year, of which 223 were Imperial and 121 were District post offices. In consequence of the abolition of the distinction between Disbursing and Head post offices, rendered desirable for account purposes, a number of Head offices were reduced to the status of Sub-offices, and in furtherance of the policy of substituting a cheap agency for the charge of small offices, some number of the less important Sub-offices were converted into Branch offices and placed in charge of extraneous agents. Of the 223 Imperial post offices opened during the year, nearly all were village offices in charge of school masters or other persons not regular servants of the Post Office. In every circle, except Oudh and Central India, there was an increase in the number of Imperial post offices open at the close of the year, the largest increase being in the Punjab and Madras, where several District post offices, which were self-supporting, were taken over by the Imperial Post. The number of Imperial letter-boxes increased by 887, the largest increase, 332, being in the North-Western Provinces, where the subject of collection of letters in villages continued to receive special attention. Besides the post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen of the Imperial Post shown in Appendix I, there were at the close of the year 1,146 post offices, 2,439 letter-boxes and 2,590 village postmen of the District Post.

	Imperial Post.		District Post.		Total.		Increase.
	Number at close of 1890-91.	Number at close of 1891-92.	Number at close of 1890-91.	Number at close of 1891-92.	Number at close of 1890-91.	Number at close of 1891-92.	
Post Offices	8,304	8,617	1,025	1,146	9,419	9,763	344
Letter-Boxes	11,961	12,848	2,310	2,439	14,271	15,287	1,016
Village Postmen	3,708	3,757	2,544	2,590	6,252	6,347	95

Section II.—Postal Lines.

Postal communications.

7. Appendix II contains statistics according to postal circles regarding the length of lines over which mails are conveyed by the various agencies used by the Post Office for this purpose. There has been an increase under every head as the marginal abstract will show. The increase in the railway mileage was due, as in last year, to the opening of new sections of railway in various parts of the country, or to the utilization for the conveyance of mails of sections not previously used for this purpose. The most important of the new sections was the railway from Jodhpur to Bikaneer in Rajputana, and the principal extensions of existing lines were on the Mu Valley Railway in Burma, on the South Indian Railway in Madras, on the Gaekwar-Mehsana Railway in Bombay, on the Rohilkand-Kumaon Railway in the North-Western Provinces, on the Bengal-North-Western Railway in Oudh and Bihar, and on the North-Western Railway. Under the head of mail cart lines 691 miles were newly opened during the year, including the Murree and Srinagar line, 165 miles in length, but mail cart services were closed over a mileage of 625 miles, owing to the extension of railways and other causes, so that the net increase, under this head, was 66 miles. The total number of miles of runners' lines opened during the year was 6,016, and the total number closed

Imperial Mail Lines.	Total mileage in 1890-91.	Total mileage in 1891-92.	Increase.
Railway	16,514	17,196	682
Mail Cart	4,126	4,192	66
Runners and Boats	41,425	44,019	2,594
Steamers	12,277	12,321	44
Total	74,342	77,728	3,386

was 3,422, the net increase being 2,594 miles, of which 1,312 miles were opened in the Punjab circle, and 710 miles in the Madras circle, chiefly owing to the conversion of District Post establishments into Imperial. Under the head of steamer lines, there were 165 miles opened and 121 closed, or a net increase of 44 miles at the close of the year. The chief changes were in the Burma circle.

Section III.—Correspondence and Parcels.

General results.

8. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders, that were issued for delivery during the year was 339⅓ millions, or more than 21 millions in excess of the number issued in the preceding year. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles will be found in Appendix III, and a summary of the general results is given in the statement below :—

Year.	Post-cards.	Letters paid.	Letters unpaid.	Letters registered.	Total of letters and post cards.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Book and pattern packets.	Grand total (all postal articles except money orders.)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1890-91 . .	101,062,176	117,494,063	26,350,306	5,833,807	28[illegible],714,312	24,935,368	1,901,617	10,375,319	317,952,616
1891-92 . .	112 748,448	154,144 895	27 309.873	6.416.596	300,619.812	25.910.386	2.108.685	10.711.051	339,349.934
Increase . . or Decrease . .	11,686,272	6,650,832	959,567	582,789	19,879,100	975,018	207,138	335,732	21,397,288
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of Increase . .	11 56	4·50	3·64	9 98	7·08	3·91	10·89	3·23	6·72

In the total number of articles issued for delivery, there was an increase under every head and in every postal circle. The largest proportional increase, 10·27 per cent., was in Rajputana, while in Burma, Oudh and Bombay there was an increase of over 9 per cent., and in eight other circles an increase of above 5 per cent. More than 112 million post-cards were issued for delivery during the year, being an increase of 11½ millions, or 11⅓ per cent., over the figures of the preceding year, and in various parts of the country, specially in Bengal, including Eastern Bengal, the number of post-cards is now as great as the number of paid letters, though the popularity of this form of communication has not yet been established in Burma and Sind. There was an increase of nearly a million in the number of unpaid, including insufficiently paid, letters as compared with an actual decrease last year, but there is no reason for thinking that this is due to any material change, though some part of the increase may be attributed to the greater strictness that has been insisted on of late in checking cases of insufficient postage. During the last ten years the number of unpaid letters has varied between 28 millions and 26 millions, while the number of paid letters has steadily increased from 98 millions in 1882-83, to 154 millions during the present year. The proportion of unpaid letters to paid letters is still remarkably high in Burma, Assam and Oudh. There was an increase of half a million in the number of letters registered during the year as compared with the figures of last year, and the total number of registered letters has now reached six millions. The chief increase was in the Madras Presidency where registration has for some years past been more popular than in any other part of India, and where a million and a half articles out of the total six millions were registered. The Postmaster-General, Madras, believes that this is largely due to the fact that in Southern India, remittances are made more frequently by currency notes than in other provinces owing to the fact that the hundi system is not much used. There was also a marked increase, of nearly 11 per cent., in the number of parcels, and separate evidence has shown that the great bulk of these are small parcels, the traffic which the Post Office rightly wishes to foster. In connection with the parcel business of the Department, it may be mentioned that a request was received during the

year from a Brahman pundit in Rajputana, that the Post Office should undertake the conveyance of the ashes of dead Hindus by parcel post to Hardwar, and it was represented that if it could be guaranteed that the parcels should be safely delivered into the waters of the sacred stream by Brahman postmen, for which a special charge was to be made, a large traffic would be secured.

Foreign correspondence including that with the United Kingdom.

9. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery, but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph showing separately the amount of correspondence in each direction between India and the United Kingdom, and between India and foreign countries. The effect of the reduced letter postage rate can be plainly seen in the large increase of over half a million in the number of letters and post-cards exchanged with the United Kingdom, and though the rate of increase, as regards letters and post-cards taken together, was much greater in the case of those received from home, there has been a fairly equal development in both directions of the traffic in ordinary letters alone. The number of ordinary letters (excluding post-cards and soldiers' and seamen's privileged letters) sent to the United Kingdom during the year was over 12 per cent. higher than it was in the previous year, while the number received from home was nearly 11 per cent. higher. There was a remarkable increase in the number of book packets received from the United Kingdom, while in the case of newspapers there is no material difference between the figures for this year and those for the previous year. On the other hand, there was a much larger proportional increase in the number of newspapers sent home from India than in the case of book packets. The reduced packet postage rates were in force for three months of the year, but this can hardly be said to have had any effect on correspondence despatched from this country, though it is probable that it may have had something to do with swelling the number of book packets sent out from home. Statistics of correspondence with foreign countries are taken only once in three years, alternately in May and November, and the figures given in the table are those of May 1890, so that no remarks are called for regarding them. It will not be possible to form any conclusions as to the effect of the reduction of postage rates on correspondence exchanged with foreign countries until the statistics to be taken in November 1893 are received.

	Class.	Estimated aggregate number. [The figures relating to the United Kingdom do not represent the actual number of letters, newspapers, packets, and books but the number of rates of postage.]		Percentage of		Remarks.
		1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom	Letters including post-cards .	3,339,682	3,500,094	4·80	...	These figures are based on the monthly accounts between India and the United Kingdom.
	Newspapers .	437,410	482,450	10·29	...	
	Books, &c. .	851,616	872,198	2·41	...	
Received in India from the United Kingdom	Letters including post-cards .	3,458,151	3,809,075	10·14	...	
	Newspapers .	3,002,956	2,977,000	...	·86	
	Books, &c. .	2,730,027	3,178,439	16·42	...	
Grand total of all correspondence exchanged with United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards .	6,797,833	7,309,169	7·52	...	
	Newspapers .	3,440,366	3,459,450	·55	...	
	Books, etc. .	3,581,643	4,050,637	13·09	...	
Despatched from India to foreign countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards .	1,446,332	1,446,332	...	...	Under the system prescribed by the Universal Postal Union, statistics are taken once every three years; for this reason the figures shown in the report for the year 1889-90 are here repeated as they are based on statistics recorded in May 1890.
	Other articles .	571,520	571,520	...	...	
Received in India from foreign countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards .	1,436,752	1,436,752	...	...	
	Other articles .	1,364,180	1,364,180	...	...	
Grand total of correspondence exchanged with foreign countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards .	2,883,084	2,883,084	...	...	
	Other articles .	1,935,700	1,935,700	...	...	

Foreign parcels.

10. The following statement gives details of the Foreign parcel traffic both to and from India during the last two years:—

Parcel Exchange.	Total Number of Parcels.		Average Weight of each Parcel.		Net Revenue of the Indian Post Office.*	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
With United Kingdom. (1st—through London Post Office.)	No.	No.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	₹	₹
To India	77,979	80,704	2 11·31	3 0·46	59,301	62,551
From India	52,298	53,998	2 2·70	2 4·57	37,521	38,504
Total	130,277	134,702	2 7·86	2 11·69	96,822	1,01,055
(2nd—through Peninsular and Oriental Company.)						
To India	37 784	45,374	4 5·08	3 1·22	36,790	31,990
From India	1,775	1,701	15 15 91	15 13·12	10,351	9,410
Total	39,559	47,075	4 13·46	3 8·58	47,141	41,400
Total number of parcels through both agencies (London Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Company.)	169,836	181,777	3 0·61	2 15 03	1,43,963	142,455
With Continent of Europe.						
To India	3,521	3,284	6 3·27	5 6·38	6,856	5,643
From India	4,494	4,933	3 4·86	3 3·76	5,255	5,613
Total	8,015	8,217	4 9·25	4 1·60	12,111	11,256
With other countries.						
To India	6,037	8,019	2 15·54	2 14·77	3,747	4,503
From India	7,825	13,149	3 0·60	2 14·68	9,031	13,340
Total	13,862	21,168	3 0·14	2 14·71	12,778	17,843
GRAND TOTAL	191,713	211,162	3 1·61	2 15 72	1,68,852	171,554

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

General results of Foreign Parcel Post.

11. The parcel traffic with the United Kingdom continues steadily to increase, the total number of parcels sent and received showing an advance of nearly 12,000 over the figures for the previous year. Nearly 86 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic was with the United Kingdom. There was an increase of 4,425 in the number of parcels exchanged through the British Post Office, and of 7,516 in the number exchanged through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. But while the year's results show an increase in the aggregate number of parcels exchanged, in the total revenue realized by the Indian Post Office there was a falling off. This decrease mainly was due to a fall in the average weight of the parcels received during the year from the United Kingdom through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which is now chiefly used for book parcels at the special rate of sixpence a pound. During the year under report the number of these parcels increased from 32,833 to 39,088, but the reduction in packet postage rates, with effect from the 1st January 1892, will probably put an end to the use of this agency for book parcels below 5lbs. in weight. In the parcel traffic with Continental Europe, the increase during the year was small, whereas with other countries, the increase was nearly 53 per cent. This was

largely due to the rapid development of the business done with Ceylon since the introduction of the value-payable system with effect from the 1st January 1891. The progress of the foreign parcel traffic as a whole since 1873-74 will be seen from the table in the margin.

Year.	Number of Parcels	Year.	Number of Parcels.
1873-74	21,923	1882-83	88,684
1874-75	25,563	1883-84	98,296
1875-76	35,819	1884-85	110,590
1876-77	45,357	1885-86	133,054
1877-78	59,183	1886-87	141,453
1878-79	69,763	1887-88	158,792
1879-80	73,211	1888-89	163,989
1880-81	80,257	1889-90	177,210
1881-82	88,840	1890-91	191,713
		1891-92	**211,162**

Delivery work of the year.

12. The figures given in paragraph 8 of this report shew that 339,349,934 letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures are only approximate, being calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year, and represent the delivery of the mails properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are also now delivered and paid by postmen. The entire delivery work is shown by the following figures:—

Sent out for delivery (including 7,910,249 money orders)	347,260,143
Received back undelivered	9,646,401
Balance actually delivered	337,613,742
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	3,404,513
	341,018,255

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered to the whole number sent out for delivery was 97·22 as compared with 97·31 in the previous year.

Dead Letter Offices.

13. The total number of letters, post-cards and other articles excluding money orders that reached the various Dead Letter Offices, of which there are eleven, was 4,586,874 as compared with 4,267,016 received in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead Letter Offices, and the way in which they were disposed of, are shown in detail in appendix IV of which a summary is given on the next page. Of the total number of articles, 419,472 were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to the addressees, while 1,843,943 were returned to the senders and 775,377 were found to be unreturnable. A noticeable feature in the year's work of the Bombay Dead Letter Office was the large number of post-cards to be dealt with, which were 28,835 in excess of the number received in the previous year. There was an increase of three millions in the post-cards issued for delivery in the year which accounts to some extent for this, but the special increase in the number of refused and unclaimed post-cards is ascribed, among other reasons, to the fact that large numbers of these cards were posted with imperfect addresses, for the purpose of canvassing for votes, by candidates during the municipal elections that took place in the course of the year in Bombay.

			Number.		Percentage.	
			1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices			4,267,016	4,586,874		
Deduct—	1890-91.	1891-92.				
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable .	246,907	265,562				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices . .	1,170,704	1,282,520				
			1,417,611	1,548,082		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices . .			2,849,405	3,038,792	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undeliverable.	Disposed of by redirection to addressees . .		377,953	419,472	13·27	13·80
	Disposed of by return to senders . . .		1,711,749	1,843,943	60·07	60 68
Articles undisposable . .			759,703	775,377	26·66	25·52

Special incidents in Dead Letter Office work.

14. A large amount of valuable property was found, as usual, in letters and other articles posted without address, or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. The total value of the property dealt with by the Dead Letter Offices of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, including cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes, and jewellery, amounted to R2,53,007, and a further sum of £89-9-6 in sterling, and the whole of this, with the exception of articles of the total value of R10,852, and of £51, was successfully delivered. The number of articles that reach the Dead Letter Offices with neither name nor address upon them has been constantly increasing of late years, and the Bombay Dead Letter Office alone had to deal with 4,293 letters, post-cards, and packets of this kind. One letter, with a blank face, posted at Sholapur, was found to contain the first halves of currency notes of the aggregate valueof R900, and hundis for R4,900, which were correctly delivered. In two other instances strange incidents came within the experience of the Bombay Dead Letter Office. A Goanese, who was subsequently ascertained to be a lunatic, posted in Bombay no less than 429 letters illegibly addressed to various Goanese residents of the city or of Goa, the contents of which proved to be old hand-bills, tramway prize cheques, rags, and other trash of a similar description; while four uncouth packets, discovered in a letter box in a village in the Savantwadi Native State, contained rupees which were believed to be part of the stolen property in the case of a theft that had occurred in the house of a Hindu priest belonging to the village. The object with which the money was placed in the letter-box remained a

mystery. In the Calcutta Dead Letter Office, a registered letter, received back from Constantinople as having been refused by the person to whom it was addressed, was found to contain three pearls valued at R700, and as the sender could not be traced, the property has been sold and the sale-proceeds credited to Government. There was a large increase during the year, as already pointed out, in the number of book packets received by the foreign post, and 9,462 book packets or newspapers reached the Bombay Dead Letter Office without wrappers. Attention has been called to this subject on former occasions, but it still seems necessary to insist on the importance of having secure fastenings for the long transit between the United Kingdom and India. Special enquiries were made in all cases in which it was found possible when detached wrappers were received, and in this way the contents of packets were correctly delivered in 214 instances.

Sale of Postage Stamps, etc.

15. Particulars regarding the sale of post-cards, postage stamps and embossed envelopes will be found in appendix V, and similar information regarding service post-cards and postage stamps in appendix VI. A statement compiled from these appendices showing the sales of each kind of post-card, postage stamps, and embossed envelopes, is given on the next page. In consequence of the reduction of the letter postage to the United Kingdom and Aden with effect from 1st January 1891, a new one anna single and a new two anna reply foreign post-card was brought into use during the year under report, and the sales of these were 61,400 and 9,957 respectively. The introduction of a new stamp of the value of 2½ annas caused a falling-off in the sales of the 4½-anna envelope and the 4-anna and 4½-anna postage stamps, the old stock of which had to be overprinted last year with the 2½-anna postage rate to meet immediate requirements. A new one rupee stamp combining two colours, the need for which was forced upon the Department by the forgery of the one-rupee stamp referred to in paragraph 17 of the last year's report, was also introduced during the year. Altogether there was an increase of R3,82,476 in the value of ordinary stamps and of R99,382 in the value of service stamps sold during the year. As noticed in last year's report the largest sales of ordinary stamps were in the Bombay Circle, where they aggregated in value over 18⅘ lakhs of rupees, then comes the Madras Circle, where the sales amounted to over 17⅘ lakhs of rupees, while in Bengal they reached the sum of 16¾ lakhs of rupees. Of ordinary postage stamps the inland post-card with a quarter anna impressed stamp still continued to have the largest sale, the number sold during the year being over 80⅓ millions. The post-card is more largely used in Bombay than elsewhere, and the total sales in the Bombay Circle were about 7 millions more than in Bengal in which the sales stood the next highest. The small half-anna envelope, which is sold for the nominal value of the impressed stamp, comes next with a sale of over 65¼ millions, Bombay still maintaining the lead, and the half-anna postage stamps next with a sale of over 43⅓ millions in which the Bengal circle stands foremost. There was a falling off in the sales of the special kinds of square envelopes which are sold at prices to cover the cost of paper as well as the value of the stamps, while little advance was made in the sales of the special registration envelopes, the Madras Circle, as usual, heading the list in the matter of these sales. In the sales of service post-cards and postage stamps, there was a falling off in the case of the special envelopes for soldiers which has formed the subject of special enquiry, and of the ½ anna and the 8-anna labels for which no special explanation is forthcoming. It should be added that besides the sale of postage stamps, one-anna revenue or receipt stamps of the aggregate value of R2,63,904 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office, and that in Burma, postmasters retailed on behalf of Government general stamps of the value of R37,300.

Postage Labels.

[The figures represent issues from Treasuries to Postmasters and Licensed Vendors for sale to the public.]

Ordinary Postage Labels.		½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Foreign Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	4-anna Envelopes.	4-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna Registration Envelope, small size.	2-anna Registration Envelope, large size.	2½-anna Envelopes.	4½-anna Envelopes.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	1½-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	2½-anna Labels.	3-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	4½-anna Labels.	6-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	12-anna Labels.	1-Rupee Labels.	Gross value.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1890-91.	Value of each kind of stamp sold	11,83,640	2,21,574	...	9,877	...	700	1,91,729	5,07,903	12,961	2,110	5,634	47,429	3,016	11,165	65,475	30,794	4,55,237	40,133	5,99,376	38,514	1,01,729	1,38,825	5,07,903	2,07,239	59,984	5,93,307	2,26,616	13,10,986	90,37,401
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	13·75	2·45	...	·11	...	·01	2·12	5·62	·14	·02	·06	·53	·03	·12	·73	·34	5·04	·44	6·63	·41	2·12	1·51	5·62	2·29	·66	6·57	2·51	14·51	100
1891-92.	Value of each kind of stamp sold	12,62,967	2,52,068	3,837	7,401	1,295	447	1,38,825	4,52,476	10,939	1,371	4,702	52,096	3,272	53,967	172	29,869	4,88,629	35,742	6,41,338	2,82,989	1,38,825	4,52,476	19,908	55,785	6,22,544	2,59,034	13,70,028	94,68,740
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	13·97	2·79	·04	·08	·01	·...	1·54	5·01	·12	·01	·05	·58	·04	·71	...	·33	5·41	·39	7·10	3·13	1·54	5·01	·22	·62	6·89	2·87	15·16	104·77

Service Postage Labels.		½-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	6-anna Labels.	Gross value.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1890-91.	Value of each kind of stamp sold	21,627	3,088	3,47,317	11,17,446	1,68,951	1,86,401	1,84,932	20,31,572
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	1·07	·18	17·09	55·01	8·28	9·27	9,10	100
1891-92.	Value of each kind of stamp sold	23,227	2,059	3,41,610	11,99,383	1,79,769	2,05,209	1,83,688	21,34,945
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	1·15	·10	16·82	59·04	8·85	10·10	9·04	105·10

Forgery of a postage stamp.

16. There was a curious attempt to counterfeit a postage stamp during the year on the part of a Native resident of Madras who was subsequently proved to have been out of his mind. Several letters, including one to the address of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, were noticed in the Madras post office to have been stamped with obviously counterfeit half-anna stamps. These letters bore regular serial numbers on the outside, were superscribed "On His Majesty's Service" and franked by the name of C. G. Cothundarama Naidu, Magistrate of the World. On enquiry being made, it was found that this was the real name of the person who had posted them, who was an engraver by profession, and the police discovered in his house the plate and instruments used by him in the manufacture of the stamps. The counterfeit stamp was of a light brown colour, and was evidently an attempt to copy the design of the impressed stamp on the quarter anna post-card, but in place of the imprint of the Queen's head in the centre, it bore a Native head—a likeness of the forger—with the inscription "World Emperor" round the circle containing the head, and the words "Half-Anna" below. There was no attempt to copy the water mark or the perforation of a genuine half-anna stamp, and the imitation was clumsy and incomplete. The forger was committed to the High Court, Madras, to stand his trial on various charges of counterfeiting stamps, but was acquitted on the ground that he was of unsound mind at the time when he committed the offence.

Section IV.—District Post.

Scope and management of the District Post.

17. There is nothing new to be said as to the general position of the District Post, and all that is necessary here is to recapitulate what has been stated in former reports. The sources of revenue from which district post establishments are maintained vary in different provinces, as will be seen from columns 6 and 7 of the statement on the next page, and the notes at the foot of this statement; and though in one or two provinces the administration of the funds is vested in District Boards, the practical mangement rests with the heads of the postal circles under the control of the Local Government. The primary object of the district post, as frequently pointed out, is to provide postal communication between the head-quarters of districts and revenue and police stations in the interior of the country, but for some years past its funds have been spent on rural delivery and the postal development of backward districts, and this is a branch of postal administration that now requires further attention. The improvement of rural delivery generally has been rather overshadowed of late by the constant growth of the money responsibilities of the department, and the introduction of new classes of business. These have made special demands on the time and duties of supervising officers, and left them less leisure to devote to the interior of districts. Steps are now being taken, however, to deal with the subject systematically, and establishments that pay their way will be regularly taken over so as to set funds free for further development. The matter has received special attention during the year under report in the Punjab. Additional funds have been obtained, partly by making remunerative District Post establishments Imperial, and partly by claiming the full amount of the district dâk cess in some districts; and with these funds a large number of new offices on a small scale have been opened. The Postmaster General has also introduced successfully the policy, that has been found to work so well in other provinces, of employing school-masters to hold charge of these offices on a small allowance.

District Post.

Postal Circles.	Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post-Village Post-men and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-boxes.	Length in miles of District Post Lines.	Local Cess.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of articles returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	No.	No.	No.	
Bengal 1890-91	184	17	327	7,653	2,15,879(a)	...	2,02,218	1,350,438	1,202,162	47,246	3·49
1891-92	189	17	360	7,541	2,18,841(a)	...	2,07,542	1,480,192	1,295,640	53,700	3·62
Bombay 1890-91	4	501	406	94	...	55,812	88,809	1,309,956	419,249	54,262	4·14
1891-92	8	497	402	105	...	87,256	88,091	1,401,916	464,556	62,724	4·47
Madras 1890-91	93	730	581	1,750	...	1,15,800	1,04,616	2,707,605	1,285,492	154,983	5·70
1891-92	49	772	582	981	...	1,15,800	98,937	2,800,024	1,311,906	156,690	5·59
North-Western Provinces. 1890-91	307	529	368	6,665	1,41,117	...	1,40,112	2,388,397	1,755,383	85,731	3·50
1891-92	310	529	456	6,629	1,41,117	...	1,40,313	2,597,557	2,041,422	87,012	3·34
Punjab 1890-91	37	378	48	4,380	...	95,206(g)	95,206(h)	1,190,717	533,433	61,038	5·12
1891-92	195	408	38	4,026	...	90,453	90,453	1,245,512	498,479	65,239	5·24
Assam 1890-91	57	55	20	1,290(b)	38,481	...	36,941	288,368	218,613	17,867	6·19
1891-92	61	70	23	1,282(b)	40,096	...	38,376	343,834	259,976	20,261	5·89
Bihar 1890-91	92	...	65	3,327	1,02,636	...	1,00,782	661,850	633,168	49,806	7·52
1891-92	93	...	70	3,306	1,06290	...	1,02,894	700,998	650,538	47,286	6·74
Burma 1890-91	91	118	308	3,091	84,415	...	79,300	497,957	365,112	36,914	7·41
1891-92	84	128	318	3,031	89,090	...	83,131	590,353	439,238	30,104	5·09
Central Provinces 1890-91	80	80	73	3,257(d)	55,371	21,105	77,663	340,618	275,447	28,458	10·33
1891-92	77	82	74	3,224(d)	57,039(f)	21,869	80,003	361,240	283,134	35,881	9·93
Eastern Bengal 1890-91	30	...	4	1,451	69,299(c)	...	57,597	446,856	406,410	16,692	3·73
1891-92	31	...	4	1,399	66,358(c)	...	57,039	582,816	590,316	15,702	2·69
Oudh 1890-91	37	211	106	1,489	34,000	...	33,587	805,888	298,300	34,840	4·32
1891-92	37	212	108	1,489	36,705	3,435	33,854	819,346	317,832	30,620	3·73
Rajputana 1890-91	10	6	4	192	814	3,216	4,153	35,841	28,968	1,728	4·82
1891-92	10	6	4	192	724	3,216	3,923	42,471	37,080	2,994	7·04
Sind 1890-91	3	...	...	200	...	3,585(e)	3,585	8,136	8,080	66	2·10
1891-92	2	...	...	200	...	3,570(e)	3,570	4,033	4,238	36	·89
Total 1890-91	1,025	2,675	2,310	34,839	7,42,012	3,24,943	10,24,569	12,027,627	7,482,817	589,616	4·90
1891-92	1,146	2,731	2,439	33,405	7,56,260	3,22,164	10,28,126	12,968,292	8,194,355	608,249	4·69

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.
(b) These are by canoe distances: during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund ₹33,144, and the State of Hill Tipperah, ₹300.
(d) Including lines paid from the revenues of Feudatory States.
(e) Grant made entirely from Bombay District Post Funds.
(f) Includes contributions from Feudatory States ₹9,245.
(g) Including ₹30,303 erroneously shown under Local Cess in 1890-91, but excluding ₹4,800 on account of contribution for the maintenance of the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatni lines under the control of District Officers.
(h) Excluding ₹4,800 on account of charges on the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatni lines now omitted.

General results of the year.

18. In the statement on page 12 a comparison is instituted for the past two years between the establishments, income, expenditure, and operations of the District Post. The total income for the year was ₹10,78,424, and the expenditure ₹10,28,126. There was an increase of 121 in the number of district post offices and of 46 in the number of postmen and village postmen, which occurred mainly in the Punjab circle, and an increase of 129 in the number of letter-boxes chiefly in the North-Western Provinces circle, but there was a decrease of 1,434 miles in the length of mail lines, principally in the Madras and Punjab circles, caused by the transfers, already referred to, of various District Post lines to the Imperial Post. There was an increase of 940,665 in the number of articles, which includes money orders, delivered by the District Post agency, and an increase of 711,538 in the number posted in the district post offices and letter-boxes, while the percentage of articles returned as undeliverable fell from 4·90 per cent. to 4·69 per cent. Details of letters and other postal articles sent to and received from the District Post are given according to postal circles in Appendix VII.

Section V.—Money Orders.

Inland money orders. General results.

19. The total number of money order offices at the close of the year was 9,961 as compared with 9,542 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued, not including transactions with Native States which are for the first time shown separately in this report, was over 7¾ millions, representing an aggregate value of nearly 16½ crores of rupees, on which a commission amounting to over 20½ lakhs of rupees was realized. In the margin will be found the usual table showing the yearly progress of the money order business since it was taken over by the Post Office in 1880. During the year under report there was an increase of 7·58 per cent. in the number of inland money orders issued, an increase of 6·02 per cent. in the value of such orders, and an increase of 6·99 per cent. in the amount of the commission realized as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The average value of an inland money order was ₹21-1-11 against ₹21-8-6 in the previous year. A special analysis has been made of the money orders of the year particularly with a view to ascertain the proportion of orders of small value to the total transactions, the last previous statistics of this nature having been recorded in 1889. The result of this has been to show that 2½ million orders or 32 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 31·27 per cent. in 1889, were for sums not exceeding ₹5; that

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of Money Orders issued.	Total value of Money Orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	₹	₹
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80, from which period the business commenced . .	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81 . .	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
,, ,, 1881-82 . .	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
,, ,, 1882-83 . .	2,565,904	6,46,84,183	7,70,958
,, ,, 1883-84 . .	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8,84,925
,, ,, 1884-85 . .	3,550,257	8,20,58,559	11,06,226
,, ,, 1885-86 . .	4,163,078	9,38,27,375	11,63,830
,, ,, 1886-87 . .	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
,, ,, 1887-88 . .	5,512,395	11,84,43,573	14,94,381
,, ,, 1888-89 . .	6,136,790	12,99,06,864	16,57,761
,, ,, 1889-90 . .	6,759,116	14,65,32,147	17,95,850
,, ,, 1890-91 . .	7,326,065	15,77,70,303	19,37,598
,, ,, **1891-92*** .	**7,783,298**	**16,44,09,526**	**20,58,306**
Percentage of increase over the year 1890-91.* . . .	7·58	6·02	6·99

* Exclusive of money orders of Native States and the Portuguese Settlement previously included in this statement.

million orders or 60 per cent. of the whole were for sums not exceeding R10; and that 92 per cent. of the whole were for sums not in excess of R50. The legitimate work of the Post Office is in connection with small remittances, and these results are, therefore, satisfactory. It may be added that, though the commission on sums not exceeding R5 is undoubtedly high, the figures already quoted sufficiently prove the popularity of the postal agency for remitting sums of this character.

Incidence of inland money order work according to postal circles.

20. The following statement shows the distribution of the inland money order business among the various postal circles:—

Postal Circles.	*Issues during 1891-92.		*Payments during 1891-92.		Percentage to the whole	
	Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders.	Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders.	Number of Money Orders.	Amount of Money Orders.
		R		R		
Bengal	1,933,909	3,36,56,865	1,910,770	3,47,92,114	24·71	20·83
Madras	1,021,271	2,05,84,149	1,019,351	2,24,18,726	13·31	13·08
North-Western Provinces	945,333	1,72,04,471	1,290,962	2,54,38,486	14·37	12·98
Bombay	772,322	1,71,16,587	924,303	2,63,21,671	10·90	11·39
Punjab	582,278	1,25,33,334	587,697	1,58,40,216	7·52	8·63
Burma	419,609	1,57,05,420	91,332	49,50,981	3·28	6·29
Bihar	499,186	85,80,667	675,099	1,11,06,145	7·55	5·99
Eastern Bengal	395,695	89,88,148	382,035	76,82,768	5·00	5·07
Central Provinces	355,292	92,30,045	132,076	36,01,738	3·13	3·90
Oudh	186,481	34,45,383	440,899	77,93,270	4·03	3·42
Assam	251,475	59,81,867	81,030	28,85,985	2·14	2·70
Rajputana	127,431	33,95,464	118,967	41,44,808	1·58	2·30
Sind	178,430	49,22,488	62,051	21,57,373	1·55	2·15
Central India	114,524	30,64,638	29,660	11,09,735	·93	1·27
Total for 1891-92	**7,783,296**	**16,44,09,526**	**7,776,232**	**16,42,44,016**	100	100
Total for 1890-91	7,234,413	15,50,73,058	7,229,703	15,50,36,985	...	...
Increase	548,883	93,36,470	546,529	92,07,031	...	...

* Exclusive of money orders of Native States and the Portuguese Settlements previously included in this statement.

More than one-third of the whole business of the year was transacted in the Lower Provinces, and Calcutta alone was responsible for about 25 per cent. of the total number and value of money orders issued, and about 42 per cent. of the total number and value of money orders paid, in the Bengal Circle. The marked excess of payments over issues in Calcutta was due, as explained in previous years, to the extensive use made of the value payable system by the tradesmen of that city. Of the total number of money orders paid by the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices, about 528,911, or 65 per cent., were value payable money orders. In other respects there has been no change in the general character of the money order business in the different provinces. In the North-Western Provinces, Bihar and Oudh the payments were largely in excess of the issues, whereas in Burma, the Central Provinces, Assam, Sind and Central India, the issues were far greater than the payments.

Revenue money orders.

21. The Revenue money order system has again made progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Lower Provinces. It is now applicable to the whole of the North-Western Provinces, having been extended during the year to the Kumaon District, and the total number of revenue money orders issued in those provinces and Oudh rose from 120,029 in 1890-91 to 131,737 during 1891-92; the amount of revenue paid to Government by this means was R28,10,830 as compared with R25,48,842 in the preceding year; and the commission realized by the Post Office was R36,941 as compared with R33,488. In the Lower Provinces, the number of revenue money orders received for payment rose from 156,701 to 165,706, but the actual amount of revenue remitted fell from R15,70,847 to R14,39,768. In Madras and the Punjab, the system was under trial in certain selected districts during the whole of the year, but was not much used. The total number of revenue money orders issued in the six districts of the Madras Presidency selected for the experiment was 723, of an aggregate value of R8,256, on which a commission of R140 was realized, as compared with 467 orders of a value of R4,912, and yielding a commission of R85, during the eight months of the previous year. It was decided, however, that the experiment should be continued until August 1893, though the character of the land settlement in that Presidency, and the general practice of paying revenue to the head man of the village, render it unlikely that the system will ever be largely used. In the Punjab, the system was introduced from 1st November 1890 in four districts, and the number of revenue money orders issued during the year under report was 1,720 of the aggregate value of R1,29,833, on which R1,411 was realized as commission. In this Province, also, the system is to remain under further trial, and the question of extending it to other districts is under consideration. With the approval of the local Government, the system was for the first time introduced experimentally with effect from 1st October 1891, in the following districts of the Central Provinces, *viz.*, Bilaspur, Nagpur, Hoshungabad, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Raipur and Wardha, and during the six months that it was in force in these districts, 450 Revenue money orders, aggregating in value R39,109, were issued, on which the commission realized was R420.

Remittance of miscellaneous Government dues by money order.

22. The system for the remittance by money order of miscellaneous Government dues also made progress in the Lower Provinces, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Lower Provinces, including the Bihar and Eastern Bengal postal circles, 63,922 official money orders, aggregating in value R10,99,077, were paid during the year by book transfer, as compared with 53,216, aggregating in value R9,35,798, paid during the previous year, while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the number of such orders issued

during the year was 14,935 of an aggregate value of R2,90,398, as compared with 12,460 orders for R2,39,744 issued in 1890-91.

Rent money orders.

23. The number of rent money orders issued in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1891-92 was 58,997, and the aggregate value of the remittances R7,76,181, as compared with 55,036 orders for R7,07,403 issued in 1890-91. The average value of each money order was over R13⅛ against R12⅞ in the previous year, and the commission realized from these orders was R12,316, as compared with R11,276 realized in 1890-91. The number of rent money orders issued during the year in the Lower Provinces, including Bihar and Eastern Bengal, was 40,477 as compared with 23,385 issued in the previous year, and the amount of rent paid in this way was R5,17,257 as compared with R2,66,869 in the previous year. The average value of each rent money order issued in the Lower Provinces was about R12¾, and the total commission realized was R8,592 as compared with R4,710 realized in the previous year. The increase in the rent money order business was due to the extension of the system to the remaining districts of the Lower Provinces in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is in force. The rent money order system was introduced from 1st October 1891 experimentally in the districts of the Central Provinces mentioned in paragraph 21, and during the six months of the year that the system was in force, 499 rent money orders aggregating in value R8,283 were issued on which a commission of R121 was realized.

Money order business with Native States.

24. The following is a statement of money order transactions with Native States:—

State.	Issues in the State.		Payments in the State.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		R		R
Gwalior	41,872	9,71,153	13,726	4,14,817
Patiala	13,496	4,80,[illegible]92	11,463	3,63,585
Jhind	1,968	82,3[illegible]7	2,712	84,433
Nabha	2,160	80,153	[illegible]	27,533
Chamba	1,233	44,807	307	11,[illegible]
Faridkot	902	23,531	248	6,607
Total	61,631	16,82,363	30,898	9,63,712

The transactions of the Portuguese Settlements hitherto shown in the foregoing statement have been excluded, as they are properly speaking foreign money orders and have been classified as such elsewhere. It will be seen that the payments made by the Imperial Post Office on account of money orders issued by Native States have again been considerably larger than the issues by the Imperial Post Office on those States. The business on the whole has been slowly but steadily increasing.

Telegraphic money orders.

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

Names of Postal Circles.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Commission realized.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		R	R a.		R
Bengal	10,042	12,00,600	12,610 10	13,736	19,01,765
Bombay	4,069	5,39,244	5,422 7	6,753	8,08,641
Madras	13,681	16,71,488	16,984 6	30,708	27,63,569
North-Western Provinces	3,525	3,20,015	3,354 0	9,[illegible]92	8,69,206
Punjab	3,464	3,76,987	3,749 7	6,598	7,21,343
Assam	4,537	4,90,560	5,105 1	2,075	3,89,488
Bihar	1,955	2,43,258	2,465 8	3,148	2,68,463
Burma	47,298	45,59,777	49,527 4	10,853	16,09,632
Central India	875	1,08,749	1,119 14	504	63,804
Central Provinces	2,039	2,61,827	2,719 10	1,755	1,60,780
Eastern Bengal	2,257	4,22,269	4,230 14	4,496	4,75,958
Oudh	684	57,308	583 14	3,924	2,49,786
Rajputana	451	49,218	501 2	933	1,10,095
Sind	2,782	3,38,689	3,364 0	1,358	2,57,842
Total	97,659	1,06,69,989	1,11,738 1	96,733	1,06,50,322
Total for 1890-91	84,975	92,57,635	94,723 10	84,108	92,18,397
Increase	12,684	14,12,354	17,014 7	12,625	14,31,925

The number of telegraphic money orders issued was 97,659, representing an aggregate value of over 106½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 84,975 such orders issued in the previous year aggregating in value over 92½ lakhs of rupees. The commission realized was R1,11,738 as compared with R94,724 realized in the previous year. The average value of a telegraphic money order was R109-4-1 against R108-15-1 in 1890-91, and the commission amounted to R1-0-9 per cent. on the issues. It will be seen that Burma, as noticed in previous years' reports, is responsible for nearly half the total number of telegraphic money orders issued, most of which were for payment in the Madras Presidency. On this point the Postmaster-General, Madras, writes:—

"It is noteworthy that the average value of telegraphic orders is more than four times greater than the average value of ordinary inland orders. The number of inland telegraphic and of inland ordinary money orders paid is much greater than the number issued in this circle: and this is due to the fact that large numbers of Madrassis proceed to Burma and Ceylon to do business or in search of employment, and remit their profits or earnings to their homes by this means. It is a somewhat surprising fact that petty traders make use of this system for the purpose of remitting money in connection with their business, because for a business remittance the charge is decidedly high. This fact shows how imperfect the commercial development of the country still is, and what a very important part in commerce is filled by the Indian Post Office."

It is true, no doubt, that telegraphic money orders are used for trade remittances. The special analysis of the year's returns, already referred to, shows that 10 per cent. of the total number of these orders were for sums ranging from R300 to R600, and in Burma, the actual number of telegraphic orders of this class was largely in excess of the number of ordinary orders issued for similar sums. On the other hand, however, although the lowest charge for a telegraphic money order is R1, there were over 10,000 cases in which the amount remitted by telegraph varied between R5 and R10, 2,000 cases in which it exceeded R4, but did not exceed R5, and 600 cases in which it was even less than R4. The great majority of these orders originated in

Burma and were chiefly sent, it is believed, by Natives of India to their relations and families. It is probable that the use of the telegraph for such small sums was due to the fact that a promised home remittance had been neglected or put off till the last moment, and that the system has been found an assistance to improvident human nature.

During the year, 187 orders of the aggregate value of R25,105 were telegraphed to Bombay, to be advised to foreign countries, and of these, 146 were for the United Kingdom, 26 for Goa, and the rest for Germany, France, Italy and Egypt.

Telegraphic money order frauds.

26. During the year under review there were five cases of telegraphic money order fraud. In three of these cases the fraud was committed in the usual way by means of false personation; the amount involved was small, and there was no loss to Government. In the first case, payment was made to an imposter without proper precautions being taken to ensure a real identification as required by the departmental rules, and the sub-postmaster in fault was required to make good the amount to the remitter. In the second case, the man who personated the payee was paid in the presence of the agent of the firm to whose care the remittance was addressed, and the Post Office was not responsible for the wrong payment. In the third case, the swindler turned out to be the real payee's brother, and the remitter, the payee's father-in-law, withdrew his complaint. The other two cases of fraud were of a different and more serious character. In the first of these a signaller named Van Haaften, employed in the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, fabricated a number of telegraphic advices for sums aggregating R7,650, purporting to have been issued from Rangoon for payment at Dacca, and succeeded with the assistance of a confederate, a shop-keeper at Dacca by name Cohen, in obtaining payment of the money. The absence of credit for the amounts in the accounts of the Rangoon office, led to the detection of the fraud and the prosecution of Van Haaften and Cohen, who were tried before the High Court, Calcutta and each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years and a half. In consequence of this case, special measures are now taken to ensure the immediate examination and check of telegraphic money orders in the Comptroller's Office. The other case referred to was also one of the fabrication of a telegraphic advice, but in this instance the fraud was committed by the sub-postmaster of a Combined post and telegraph office in Burma, who prepared a telegraphic advice for R500 purporting to have been issued by an office in the Bombay circle. The remittance was made payable to a fictitious payee, and the sub-postmaster after misappropriating the amount from his office cash, absconded.

Foreign money orders in sterling.

27. Foreign money orders for the United Kingdom, for the colonies and for European countries and Egypt are issued in sterling, payments being made by the remitters at the rates of exchange fixed by the Post Office from time to time for this purpose. It was stated in last year's report that the method of determining the rate of exchange was under consideration as a small loss had occurred on the exchange with foreign countries, and colonies other than the United Kingdom, and countries served through it, and, as the result of the rate finally adopted, the accounts of the year will show a net gain by exchange on money orders exchanged with Continental and Colonial Governments of over R28,223 when the transactions with France and North Borneo for the fourth quarter of 1891-92 are adjusted. The average rate of exchange

for the year was $16\frac{2}{3}d.$ per Rupee against $18\frac{1}{6}d.$ in 1890-91. The particulars of Foreign sterling money orders are shown below :—

Countries of Exchange.	1890-91. Orders issued by India. No.	1890-91. Orders issued by India. Amount. £ s. d.	1890-91. Orders paid in India. No.	1890-91. Orders paid in India. Amount. £ s. d.	1891-92. Orders issued by India. No.	1891-92. Orders issued by India. Amount. £ s. d.	1891-92. Orders paid in India. No.	1891-92. Orders paid in India. Amount. £ s. d.
United Kingdom	48,92-	180,644 15 2	14,675	70,618 8 2	41.647	142.322 8 3	15.533	72.618 15 6
Egypt	260	1,030 5 3	4,063	75,593 14 0	280	1.302 15 10	1,566	26.691 13 2
France	439	1,573 18 7	532	7,672 3 7	434	1 442 8 1	774	12.020 8 2
Germany	1,392	4,973 17 10	524	3,883 18 6	2.010	5.423 6 3	575	3.729 10 6
New South Wales	141	569 10 9	637	6,424 4 9	235	987 6 11	634	6.082 18 2
Victoria	293	1,910 15 1	536	4,136 17 10	315	1.517 0 6	505	3.548 6 6
Italy	502	4,259 1 0	309	5,589 13 10	409	3.312 11 5	29	238 4 7
Queensland	49	283 8 6	470	3,529 2 4	29	120 19 0	433	3.128 6 1
South Australia	36	95 16 11	348	2,682 7 8	46	130 2 8	346	2,882 17 6
North Borneo	1	1 19 7	181	1,662 1 1	2	24 0 0	194	1 878 17 8
West Australia	6	19 13 11	139	1,174 1 0	8	12 12 11	212	1.788 17 9
Malta	37	132 8 7	108	1,357 10 0	113	444 12 9	72	1.028 14 2
Tasmania	25	121 15 3	89	579 12 7	54	302 10 7	94	656 6 4
Switzerland	145	592 17 10	24	51 19 2	140	465 0 8	36	82 10 7
Denmark	47	519 17 4	14	123 19 2	28	113 14 4	15	151 14 11
Total	52,295	196,730 1 7	22,649	185,579 13 8	45.750	157.921 10 2	21.018	136 528 1 7
Percentage of Increase or Decrease	...	... ...	...	... ...	-12·51	—19·21	—7·20	—26·43
Average amount of each order	...	3 15 2	...	8 3 10	0	3 9 0	0	6 9 10

The number of money orders issued on foreign countries fell from 52,295 in 1890-91 to 45,750 in 1891-92, and the value from £196,730 to £157,922, resulting in a decrease of £438 in the amount of commission realized. The orders advised by foreign countries and paid in India also show a decrease of 1,631 in number, and £49,052 in value in the year under report. The fall under issues by India principally occurs in the exchange with the United Kingdom and is no doubt due to unfavourable exchange rates. The decrease under payments by India is chiefly in the exchange with Egypt.

Foreign money orders in Indian currency.

28. The details of the year's transactions in connection with Foreign rupee money order exchanges are shown below :—

Countries of Exchange.	1890-91. Orders issued by India. No.	1890-91. Orders issued by India. Amount. R a. p.	1890-91. Orders paid in India. No.	1890-91. Orders paid in India. Amount. R a. p.	1891-92. Orders issued by India. No.	1891-92. Orders issued by India. Amount. R a. p.	1891-92. Orders paid in India. No.	1891-92. Orders paid in India. Amount. R a. p.
Ceylon	1,634	68,559 11 0	20,507	8,74,080 5 0	2,042	80.327 15 0	27.879	10.38.190 11 0
Straits Settlements	297	17,780 13 0	9,251	5,86,500 1 0	276	15.172 3 0	11.068	6.41.507 4 0
Portuguese Settlements (India)	7,406	2,53,896 10 0	2,885	68,112 5 0	8.269	2.82.544 3 0	2.887	72.733 15 0
China and Japan	135	9,893 0 0	807	67,482 13 0	195	15.887 12 0	991	88.577 13 0
Mombassa (British East Africa)	2	175 0 0	236	16,001 7 0	9	560 15 0	671	43.277 13 0
Mauritius	44	3,253 1 0	586	31,718 14 0	48	2.942 1 0	768	40.008 3 0
Total	9,518	3,53,058 8 0	34,272	15,93,895 13 0	10.839	3.97.435 1 0	44.264	19.24.295 11 0
Percentage of Increase	...	...	...	...	13·87	12·56	29·15	20·72
Average amount of each order	...	37 1 6	...	46 8 1	...	36 10 8	...	43 7 6

The money order business with Ceylon has been more important than in previous years owing, in some measure, to the growth of the value-payable system. The chief transactions are remittances to Southern India from that colony made by emigrant coolies and others who go there to obtain employment or to trade. Some modifications in existing arrangements, affecting the Foreign money order exchanges, were made during the year. It was noticed that large money remittances were being sent by registered letters from the Italian Colony in Africa to Aden, and it was accordingly arranged from 1st January 1892, that the Italian post office at Massowah should advise money orders direct to Aden, the latter continuing to advise money orders for Italian-Africa through the Bombay post office. The latter office was also constituted an intermediary office for money orders issued by Egypt on Mauritius, the Seychelles, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, so as to prevent the delay in payment to which they had previously been subjected owing to their being advised through the British Post Office.

Forfeited or void money orders.

29. The usual statement of forfeited or void money orders is given below :—

Balance on the 31st March 1891.		Void Money Orders for 1891-92.		Total.		Void orders paid, repaid to remitters in Foreign Countries, renewed, and forfeited to the State during 1891-92.								Balance on the 31st March 1892.	
						Paid and Repaid.		Renewed.		Forfeited to the State.		Total.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
1,613*	49,194* 3	6,625	2,06,933 10	8,238	2,55,132 13	1,348	1,32,258 10	1,352	66,854 6	...	...	5,700	1,99,113 0	2,538	56,019 13

* The balance shown last year was No. 1686, value R49,038-4. The difference is due to subsequent adjustments made in the accounts for 1890-91.

The actual amount which lapsed to Government during the year is not known, as the outstanding void money orders are reported to be under special examination. The total balance standing on the register of forfeited money orders at the end of the year was R56,020 against R48,194 standing at the close of the previous year.

Aggregate money order transactions, inland and foreign.

30. The following statement gives an abstract of the entire money order business of the Post Office in the year including inland and foreign money orders, both ordinary and telegraphic, the foreign sterling money orders being shown in Indian currency at the rates in force when the transactions took place :—

Money Orders—Inland, Native State and Foreign, for the year 1891-92.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.
		R a.	R a.		R a.
Inland Money Orders .	7,783,296	16,44,09,526 0	20,58,305 15	7,776,232	16,42,44,016 0
Native State Money Orders	30,899	9,68,711 10	11,508 14	61,691	16,82,363 9
Foreign Sterling Money Orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange . . .	45,750	22,70,499 3	21,437 4	21,018	10,26,466 13
Foreign Money Orders in Indian currency .	10,839	3,97,435 1	4,419 2	44,204	14,24,295 11
Total .	7,870,783	16,80,46,171 14	20,95,666 3	7,903,145	16,97,86,145 0
Total for the year 1890-91* . . .	7,325,146	15,89,13,652 3	19,64,512 7	7,341,950	16,06,30,970 13
Increase . . .	545,637	91,32,519 11	1,31,153 12	561,195	91,57,374 4
Percentage of Increase .	7·44	5·74	6·67	7·64	5·70

* These figures differ from those shown last year, as the erroneous adjustments on account of Native State Money Orders included in the last year's statement have been excluded from this statement.

British postal orders.

31. The statement on the margin shows the sales of British postal orders during the year. The total number of orders sold was 30,625 as compared with 39,683 orders sold in 1890-91, and the total value, including the poundage of the British Post Office, amounted to R1,97,683 as compared with R2,77,608 in the previous year. The large falling-off in the sale of British postal orders is probably due to the fall in exchange. The decrease is principally under the 5 shilling, 10 shilling, and 20 shilling orders, which, however, still continue to be the most popular, 22,769 of these orders having been sold during the year, while the total number of orders of other denominations sold was 7,856. The commission of the Indian Post Office on the total sales amounted to R928 only. A large part of the reserve stock of these orders were returned to London in 1890-91, and it was hoped that last year was the beginning of larger sales, but experience seems to show that no real demand exists for these orders, however convenient they are found by a small section of the public.

Denominations of British Postal Orders.	Number sold during 1890-91.	Number sold during 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
From 1s. to 1s. 6d. . .	1,431	1,611	180	...
From 2s. to 10s. 6d. . .	15,923	13,819	...	2,104
From 15s. to 20s. . .	22,329	15,195	...	7,134
Total .	39,683	30,625	180	9,238

Section VI.—Savings Banks.

General results of the year.

32. On the next page will be found a statement showing in detail, according to postal circles, the Savings Bank transactions of the year as compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year there were 303 Head Banks and 6,149 Sub-Banks, or a total of 6,452 offices open for the transaction of Savings Bank business against 6,455 in the preceding year,—a decrease of 3 offices during the year. The number of depositors at the end of the year was 463,453 against 408,544 at the end of 1890-91, showing an increase of 54,909, or 13·44 per cent., 168,658 accounts having been opened and 113,749 accounts closed during the year under report. The amount deposited during the year was more than 403½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 347½ lakhs in 1890-91; the amount withdrawn was 356½ lakhs as compared with 321 7/16 lakhs in 1890-91; and the interest paid was 24 lakhs as compared with 21¾ lakhs in 1890-91. There were 463,453 accounts open at the close of the year as compared with 408,544 accounts open at the close of the preceding year; the total amount standing at the credit of depositors was nearly 706 lakhs of rupees, or an increase of 71¼ lakhs; and the average balance at credit of each depositor was R152·32, as compared with R155·35 in the previous year. Of the 463,453 active accounts at the end of the year 24,475 were Public, Regimental, and Police accounts with a balance of R70,39,914 in their favour, and of the remaining 438,978 accounts 57,310 were opened on behalf of minors by their parents and relatives with a balance in their favour of R1,24,15,882.

Statement showing the Post Office Savings Bank Transactions during 1891-92 compared with 1890-91.

[Arranged in the order of aggregate balances as shown in column 13.]

Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	Number of Accounts: Opening balance.	Number of Accounts: Opened during the year.	Number of Accounts: Closed during the year.	Number of Accounts: Balance.	Opening balance.	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Total.	Interest.	Balance.	Average number of depositors per Bank.	Average balance in each bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	11	10	13	14	15	16
							R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R
Bombay	25	896	90,257	26,825	14,991	102,091	1,97,68,396	87,98,447	73,09,198	2,93,40,286	7,73,393	2 20,31,038	4,083·64	8,81,241·52	215·79
Bengal	41	1,098	89,588	28,831	17,832	100,637	1,05,77,705	64,18,056	55,43,638	1,73,97,747	4,01,986	1,18,54,109	2,454·56	2,89,124·60	117·79
Madras	39	945	64,665	24,671	15,830	73,506	60,73,856	47,95,040	43,59,240	1,10,95,308	2,26,412	67,36,068	1,884·76	1,72,719·69	91·63
Punjab	32	515	27,671	18,328	14,056	31,943	56,49,794	45,07,056	41,48,188	1,03,70,772	2,13,922	62,62,584	998·21	1,95,705·75	196·05
North-Western Provinces.	37	676	35,442	17,437	13,124	39,755	54,10,020	40,07,272	37,88,069	96,19,354	2,02,053	58,31,285	1,074·45	1,57,602·29	146·68
Bihar	18	408	17,651	7,252	4,902	20,001	25,82,708	17,06,661	15,31,073	43,34,152	94,783	28,03,079	1,111·16	1,55,726·61	140·14
Eastern Bengal	9	808	16,581	5,793	3,606	19,017	23,35,419	18,44,982	11,28,699	37,68,996	88,595	26,40,297	2,113·00	2,93,366·22	138·83
Sind	5	119	10,933	5,811	4,392	12,352	23,79,759	14,98,752	13,53,449	39,67,296	88,785	26,13,797	2,470·40	5,22,759·20	211·60
Central Provinces	24	400	14,223	7,320	5,455	16,088	23,10,975	16,42,288	15,75,934	40,38,624	85,361	24,62,690	670·33	1,02,612·08	153·07
Burma	35	123	14,891	13,911	10,297	18,005	19,67,378	27,25,771	11,21,805	47,61,825	68,676	24,61,580	514·42	70,330·82	136·71
Oudh	12	231	9,678	4,587	3,265	11,000	16,06,926	10,65,927	10,21,803	27,31,396	58,543	17,69,590	916·66	1,42,465·83	155·41
Assam	11	169	9,252	3,714	2,798	10,168	13,99,347	8,94,868	7,45,455	23,47,568	53,353	16,02,113	924·36	1,45,646·63	157·56
Rajputana	8	147	4,404	2,307	1,866	4,845	7,54,308	5,27,065	4,86,840	13,08,999	27,626	8,22,159	605·62	1,02,769·87	169·69
Central India	7	119	3,558	1,822	1,335	4,045	7,00,807	4,34,892	3,98,349	11,61,119	25,420	7,62,771	577·85	1,08 967·28	188·57
Total of 1891-92	303	6,149	408,544	166,658	113,749	463,453	6,34 67,407	4 03·67,077*	3 56·50 232*	10·62·43·3 2	24·08·908	7·05·93·160	1,529·54	2,32,980·72	152·32
Total of 1890-91	390	6,125	358,272	144,664	94,392	408,544	5,86,96,755	3,47,55,976	3,21,69,668	9,56,37,076	21,84,345	6,34,67,408	1,238·01	1,92,325·48	155·35
Increase or Decrease in 1891-92.	—27	+24	+50,272	+23,994	+19,357	+54,909	+47,70,652	+56,11,101	+34,80,564	+1,06,06,316	+2,24,563	+71,25,752	+291·53	+40,655·24	—3·03
Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	—8·18	+·39	+14·08	+16·58	+20·50	+13·44	+8·12	+16·14	+10·81	+11·09	+10·28	+11·22	+23·54	+21·13	—1·95

* Inclusive of R1,03,79,977, the aggregate balance of accounts transferred from one Post Office to another.

Incidence of Savings Bank work according to circles.

33. As noticed in the previous year's report, the highest number of accounts open, and the largest balance in favour of depositors at the close of the year was in the Bombay circle. The average balance for each account has decreased in every circle, except Assam, but the amount is still highest in Bombay, Sind, and the Punjab, and lowest in Madras. The number of accounts opened on behalf of minors by their parents and relatives is also highest in Bombay and, proportionately to its total transactions, in Sind.

Depositors. Europeans and Natives of India.

34. The statement below shows the number and value of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians as compared with the number of accounts held by Natives of India. Nearly 88·8 per cent. of the total number of accounts were held by Natives of this country. It will be seen that Bombay and Madras have by far the largest number of European and Eurasian accounts.

Circles.	Accounts of Native Depositors (including accounts of Local Native Institutions administered by Natives of India).			Accounts of European and Eurasian Depositors (including accounts of Local Institutions administered by Europeans and Eurasians).			Total.		
	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.
		R	R		R	R		R	R
Bombay	91,772	1,98,40,499	6,95,881	10,319	21,90,539	77,532	102,091	2,20,31,038	7,73,393
Bengal	94,464	1,11,39,085	3,78,092	6,173	7,1[illegible]024	23,294	100,637	1,18,54,109	4,01,986
Madras	63,333	52,5[illegible]072	1,76,614	10,17[illegible]	14,83,996	49,798	73,506	67,36,068	2,26,412
Punjab	26,036	52,76,760	1,79,328	5,907	9,85,824	34,594	31,943	62,62,584	2,13,922
North-Western Provinces.	33,903	49,66,966	1,70,694	5,852	8,64,319	31,359	39,755	58,31,285	2,02,053
Bihar	18,574	25,88,630	86,442	1,427	2,14,449	8,321	20,001	28,03,079	94,783
Eastern Bengal	18,848	25,98,120	87,224	169	42,177	1,371	19,017	26,40,297	88,595
Sind	10,067	20,06,078	66,955	2,285	6,07,719	21,830	12,352	26,13,797	88,785
Central Provinces.	13,684	20,08,264	69,032	2,404	4,54,426	16,329	16,088	24,62,690	85,361
Burma	14,426	17,47,776	45,881	3,579	7,13,804	22,695	18,005	24,61,580	68,676
Oudh	9,672	14,71,652	50,397	1,328	2,37,938	8,146	11,000	17,09,590	58,543
Assam	9,025	14,70,182	48,911	843	1,31,931	4,442	10,168	16,0[illegible],113	53,353
Rajputana	3,996	6,65,959	22,162	849	1,[illegible]6,200	5,464	4,845	8,22,159	27,626
Central India	3,507	6,69,706	22,201	538	93,065	3,219	4,045	7,6[illegible],771	25,420
Total	411,9 7	6,17,01,749	21,00,514	51,546	88,91,411	3,08,394	463,453	7,05,93,160	24,08,908

Depositors according to occupation.

35. The statement which follows is a classification of depositors according to their occupation. The highest number of accounts was held by the professional classes with fixed and variable incomes, representing 40 per cent. of the whole. The next in importance are the depositors included under class VI, who have either no occupation or who live on the income of others or on the rent of lands, houses, etc. To these belonged over 37 per cent. of the accounts, while the domestic class held 63,089 accounts, or 13 per cent. of the whole. For some years past there has been no material change in the general character of the depositors in our Post Office banks.

Postal Circles.	Class I, Professional: A. Having fixed income.	Class I, Professional: B, Having variable income.	Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI Indefinite.	Total.
Bombay	31,044	7,157	7,931	5,782	733	2,501	46,943	102,091
Bengal	28,234	10,961	8,387	4,020	2,251	2,500	44,284	100,637
Madras	25,914	5,595	8,441	4,717	1,761	2,399	24,679	73,506
North-Western Provinces	12,651	4,609	8,202	1,422	518	702	11,656	39,755
Punjab	11,435	2,300	6,652	1,104	279	721	9,452	31,943
Bihar	6,934	2,783	1,657	377	521	366	7,363	20,001
Eastern Bengal	5,435	2,047	1,562	429	131	319	9,094	19,017
Burma	3,933	406	8,921	683	23	828	3,211	18,005
Central Provinces	6,471	1,199	2,271	405	134	249	5,359	16,088
Sind	3,588	601	2,790	352	27	723	4,271	12,352
Oudh	3,301	1,022	2,935	277	160	185	3,120	11,000
Assam	3,467	919	1,843	205	116	189	3,429	10,168
Rajputana	2,163	344	627	97	5	123	1,486	4,845
Central India	1,167	288	870	139	3	120	1,458	4,045
Total of 1891-92	145.737	40.231	63.089	20.009	6.657	11.925	175 805	463.453
Total of 1890-91	132,996	37,847	53,441	16,149	5,483	10,421	152,207	408,544
Increase or Decrease in 1891-92	+12,741	+2,384	+9.648	+3,860	+1,174	+1,504	+23,598	+54,909
Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	+9·57	+6·29	+18·05	+23·90	+21·41	+14·43	+15·50	+13·44

Investment in Government securities.

36. Under Government securities the total amount invested by depositors was R1,08,900 as compared with R2,26,200 in 1890-91, and the balance of securities in the hands of the Comptroller General at the end of the year was R3,68,200 against R3,66,600 at the close of the preceding year. The total number of transactions was 213, of which 179 were purchases and 34 were sales. Government paper was sold in the market at a high rate of premium during the year, and this probably accounts for the decrease in the number and value of investments in Government securities.

Section VII.—Insurance.

Insurance business.

37. The progress of the insurance business of the Post Office since it was first undertaken is given in the following Statement :—

Year.	Letters.		Parcels.		Total.		Insurance fees.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		R		R		R	R
1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system .	Details not available.	6,66,320	Details not available.	18,60,191	Details not available.	25,26,511	13,230
1878-79 . . .		89,71,775		2,81,21,219		3,70 92,994	1.23,556
1879-80 . . .		1,63,35,058		5,34,34,161		6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81 . . .		1,57,33,428		6,30,26,524		7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82 . . .		1,79,69,808		5,85,53,413		7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1882-83 . . .		2,30,67,342		5,95,70,924		8.26,38,266	1,99,841
1883-84 . . .		2,21,16,868		6,04,08,142		8,25,25 010	2,06,839
1884-85 . . .		2,30,06,964		5,52,14,744		7,82,21,708	1,93,579
1885-86 . . .	83,985	2,21,78,613	150,260	4,75,99,870	234,245	6,97,78,483	1,69,945
1886-87 . . .	74,808	2,35,74,205	148,445	5,26,06,770	223,253	7,61,80,975	1,80,274
1887-88 . . .	76,237	2,43,93,295	149,109	5,29.89,932	225,346	7,73,83,227	1,83,494
1888-89 . . .	76,364	2,52,60,326	151,474	5,39,54,694	227,838	7,92,15,020	1,99,928
1889-90 . . .	77,245	2,49,65,787	160,228	6,40,09,286	237,473	8,98.75,023	2,29,659
1890-91 . . .	85,889	2,31,91,674	176,888	5,67,24,543	262,727	7.99.16,217	2,10,878
1891-92 . . .	**88,741**	**2,31,67,897**	**176,869**	**5,33,72,377**	**265,610**	**7,65,40,274**	**2,02,737**
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) .	+3·32	−·10	+·01	−5·90	+1·09	−4·22	−3·85

The figures for the year under report show an increase of 2,852 in the number of letters, and of 31 in the number of parcels insured, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, but the total value of insured articles fell off by nearly 34 lakhs of rupees, and the amount of the insurance fees by R8,136 or 3·85 per cent. The limit of value of R1,000 for postal insurance was in force during 11 months of 1890-91, and no very satisfactory explanation of the difference between the results of the two years is forthcoming, but it is probable that traders and others who have been in the habit of sending specially valuable articles by parcel post have now made fresh arrangements for the transmission of their goods. The letter insurance business showed a remarkable advance last year notwithstanding the introduction of the limit of value, and some further experience will yet be required before the full effect of the change can be known, but it was expected that the new limit would affect parcel business more directly than the letter insurance. Most of the insured letters still contain currency notes, and nearly a third of the year's transactions occurred in the Madras Presidency where this mode of making remittance appears to be largely in vogue for trade purposes. As regards parcel insurance Bombay stands first with a total of 48,241 parcels, and the greater part of the insurance business is transacted in the Presidency town. As an illustration of the course of trade it is interesting to note that 13,000 parcels were insured in Rajputana, and there is reason to believe that this total is swelled by several practices which appear to be in some measure special to that part of the country. Marwaris and others are in the habit of travelling constantly between their homes and the places where they carry on business, and it seems to be the custom with many of them to send their jewellery on these occasions by post in insured parcels so as to ensure their safe transit. It is also stated

that a large amount of jewellery is borrowed for marriages and other ceremonies in Rajputana, and sent by post between the borrower and lender. The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1891-6 2was R261 as compared with R270 in the previous year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was R301 against R320 in 1890-91.

Claims for compensation.

38. There were 28 claims for compensation for the alleged loss of insured articles during the year as compared with the same number in 1890-91, and 20 in 1889-90. In 24 out of the 28 cases the liability of the Post Office was admitted, the loss having been caused by fraud or neglect on the part of servants of the Post Office in 17 instances, and by highway robbery in the other instances. Two of the latter cases occurred in Native States and the loss which amounted to R850 was recoverable from the Durbars concerned. A statement of the cases in which compensation was paid during the last two years is given on the margin, and it will be seen that the payments by the Post Office in the year under report amounted to R4,713-8 or 2·32 per cent. of the total amount realized as insurance fees, the percentage in the previous year being 3·55. Of the four cases in which compensation was not paid two were pending at the close of the year, while in the other two the Post Office declined to accept responsibility. In one of the cases in which the claim was rejected the parcel was insured for R1,000, the contents being declared as gold ornaments and jewels, but the actual jewellery found in the parcel was only worth R240, the rest of the weight being made up by a copper coin and stones. The parcel had been delivered in good condition under a clear receipt, but was not opened by the addressee till the arrival of the sender ten days after delivery had been effected. In the second case the addressee of an insured parcel that was said to have been duly delivered stated that it never reached him, and declared the signature on the receipt, which had been accepted as genuine, to be a forgery. The postman who had been entrusted with the parcel for delivery was prosecuted for making away with the article and convicted of this offence, but the conviction was subsequently set aside on appeal by the High Court of Madras, and it was then decided that the Post Office was justified in declining to accept liability.

Cases in which compensation was paid.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.
Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud . .	15	5,935 9 0	17	9,372 2 3
Loss by highway robbery in British territory . .	5	4,610 0 0	5	755 0 0
Loss by highway robbery in Native States. . . .	1	300 0 0	2	850 0 0
	21	10,845 9 0	24	10,977 2 3
Value of property recovered .	...	3,361 4 0	...	2.858 10 3
	...	7,184 5 0	...	8,118 8 0
Claims not settled before close of year	...	...	...	3,405 0 0
Amount of compensation paid .	...	7,4 4 5 0	...	4,713 8 0

Section VIII.—Value-payable system.

Value-payable post.

39. The development of the Value-payable business since its introduction in 1877 is shown in the marginal statement from which it will be seen that the system still continues to grow in popularity. In the year under report there has been an increase of 142,116 articles sent by the value payable post as compared with an increase of 98,000 in 1890-91. The total amount that the Post Office has had to recover from the persons to whom these articles were sent, and to remit to the senders, was upwards of 134½ lakhs of rupees and the amount of commission realized on the transactions of the year was R2,44,865 against R2,12,200 in the previous year. It has again to be pointed out, as on former occasions, that nearly half the entire business of the year was transacted in Bengal, and chiefly in Calcutta. Out of a total of 544,641 articles sent by the value-payable post in Bengal, 528,911 were actually posted in Calcutta and its Town Sub-Offices; and of the total amount of 59 lakhs of rupees recovered by the Post Office on account of value-payable parcels 58 lakhs were paid to despatching firms in Calcutta. In the Madras circle the number of value-payable articles delivered is markedly in excess of those posted, and this is another indication of the course of trade in the country, the value-payable system showing that a number of articles are drawn by Madras from Calcutta, Bombay, and Northern India.

Year.	Article sent under the value payable system.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
	No.	R	R
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877) 4 months . .	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1884-85	338,930	34,35,045	65,571
1885-86	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1886-87	596,296	58,78,016	1,17,247
1887-88	775,928	76,02,734	1,50,708
1888-89	999,731	92,67,984	2,04,015
1889-90	1,010,410	1,03,84,966	1,92,970
1890-91	1,108,888	1,16,41,972	2,12,200
1891-92	1,251 004	1,34,50,286	2,44,865
Increase per cent. in 1891-92 .	12·81	15·53	15·39

Classification of value-payable articles.

40. In the statement on the margin details are given of the different classes of articles sent through the post as value payable. Although the largest proportional increase was 20·62 per cent. under the head of "value-payable railway receipts" the increase on the whole was mainly brought about by the increase in the number of value payable parcels, which rose from 446,399 in 1890-91 to 507,991 in 1891-92. There was also an increase of 12·38 per cent. in registered letters and packets and an increase of 10·08 per cent. in unregistered packets. The average value of each article, calculated on the whole business of the year in all classes, was R10-12-0, as compared with R10-7-11 in the preceding year, and the average commission on each article has remained stationary. Of late there have been very few instances of cheating by means of the value-payable system, but a case of the kind was brought to light during the last

	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of each article.	Average commission on each article.
		R	R	R a. p.	Annas.
Value payable parcels.	507,991	47,66,747	90,363	9 6 1	3
Value payable Railway receipts . .	129,533	31,99,686	43,524	24 11 2	5
Value payable registered letters and registered packets .	116,837	32,74,790	42,877	28 0 5	6
Value payable unregistered packets .	496,643	22,09,063	68,101	4 7 2	2
Total .	1,251,004	1,34,50,286	2,44,865	10 12 0	3

quarter of the year in the Bombay Circle, and an extract from the Post Master General's report on the case is given below:—

"One Anna Saheb Powar, a habitual swindler, was prosecuted by the Bombay Police for cheating the Rajah of Ramnad (Madras Presidency) in respect of a sum of R463 by means of a value-payable letter sent to the address of the Rajah's Personal Assistant. The addressee on receipt of the cover paid the amount specified for recovery in the hope of finding in it a value-payable railway receipt note for certain valuable articles promised by the swindler as travelling agent of a fictitious firm, Messrs. N. Venstone & Co., Bombay, to be despatched by rail to the Personal Assistant's address; but no articles were sent and the cover did not contain the expected document. The Police enquiries showed that the swindler had cheated several other Indian Chiefs in a similar manner. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate."

This is the first complete year's working of the value payable system between India and Ceylon, and the result is fairly encouraging, 5,572 value-payable articles, aggregating in value R69,820, were posted in India for Ceylon, while 374 value payable articles, aggregating in value R5,748, were posted in the contrary direction.

Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

Post office Security fund.

41. The statements below show the position of the old and new departmental security funds. All subscriptions realized from Post Office servants are credited to the new fund which was started in 1883, whereas all charges, decreed against the security fund under the rules governing its treatment, are debited against the old fund, and this course will be followed until the balance of the old fund is exhausted. The balance at the credit of the old fund was thus reduced from R41,826, as it stood on the 31st March 1891, to R23,892 on the 31st March 1892, while the balance of the new fund, excluding the value of Government securities of the 4 per cent. loan purchased in favor of the fund, stood at R3,00,539 on 31st March 1892, against R3,10,742 on the same date of the previous year.

Old Fund.

Receipts.	R	Charges.	R
Balance of 1890-91	41,826	Sums decreed against the Fund . . .	15,838
		Payments on account of refunds to subscribers .	1,311
		Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	65
		Cost of establishment	720
		Total .	17,934
		Balance at credit .	23,892
	41,826		41,826

New Fund.

Receipts.	Amount of Subscription. First half year.	Second half year.	Total.	Charges.	Amount.
	R	R	R		R
Balance of 1890-91	...	...	3,10,742	Refund on account of excess realisation	102
Interest on R3,00,000 at 4 per cent. from April 1891 to March 1892 .	...	...	12,000	Cost of purchasing Government securities of the nominal value of R67,000 at R105-8, plus commission R70,853	
Interest on Government securities of the nominal value of R72,000 at 4 per cent.	...	...	2,880	Interest to date of purchase R 238	
Imperial	20,485	20,781			71,091
District Dâk	2,407	2,437			
	22,892	23,218	46,110		71,193
				Balance on 31st March 1892[1] . .	3,00,539
			3,71,732		3,71,732

[1]Exclusive of Government securities of the 4 per cent. loan of the nominal value of R1,39,000 which cost (exclusive of interest) R1,46,103.

It will be seen that the fund has a tendency to accumulate, and several suggestions for utilizing the surplus money in the interest of the subscribers to the fund have been under consideration; meanwhile advantage was taken of the permission of Government, by which the surplus funds above 3 lakhs can be invested in Government paper, to purchase during the year Government securities of the nominal value of R67,000 at a total cost of R71,091, which includes interest up to date of purchase.

Complaints by the public.

42. The number of complaints made by the public, which came to the knowledge of the heads of postal circles, was 8,306 as compared with 8,188 in the previous year. These figures represent all complaints made by the public to heads of circles and to postmasters of Presidency offices, as well as all complaints received direct by postal superintendents and others and subsequently reported to heads of circles, and may be accepted as embracing not only all the serious complaints, but also the great majority of complaints which are not mere enquiries. There was a slight increase of 1·44 per cent. in the total number of complaints received during the year, but more than two-fifths of these proved to be groundless. It is fully recognized in the administration of the department that complaints and enquiries require constant care and attention though at times no doubt the Post Office has to bear a good deal of unjust blame, and special instructions have lately been issued as to the importance of dealing effectually and promptly with this branch of work.

Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

43. The number of complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured articles and value-payable articles is shown in the statement below. The total number of these complaints rose from 370 in 1890-91 to 465 in 1891-92, and the number of cases in which blame was established against the Post Office was 128 as compared with 106 in the former year, while there were 45 cases in which complaints proved groundless, and 28 in which no definite conclusion was arrived at, or which were pending at the close of the year. Complaints must be expected to increase in number, though happily they do not increase in proportion to the growth of business in these special branches of postal work. During the year under report there was an increase of over half a million in the number of registered letters; of nearly 200,000 in the number of parcels, of nearly 3,000 in the number of insured articles, and of over 142,000 in the number of value-payable articles. Complaints, which proved to be well-founded were made by the public in respect of only 60 out of nearly 6½ millions of registered articles; 34 out of about 2,100,000 parcels; 12 out of upwards of a quarter of a million insured articles, and 22 out of more than 1¼ million of value-payable articles:—

	1891-92.			Total.	
	Registered letters and ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and insured parcels.	Value-payable parcels and Value-payable registered articles	1891-92.	1890-91.
I.—Cases in which enquiry showed either that no loss had occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of the Post Office . . .	188	21	31	240	195
II.—Cases in which the Post Office was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	94	12	22	128	106
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending at close of the year	80	8	9	97	69
Total .	362	41	62	465	370

Offences by servants of the Post Office.

44 The offences punishable by law, which were established against servants of the Post Office, are shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given in the margin. Of the 260 offences 48 were cases of misappropriation of office cash, 106 were money-order frauds, 11 were Savings Bank frauds and most of the remaining offences were cases of theft from the mails. These figures correspond closely with those given in the previous year's report, except that there was a considerable decrease in the number of Savings Bank frauds as compared with 1890-91. Of the offenders, 76 were departmental postmasters and clerks, 47 were extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 73 were postmen and village postmen, and 9 were mail carriers. Compared with the results of the previous year there was an increase in the numbers of offences committed by extraneous agents, and a decrease in the number of those committed by regular servants of the Department including postmasters, clerks, and postmen, but it should be added that the number of offices under the charge of extra departmental branch postmasters was 3,655 as compared with 3,423 in 1890-91. The total amount of defalcation and losses due to the dishonesty or negligence of Post Office servants was R23,990-4-9 (in the previous year it was R39,529) of which R10,719-4-10 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, R3,482-5-8 was written off against the Guarantee Fund, R9,581-11-10 remained unadjusted at the close of the year, and R206-14-5 was debited to Government as actual loss.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Number of legal convictions . .	133	150
Number of cases punished departmentally	138	110
Total . .	271	260

Special instances of fraud by Post Office servants.

45. In the Punjab there was a serious loss of Government money from the Montgomery post office. This case was at first thought to be one of house-breaking, but enquiry showed that the theft was probably committed by a member of the office establishment. The Postmaster General, Punjab, describes the circumstances as follows in his Annual Report:—

"The only case which appears to offer any special features is the Montgomery robbery case, in which, it may be remembered, the entire cash balance, amounting to R862-4, was robbed on the night of the 14th May 1891. There is evidence to show that the cash balance was locked up on the evening of the 13th idem in the treasure chest, which had two large Aligarh locks on it. The chest itself was embedded in the floor and was further protected by means of an iron cover, which was fastened with two No. 1 size Aligarh locks, there was also a lock to the door leading into the office room. The Postmaster and his family occupied a room within a couple of yards of the treasure chest, and two postmen were sleeping outside the office and within a few feet of the chest. It is alleged that thieves broke into the Post Office, forced open the five locks and carried away the cash without disturbing the Postmaster or the postmen. On examining the locks it was observed that considerable violence would have had to be used to break them open in the manner in which they were broken, and that the noise must have roused the postmen and the Postmaster. The fact, therefore, that these men had declared that they had not been disturbed, threw suspicion on them, and the theory formed was that either they had connived at the theft or that the locks had been previously tampered with in such a manner that but little additional force was required to burst them open. This theory was further strengthened by the fact that all the locks gave way in exactly the same place. The circumstance that a box of stamps for which clerk Budruddin of the Montgomery Post Office was responsible and which was kept with the cash, had not been touched, threw suspicion on the clerk, and as he had been in charge of the office and had also acted as treasurer, of course he had opportunities for tampering with the locks in the manner suggested. The Police enquiries failed to secure any sufficient evidence for conviction, but they also directed suspicion against the clerk, who was dismissed while the Postmaster was reduced one grade for want of care."

Another case that may be mentioned was that in which the branch postmaster of Malkanagiri, a very remote office in the Jeypore hill country in the Madras circle, misappropriated the value of certain money orders and a portion of his cash balance, amounting in all to R621-8. This man, unable to face an examination of his accounts, committed suicide by shooting himself on learning that the Inspector had arrived for the purpose of enquiry into the state of his office. The sub-postmaster of the Allahabad Cantonment post office also embezzled R125-7-5, and when the theft was discovered and a warrant obtained for his arrest committed suicide by laying himself down on the railway line in front of an advancing train some miles from Allahabad. The sub-postmaster of Talli-Tal (Naini-Tal) killed himself by taking an overdose of opium after misappropriating R50 received for the issue of money orders; and in another case the suicide of a sub-postmaster in Assam was followed by the discovery of a small deficiency in his office cash, though it is doubtful whether this was the cause of his taking his life.

Offence by persons not belonging to the Post Office.

46. Two frauds in connection with the money-order business of the Post Office and one fraud in connection with the Savings Bank were committed by persons not belonging to the Post Office. In one of the money-order fraud cases the money order was payable to a purdanashin lady and one of her relatives obtained payment of the amount on a forged letter of authority. The offender was convicted. In the other case payment was made to an individual who personated the real payee and was identified by a resident well known to the Post Office officials. Both men were convicted of cheating. In the Savings Bank case a person obtained possession of a pass-book belonging to a depositor and by personating the latter fraudulently withdrew R61-13-6 from the account. The impostor was prosecuted and convicted and the money was recovered and re-credited to the account. Excluding cases of highway robbery, which are separately dealt with, there were 27 cases of house-breaking and theft of Government money from post office safes and mails as compared with 19 in the previous year, but the total amount stolen was only R1,671-15-4 compared with R4,566-10 in 1890-91, of which R674-4-2 was recovered, R549-11-5 debited to Government as actual loss, and R447-15-9 was outstanding at the close of the year.

Highway robberies and attacks upon the mail.

47. From the abstract given in the margin it will be seen that there were 31 attacks by highway robbers on the mail during the year as compared with 29 in 1890-91. Of this number 25 occurred in British territory and 6 in Native States. The following statement shews the postal circle and the district or Native State in which each attack on the mail was made. There were 13 cases in the North-Western Provinces and 5 in Bihar as compared with 8 and 1, respectively, in the previous year, and there was an increase from 1 to 3 in the number of

	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of Highway Robberies.			Number of Highway Robberies.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bombay	1	...	1	1	2	3
Madras	5	...	5	2	...	2
N.-W. Provinces	8	...	8	13	...	13
Punjab	3	...	3	1	...	1
Assam	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bihar	1	...	1	5	...	5
Burma	1	...	1	...	...	...
Central India	...	2	2	...	1	1
Central Provinces	1	...	1	...	1	1
Rajputana	...	3	3	...	2	2
Sind and Baluchistan	...	3	3	2	...	2
Total	21	8	29	25	6	31

mail robberies in Bombay. On the other hand there were fewer cases in nearly all other postal circles and none in Burma or Assam.

	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Name of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.	Name of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.
Bengal	Burdwan	1	...	...	...	...
	Palamow	...	1	...	...	...
	Murshidabad	...	1	...	...	...
		1	2		...	...
Bombay	Ahmedabad	1	...	Gandal	1	...
		1	...	Savamer	1	...
					2	...
Madras	Coimbatore	1	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	...	1	...	...	...
	Kistna	1	...	...	...	...
		2	1		...	...
North-Western Provinces	Agra	1	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	1	...	...	...	...
	Budaun	1	...	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr	1	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	3	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri	1	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	1	...	...	...	...
	Moradabad	1	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar	2	...	...	...	...
	Saharanpur	1	...	...	...	...
		13	...		...	...
Punjab	Hazara	1	...	...	...	...
	Rawalpindi	...	1	...	...	...
		1	1		...	...
Bihar	Shahabad	4	2	...	...	...
	Muzaffarpur	1	...	...	...	...
		5	2		...	...
Central India	...	...	...	Gwalior	1	...
		...	...		1	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions.)	1	1
					1	1
Rajputana	...	...	...	Marwar	1	...
	...	...	...	Meywar	1	...
	...	...	...	Kotah	...	1
		...	...		2	1
Sind and Baluchistan	Pishin	1	...	...	...	...
	Zhob	1	...	...	...	...
		2	...		...	...
	Total	25	6	...	6	2

Character of mail robberies.

48. The only case in which the contents of the plundered mail were of any considerable value occurred in Gwalior territory where the loss consisted of a parcel insured for R700, the value of which was recovered from the Native State. In 12 out of the 31 cases the entire mail, and in 12 other cases a portion of the mail, was recovered, and the total loss of Government money amounted only to R331-10. Out of 14 prosecutions instituted 8 convictions were obtained. In a case which occurred in the Nizam's Dominions, the robbery was committed by escaped convicts who killed one of their number to prevent his falling into the hands of the police and betraying the rest. Six of the gang were captured and three sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each. Of the 13 mail robberies in the North-Western Provinces 5 were, it is believed, committed from malicious motives or were the result of local feuds and planned with the object of bringing the opposite faction into trouble. In two of these cases the runners were suspected of complicity and prosecuted, but

acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. In another case also in the North-Western Provinces, the robbery was, in the opinion of the Police, the work of a gang whose object was to levy black mail on the surrounding villages. In one of the Bihar cases there was reason to suppose that the mail was attacked with a view to obtain possession of certain official documents. In a case which occurred in the Savanur Native State, in the Bombay Presidency, the robbery was committed by two men at the instigation of the runner's discarded wife and her relatives. In the one case which occurred in the Punjab, a sowar carrying the mail between one field post office and another in the Miranzai, was killed, and the mail, which contained only ordinary correspondence, was stolen. In the Pishin district (Baluchistan) a village postman, while on his beat, was robbed and murdered by men supposed to be Kakad Pathans. This, however, was only technically a case of mail robbery. Two cases of highway robbery were attended with fatal results to the mail carriers, one of whom was killed on the spot while the other succumbed to his injuries subsequently while in hospital. In 23 cases the mail carriers or their escorts were severely beaten or wounded, and in 10 of these cases the men were so seriously injured as to necessitate their detention in hospital or under medical treatment. In addition to the actual cases of highway robbery, there were 8 cases of unsuccessful attempts, 6 in British territory and 2 in Native States.

Casualties of the year.

49. Apart from highway robberies of the mail and attacks upon mail carts and runners, there were during the year several cases of fatal accidents to postal servants. On the 17th of September 1891, a runner, while carrying the mail on the Pal-Lahara Line in Bengal, was drowned while crossing a nalla. The body was afterwards found and the mail recovered uninjured. There were four cases of suicide on the part of postmasters of small post offices, which have been already described. During the riots that broke out in Benares on the 15th April 1891, a band of rioters attacked the Ganges Bridge post office, broke the notice boards, and letter box and did other damage, but failed to get possession of the office cash. The band then passed on to the railway station where they invaded the office of the mail clerk, broke open the mail box and stole a small sum of money, all the box contained. A number of these men were arrested, but the missing money was not recovered. In the Punjab, the mail tonga with mails from Rawalpindi for Murree was swept away on the 6th August 1891, in a flood caused by the sudden rising of a stream. In this case most of the mails were recovered and no lives lost. The Goalundo post office in the Faridpur District of Bengal was blown down in a storm, and fourteen post offices were destroyed by fire during the year in various parts of the country, but in no case was any serious loss sustained. The life-boat belonging to the Diamond Harbour post office in the 24-Pergunnahs of Bengal, and originally built at a cost of R853, capsized in a heavy storm on the 21st September 1891 near Kalpi, and three of the crew and one passenger were drowned.

Post Office staff.

50. The staff of the Imperial Post Office in the different grades is shown circle by circle in Appendix IX, and an abstract of this Appendix is given in the margin. The total numerical strength of the Post Office was raised by more than 1,000 during the year, owing chiefly to the general development of the work of the Post Office and it now stands

Postal Officials.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Directorate and Heads of Circles, and Account Office	22	23
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	402	396
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub, and Branch Post Masters	5,040	5,057
Extraneous Agents, such as School Masters and Station Masters	3,423	3,655
Clerks	6,361	6,560
Postmen and other servants	12,770	13,158
Road Establishment	12,339	12,383
Village Postmen	3,707	3,736
Signallers, Clerks, and other servants employed for Telegraph work in Combined Offices	915	[illegible]
TOTAL	44,979	46,015

at 46,015. The largest increase was in the staff of postmen and other servants, and the greater part of this increase occurred in the Bengal and Bombay circles.

Cost of printing by private presses.

51. The charges incurred on account of printing work done by private presses amounted to R35,655 against R52,432 in 1890-91 as finally adjusted The reduction in expenditure under this head in the year under report occurred mainly in the Railway Mail Service, Bengal and Madras circles, and was due partly to the substitution of manuscript labels for the printed labels previously in use in the Railway Mail Service, and partly to the removal of work from local presses at Allahabad and elsewhere to the Contractor for Government Printing, Calcutta, when it was ascertained that this would lead to economy.

Section X.—Non-Postal Branches of the Post Office.

Telegraph work of the Post Office.

52. During the year under review 78 combined post and telegraph offices were opened, and 13 such offices were closed. There was, therefore, an increase of 65 in the total number of combined offices, as compared with an increase of 57 during the previous year. Of the 78 new combined offices, 60 were at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office, and 43 at places at which there was previously no Government or Railway telegraph office. The greatest progress in this direction during the year was made in the Punjab circle, where 25 new combined offices were opened, Burma coming next with 11 new offices. At the close of the year under report there were altogether ,1001 Government telegraph offices open, of which 247 were departmental Telegraph offices, and 754 were combined post and telegraph offices. During the year 189 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers, while 91 were still under training when the year closed. The number of post offices under the charge of telegraph masters or regular signallers of the Telegraph Department was 10 as compared with 9 in the previous year, most of which are in Burma.

Telegraph traffic of combined offices.

53. The statement given below shows the traffic statistics of combined offices under the Post Office according to postal circles, and it will be seen that Madras again heads the list with a total of 152 combined offices and a revenue of over 2½ lakhs of rupees derived from telegrams. On the total figures of the 754 combined offices, there was an increase of 153,333, or 16·91 per cent., in the number of messages sent, and 160,765, or 17·16 per cent., in the number of messages received. In revenue there was an increase of R1,86,122, or 19·32 per cent., over the figures of the previous year, while the total revenue from messages sent from combined offices exceeded the expenditure on the establishment of the offices by R8,81,331.

Names of Circles.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1892.	Total cost of Postal Establishment debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.	Number of Messages. Sent Inland and Foreign (excluding free messages).	Number of Messages. Received.	Number of Messages. Transit.	Revenue realized during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign).	Remarks.
		R a. p.				R a. p.	
1. Madras	152	48,378 12 6	249,725	248,666	62,783	2,59,694 15 5	Note.—At the close of the year there were 283 combined offices authorised to accept foreign messages as compared with 245 offices at the end of the year 1890-91.
2. Punjab	108	33,789 3 1	129,421	131,651	24,913	1,32,695 1 2	
3. North-Western Provinces	92	32,131 5 5	118,880	143,796	50,452	1,21,429 7 10	
4. Bengal	91	20,929 11 11	92,201	84,343	13,818	99,746 14 3	
5. Bombay	76	35,908 5 4	118,786	136,335	41,521	1,18,827 3 9	
6. Assam	52	15,729 0 9	55,186	59,518	19,459	91,314 7 5	
7. Bihar	43	13,099 11 11	38,589	48,498	22 676	44,305 1 11	
8. Burma	42	26,742 9 1	65,376	67,840	8,601	84,032 2 11	
9. Central Provinces	35	12,682 11 2	56.362	62,606	2.717	58,860 11 0	
10. Central India	18	8,150 0 0	24,723	30,604	13,427	27,164 9 7	
11. Sind and Baluchistan	15	9,686 6 5	61,749	27,293	676	62,750 13 3	
12. Oudh	13	3,515 0 0	12,374	18,742	1,787	13,487 2 8	
13. Rajputana	9	4,001 1 2	22,102	23,483	8	19,379 1 0	
14. Eastern Bengal	8	2,949 4 6	14,457	14,125	18	15,337 2 7	
Total for 1891-92	754	2 67.693 3 3	1.059.931*	1.097.500	262.856	11.49.024 14 9	
Total for 1890-91	689	2,44,441 11 1	906,598	936,735	211,865	9,62,902 5 11	
Increase	65	[illegible]	153,333	160,765	50,991	1,86,122 8 10	
Percentage of increase		[illegible]	16·91	17·16	24·06	19·32	

* Excluding 55,490 free messages.

Telegraph receiving offices.

54. In addition to the work done by combined offices, as shown in the statement above, the Post Office also renders assistance to the Telegraph Department by booking at all other post offices, except a few branch offices, telegrams tendered by the public, and sending them by post to the nearest telegraph office for onward transmission by wire. During the year under report there was a decrease in the number of receiving offices at which telegrams were booked, the number standing as 1,709 at the close of the year as compared with 1,801 at the close of 1890-91, though there were 186 more offices of the kind than in 1889-90. On the other hand, the number of messages, and the revenue realized, was larger than in the previous year, the figures showing that R35,860 were realized from 40,731 messages in 1891-92, as compared with R33,129 from 35,739 messages in 1890-91.

The number of messages collected by post offices in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 372 against 361 in 1890-91, and fees to the amount of R2,246-10-0 were realized, as compared with R2,100-8-0 in the previous year.

Post Office carrying agency and passenger service.

55. The Government carrying agency and passenger service between Kalka and Simla with branch lines of the carrying agency to the hill stations of Kasauli, Dagshai, Solon, and Subathu, is the only service of the kind now directly managed by the Post Office. The total expenditure on both services exceeded the total earnings by R54,909, but this deficit is R21,016 less than the deficit of R75,925, shown in the previous year on the whole serivce including the line between Umballa and Kalka, which was closed on the opening of the Delhi-Kalka Railway.

Receiving Salt-Revenue at Post Offices.

56. A system of receiving salt-revenue at post offices was introduced experimentally at the beginning of 1890-91 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab. The main object with which this work was undertaken, as stated in the last year's report, was to provide small traders with an opportunity of paying in money, on account of purchases of salt from the established salt depôts, at or near the places where they reside or carry on business; and it was hoped that this would tend to create a class of small direct purchasers, and ultimately lead to a reduction in the price of salt to the consumer. The system remained in force during the year under report without any modification of the conditions under which it had worked in the preceding year, and a sum of more than 85 lakhs of rupees was received as salt-revenue by the Post Office agency as compared with a sum of 75 lakhs in 1890-91. For some years past traders have been allowed to pay in salt-revenue at treasuries and sub-treasuries, but the special advantages offered by this department, by the free transmission of the indent to the salt depôts, and in other small ways, and the greater accessibility of post offices to the public has led to the practical transfer of the whole of the work of receiving revenue on behalf of the salt department to the Post Office. It has now been definitely arranged that salt-revenue should only be received in future at post offices away from treasury and sub-treasury stations, where the work can be undertaken with due regard to considerations of postal convenience and safety, and a charge, on the analogy of the money order commission, is to be made for the service rendered by this Department. The treasuries will, therefore, resume their legitimate work in connection with salt-revenue, and the sums that will be paid in at post offices in the interior of districts will probably be very small. The agency of the Post Office, however, will still be available away from treasury stations to those who are willing to pay a small percentage for the convenience of having their money received on the spot.

Section XI.—Financial Results.

Receipts and Expenditure according to departmental accounts.

57. The receipts and charges of the year as shown in the Post Office accounts are given in detail in Appendix X, under two main heads, Postal Service proper and Non-postal branches, and a summary of the results will be found in the statement below :—

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R	R	R
1. Postal Service Proper . .	1,36,22,351	1,41,27,843	1,07,60,682	1,14,90,195
2. Non-Postal Branches—				
(a) Bullock Train . .	1,12,828	71,330	1,52,511	1,35,516
(b) Passenger Service . .	2,17,465	1,71,172	2,17,465	1,71,172
(c) Mail Steamer Subsidies .	...	...	6,46,284	6,19,109
(d) Contributions from Native States . . .	11,210	11,245	...	...
Total .	1,39,63,854	1,43,81,590	1,17,76,942	1,24,15,992

Under the head of Postal Service proper, the receipts for the year were R5,05,492 in excess of the receipts for 1890-91. This was principally made up of an increase of R1,25,838 in postage and commission on account of money orders and British postal orders realized in cash; of R1,89,860 in the revenue derived from the sale of ordinary postage stamps; and of R98,074 in the revenue from service postage stamps. Under the head of Non-postal branches, the receipts were R87,756 less than in the preceding year; and the net revenue of the Post Office realized under both heads during the year under report was R 4,17,736 in excess of the net revenue realized in 1890-91. The total charges of the year show a marked increase of R6,39,050 over the charges of the previous year, the greater part of which is due to an item of R4,65,410 on account of stationery supplied to the Post Office and printing work done, the cost of which has now been thrown by Government for the first time on the department. In addition to this new charge, a payment of R1,45,849 to State Railways by the Railway Mail Service, and an expenditure of R1,12,159 for additional establishments for the office of the Comptroller, Post Office, and for the Railway Mail Service and Bengal circles, have contributed to swell the charges of the year. Under the head Non-postal branches, the deficit on bullock train transactions has risen from R39,683 in 1890-91 to R64,186 for the year under report, owing chiefly to the falling off in the year's receipts caused by the abolition of the section of the service between Umballa and Kalka in consequence of the opening of the Delhi-Umballa and Kalka Railway from 1st March 1891. The head passenger service relates to the service between Umballa and Simla, and includes the mail service between those places. No separate charge is assessed on account of the mail service, and the deficit on the passenger service as a whole is therefore shown in the accounts as a charge under mail-cart charges, the receipts and charges of the passenger service being taken to balance each other.

Financial position of the Post Office.

58. In Appendix XI will be found a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges of the year, which includes not only items shown in the Post Office accounts, but certain other receipts and charges credited and debited to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. These other items are shown in the margin, and, if the figures quoted are added to the previous figures, the total receipts of the year under all these heads will amount to R1,44,59,253, and the total charges to R1,49,64,174. There was thus a deficit of R5,04,921 on the year's transactions, which would have been less than half a lakh had not the Post Office been required to bear the new stationery and printing charge already referred to, as compared with a surplus of rather more than half a lakh in 1890-91. But the district post figures should properly be excluded from this calculation, because the revenue derived from the district post, except as regards one comparatively small item, is not credited as such in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, although all the charges for establishments are debited to the Post Office under head III in Appendix XI. If this is done, the deficit of R5,04,921 will be converted into a surplus of R5,84,098. There are, however, further indirect charges which ought to be taken into account if the true financial position of the department is to be made clear. These charges are shown on the margin, in accordance with the usual practice, and amounted in all to R6,40,718. If this sum is deducted from the surplus of R5,84,098 already given, the net financial result will be a deficit of R56,620. In stating the financial position of the Post Office in this way, no allowance has been claimed on account of the special services which the Post Office, although now strictly treated as a commercial department, is called upon to render to Government in managing the savings bank, not only without remuneration, but without receiving the cost of the establishments that have to be employed for this branch of business, in carrying official correspondence at exceptionally low rates, and in such other matters as receiving salt-revenue and paying pensions.

Revenue, 1891-92.	R	Charges, 1891-92.	R
District Post collections, including zemindary dâk receipts in Bengal . .	77,663	District Post establishment, including zemindary dâks in Bengal . . .	11,66,682
		Stores from England . .	3,59,640
		Payment, under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	5,99,000
		Other payments . . .	4,570
		Exchange on charges in England	4,18,290
Total .	77,663	Total .	25,48,182

	1891-92.
	R
Railway free service estimated	98,212
Rent of Government buildings	3,85,671
Gratuities	2,648
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	44,116
Pension (being the average of five years' capitalized at 10·165 years' purchase)	3,04,850
	8,35,497
Deduct share of Marine subsidies charged in the Finance Accounts, which should have been borne by Military, Political, and other departments	1,94,779
	6,40,718

Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of special services.

59. At the close of the year Mr. K. J. Badshah left India on long leave, after holding charge of the North-Western Provinces circle as Postmaster General for five years, and I take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government the valuable work done by him in various directions in those

provinces. Mr. F. P. Williams, Superintendent of Post Offices, Cachar, rendered excellent service in connection with the postal arrangements for the Manipur columns in April 1891, and was specially mentioned in Major-General Collett's despatches. The following officers, whose names have been brought to notice by the Heads of circles, should also be mentioned: Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie, Superintendent of Post Offices, Coonoor, for successfully maintaining the mail service between Metapolyam and Ootacamund, where two bridges were carried away in October 1891 and the road rendered impassable for mail tongas; Rai Bahadur Lachman Singh, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, for his complete and effective mail arrangements at the time of the serious interruption in the Bombay Baroda Railway in July and August 1891; and Mr. A. C. W. Lemarchand, Superintendent of Post Offices, Rawalpindi, for the special zeal and energy displayed by him in making postal arrangements for the new military colony in the Gujranwala district. I cannot close this report without expressing my regret at the loss by retirement and death of two tried and valued servants of the department. In February 1892, Mr. C. A. Stuart, who had been acting for nearly two years as Postmaster General, Madras, retired from Government service after a long and honourable career in the Post Office; and Babu Bishnu Chandra Datta, who was appointed substantive Deputy Postmaster General of Eastern Bengal, and received the title of Rai Bahadur shortly after the close of the year, unfortunately died in June last, after holding the appointment for a few months only.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein. (2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *vid* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyo and Sandoway. (3) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Mergui *vid* Tavoy. (4) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Rangoon, touching at certain intermediate ports on the north-east coast of Madras. (5) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi. (6) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *vid* the Coast ports. (7) Weekly communication between Karachi and Busrah *vid* the Persian Gulf ports.	Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1884, on an annual subsidy of ₹4,39,000.
(8) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Bimlipatam *vid* Masulipatam, Cocanada and Vizagapatam. (9) Weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.	Under supplementary contract with the Post Office, from 6th May 1886 to 30th April 1894, on an annual subsidy of ₹15,000.
(10) Bi-weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.	There is no regular contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company for this supplementary service, which began on the 1st March 1892, but the understanding is that it may be used up to the 31st March 1893 by the Indian and Ceylon Post Offices, on payment of an annual subsidy of ₹3,000, to be shared equally between Governments of India and Ceylon.
(11) Weekly communication between Kyouk-Phyo, Cheduba and Ramree.	Under contract with the Local Administration for ten years, from 18th November 1884, on a monthly subsidy of ₹1,500 for the first five years and ₹1,200 for the second period of five years, subject to other arrangements if intermediately made.
(12) Additional services between India and Burma and Burma and the Straits.	These additional services are not included in the contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, but it has been arranged that the Post Office may use them until 30th April 1894 on payment of ₹50,000 annually.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

(13) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.	The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores, the contract is for five years, from 1st January 1888, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

(14) A daily service between Mandalay and Myingyan to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (15) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokôkku to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (16) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (17) A bi-weekly service between Thayetmyo and Pokôkku to and fro each way. (18) A weekly service between Pokôkku and Kindat to and fro each way. (19) A weekly express service between Mandalay and Bhamo to and fro each way.	Under contract with the Local Government for five years, from the 1st January 1891 to the 31st December 1895. The subsidy is ₹9,000 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹3,500 per mensem.
(20) A tri-weekly service between Rangoon and Bassein. (21) A bi-weekly service between Bassein and Henzada.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st July 1880, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being ₹2,500 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹500.
(22) A bi-weekly service between Rangoon and Pyapon	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st October 1882, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party. The subsidy is ₹800 per mensem.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

(23) Weekly communication on the River Tigris between Basrah and Baghdad. — Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1884, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy is £36,000 per annum: steamers run in connection with line No. 7.

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

(24) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales. — No subsidy.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

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

By other Agencies.

(26) A daily service between Rangoon and Kyaukpyu, and *vice versâ*, under contract with Ebbu T. C. Paul. — The service is under contract with the Post Office from 1st February 1885; period not fixed, but terminable at any time by two months' notice. Monthly subsidy is £125.

(27) By the River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Jaipur and Librugarh on the Brahmaputra River. — Under contract with the Local Administration, from the 7th October 1883 to the 1st May 1893. Annual subsidy Rl,80(),000, towards which the Post Office contributes £30,000.

(28) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Narainganj and Silchar. (These steamers however only run as far as Fenchuganj from 1st November to 15th May and as far as Karimganj during the month of October.) — Under contract with the Post Office for five years from 1st January 1892 on an annual subsidy of £20,000.

(29) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—*Bi-weekly communication between* Calcutta and Cuttack *viâ* Chandbali. — Under contract with the Post Office from the 14th September 1887; period not fixed, but terminable at any time by one calendar month's notice. Monthly postal subsidy is £300.

(30) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily *communication* between Bombay and Goa. — Under contract with the Local Government, from 1st October 1891 to 31st May 1892. The monthly subsidy is £3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes £969-6 and the Portuguese Government £240.

(31) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Daily communication between Khulna and Barisal. — Under contract with the Post Office, from 1st July 1889 to 30th June 1894, but terminable at any time by six months' notice. Monthly postal subsidy £350, of which the Imperial Post Office contributes £183.

(32) By Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Company.—Daily communication between Calcutta and Midnapore. — No contract was entered into with the Company, but they have been carrying the mails since December 1882 on payment of a monthly subsidy of £60.

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

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter-Boxes opened, and Village Postmen entertained, during the year 1891-92, and the total number that stood at the end of the official years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post, and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1891.			Opened or entertained in 1891-92.			Total of 1891-92.			Closed or discontinued in 1891-92.			Balance on 31st March 1892.			Increase or Decrease.					
	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.		Letter-Boxes.		Village Postmen.	
	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.
Bengal	1,185	3,841*	435	90	265	42	1,275	4,106	477	74	167	53	1,201	3,939	424	Increase	16	Increase	98	Decrease	11
Bombay	1,344	2,116	647	52	186	80	1,396	2,302	727	20	48	50	1,376	2,254	677	,,	32	,,	138	Increase	30
Madras	1,764	1,575	842	75	138	33	1,839	1,713	925	25	53	14	1,814	1,660	911	,,	50	,,	85	,,	19
North-Western Provinces	881	1,106	135	20	255	14	901	1,461	149	11	23	3	890	1,438	146	,,	9	,,	332	,,	11
Punjab	751	435	295	205	144	67	956	579	362	125	35	9	831	544	353	,,	80	,,	109	,,	58
Assam	219	175	225	12	15	4	231	190	230	10	4	6	221	186	224	,,	2	,,	11	Decrease	2
Behar	474	519†	261‡	14	25	11	488	544	272	13	16	68	475	528	204	,,	1	,,	9	,,	57
Burma	156	137	35	28	72	7	184	209	42	13	25	5	171	184	37	,,	15	,,	47	Increase	2
Central India	142	61	29	15	7	2	157	68	31	20	2	4	137	66	27	Decrease	5	,,	5	Decrease	2
Central Provinces	429	517	283	36	2	6	465	546	289	27	26	7	438	520	282	Increase	9	,,	3	,,	1
Eastern Bengal	347	984	126	17	49	8	364	1,033	134	8	32	6	356	1,001	128	,,	9	,,	17	Increase	2
Oudh	327	174	156	6	17	5	333	191	161	9	...	4	324	191	157	Decrease	3	,,	17	,,	1
Rajputana	214	127	124	10	17	2	224	144	126	9	6	4	215	138	122	Increase	1	,,	11	Decrease	2
Sind	161	103	64	12	13	1	173	116	65	5	6	...	168	110	65	,,	7	,,	7	Increase	1
Railway Mail Service	...	91	...	...	19	...	...	110	...	...	21	...	...	89	...	...		Decrease	2	...	
TOTAL	8,394	11,961	3,708	592	1,351	282	8,986	13,312	3,990	369	464	233	8,617	12,848	3,757	Increase	223	Increase	887	Increase	49

* 33 letter boxes, excess shewn in 1890-91, now omitted.

† 5 letter boxes, excess shewn in 1890-91, now omitted.

‡ 1 village postman omitted to be shewn in 1890-91.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post, and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway.										Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, etc.		Runners and Boats.		Steamer Services, Sea and River.		Total.	
	Under Local Control.		Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.						Total.									
			Served by Railway Guards under Weighment System.		Served by Mail Guards.		Served by Railway Mail Service, Sorting Sections.											
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	...	...	106	107	174	174	914	907	1,194	1,188	118	118	4,393	4,487	3,410(a)	3,462(a)	9,115	9,255
Bombay	...	...	19	19	347	441	1,857	1,858	2,223	2,318	554	550	8,769	8,766	3,233(a)	3,233(a)	14,779	14,867
Madras	...	...	...	15	68	115	3,070	3,135	3,138	3,265	76	76	10,602	11,312	1,207	1,207	15,023	15,860
North-Western Provinces	...	...	26	26	179	220	1,987	1,987	2,192	2,233	357	400	1,498*	1,613	...	...	4,047	4,246
Punjab	...	...	86	95	57	36	1,892	1,949	2,035	2,080	903	1,081	2,153†	3,465	...	...	5,091	6,626
Assam	138	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	110	...	...	1,716	1,708	699	731	2,553	2,549
Bihar	...	...	12	12	70	89	990	992	1,072	1,093	4	4	1,090‡	1,086	...	...	2,166	2,183
Burma	547	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	694	573	561	1,281	1,465	3,451	3,433	5,852	6,153
Central India	...	...	...	...	12	12	444	444	456	456	152	130	1,636	1,721	...	...	2,244	2,307
Central Provinces	...	...	47	...	59	106	1,312	1,311	1,418	1,417	307	307	2,863	2,840	...	...	4,588	4,564
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	86	86	86	...	...	1,593	1,721	277	255	1,956	2,062
Oudh	...	...	...	...	25	35	473	511	498	546	153	153	813	786	...	...	1,464	1,495
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	141	179	633	761	774	940	362	210	2,333	2,353	...	...	3,469	3,503
Sind	...	...	...	...	195	...	548	770	743	770	567	602§	685	686	...	...	1,995	2,058
TOTAL	685	804	296	274	1,327	1,407	14,206	14,711	16,514	17,196	4,126	4,192	41,425	44,019	12,277	12,321	74,342	77,728

(a) There are Sorting Services at Sea between Calcutta and Rangoon, and between Bombay and Karachi.

* 44 miles, excess shewn in 1890-91, now omitted.

† 3 miles, excess shewn in 1890-91, now omitted.

‡ 4 miles o runners' lines excess shewn in 1890-91, now omitted.

§ Exclusive of 572 miles of Political lines in Baluchistan.

Appendix

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, and the actual Madras, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, Burma, Central India, Central Provinces,*

	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		N.-W. Provinces.		Punjab.		Assam.		Bihar.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.
Letters, paid	17,671,762	18,460,266	27,855,913	29,486,864	28,765,103	29,614,092	15,004,211	15,184,521	14,670,628	15,672,526	2,106,363	2,353,598	5,265,334	5,566,537
,, unpaid	4,501,467	4,517,735	3,150,706	3,156,885	2,675,284	2,695,786	3,560,731	3,660,376	2,064,414	2,272,334	702,833	765,927	2,231,193	2,213,177
,, registered	897,457	958,282	720,666	777,580	1,382,802	1,477,311	666,203	743,270	589,371	675,954	69,037	83,220	260,662	281,754
,, insured	24,507	26,410	10,872	12,045	31,755	31,807	7,873	10,611	26,541	24,377	1,877	1,460	2,816	3,598
,, value-payable	20,753	24,533	9,464	10,872	21,509	27,245	22,500	25,289	21,978	27,245	8,969	10,768	26,019	31,260
,, service, privileged.	836,554	839,161	1,538	1,695	1,467,091	1,585,742	1,334,492	1,381,812	1,354,411	1,175,821	101,783	91,302	470,120	489,726
Post-cards	16,558,303	18,136,068	21,998,628	25,052,375	16,325,638	18,126,213	11,716,943	12,538,725	12,185,864	13,778,515	1,257,347	1,391,145	3,373,617	3,717,551
Reply post-cards	459,952	483,886	348,158	410,938	551,098	768,977	305,295	512,564	473,561	487,171	27,479	28,600	164,511	181,561
Total	40,970,755	43,446,341	54,095,945	58,909,254	51,120,180	54,327,173	32,708,248	34,157,168	31,386,768	34,113,943	4,276,288	4,726,020	11,794,272	12,485,164
Newspapers	3,866,393	4,072,774	3,837,975	4,365,713	1,229,776	4,159,722	2,910,797	2,933,036	3,036,228	2,920,704	755,785	760,582	851,024	863,199
Book and Pattern Packets. Unregistered	1,772,440	1,672,847	1,337,069	1,463,676	2,320,409	2,347,080	1,137,079	1,093,853	835,772	887,758	310,328	261,288	319,948	320,835
Book and Pattern Packets. Registered	34,805	41,558	12,410	12,201	18,511	32,746	15,382	27,818	19,058	35,874	2,607	2,503	4,953	5,397
Book Packets. Value-payable registered	7,847	8,708	5,866	5,840	14,183	16,399	9,334	10,064	6,570	9,255	2,242	1,981	4,771	4,197
Book Packets. Value-payable unregistered	104,900	117,608	57,905	81,395	105,980	111,455	63,380	69,037	46,190	62,206	23,699	23,517	30,217	36,285
Parcels, paid	113,032	113,202	140,525	154,838	116,252	134,164	83,429	95,161	145,609	158,697	18,876	18,615	26,380	26,515
,, unpaid	53,160	57,149	37,152	38,977	49,927	50,761	35,327	38,273	39,498	43,513	13,635	17,285	15,408	17,312
,, insured	21,717	21,848	30,790	35,118	42,940	42,888	11,185	15,043	15,799	15,930	3,650	3,963	5,476	5,579
,, value-payable	92,606	104,755	47,320	50,187	93,388	101,079	64,057	70,158	56,310	63,223	38,742	47,763	31,494	39,446
Total	47,038,645	49,656,790	59,602,987	65,117,199	58,111,546	61,323,467	37,038,218	38,509,611	35,587,839	38,311,103	5,445,852	5,863,517	13,083,842	13,803,906
Money Orders, Inland	1,840,546	1,933,969	719,449	772,322	938,140	1,021,271	919,479	945,333	536,516	582,278	222,777	251,475	474,730	499,196
Grand Total	48,879,191	51,590,759	60,322,436	65,889,521	59,049,686	62,344,738	37,957,697	39,454,944	36,124,354	38,893,381	5,668,629	6,114,992	13,558,572	14,303,102
Deduct—Number of articles returned undelivered	576,961	685,496	1,933,327	2,156,185	1,370,366	1,504,269	668,836	692,796	821,693	896,049	179,815	201,923	318,749	309,586
Net actually delivered	48,302,230	50,905,263	58,389,109	63,733,336	57,679,320	60,840,469	37,288,861	38,762,148	35,302,661	37,997,332	5,488,814	5,913,069	13,239,823	13,993,496
Add—Number of articles sent to Dead letter Offices	605,261	692,531	646,967	662,456	305,452	331,377	348,493	365,883	302,642	302,155	74,228	85,139	187,626	168,999
Total	48,907,491	51,597,794	59,036,076	64,395,792	57,984,772	61,171,846	37,637,354	39,128,031	35,605,303	38,299,487	5,563,042	5,998,208	13,427,449	14,162,495

* Calculated from the actual figures of 14 days.

No. III.

number of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Bombay, Eastern Bengal, Oudh, Rajputana, and Sind Postal Circles, during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Burma.		Central India.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Sind.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
5,436,792	5,784,181	1,608,816	1,704,055	6,040,059	6,381,373	4,229,777	4,387,430	3,425,629	3,774,986	3,908,446	4,178,025	4,370,510	4,549,699	140,360,243	147,098,153
2,643,434	2,914,942	463,889	478,489	1,296,141	1,375,450	920,634	908,146	1,151,054	1,185,807	600,164	651,525	488,422	513,294	26,350,366	27,309,873
194,899	201,616	55,376	58,035	262,722	300,108	86,818	97,638	145,479	177,755	103,816	119,981	121,337	139,795	5,547,245	6,092,293
834	860	1,408	1,173	7,872	7,039	2,920	2,842	2,346	1,642	1,460	1,460	730	547	123,811	125,871
4,158	3,937	2,998	4,693	9,125	13,949	3,441	3,415	4,719	6,075	4,224	4,927	2,894	4,224	162,751	198,432
486,406	392,662	155,620	145,322	514,468	521,194	252,953	227,186	170,429	172 984	18,250	22,135	...	...	7,133,820	7,046,742
521,950	642,843	804,398	980,494	3,371,401	3,754,077	4,209,701	4,493,254	2,300,282	2,602,685	2,034,275	2,404,385	1,403,894	1,580,007	98,122,141	109,298,337
35,887	39,681	15,591	18,876	135,050	149,807	163,181	182,500	107,310	115,705	31,077	38,664	31,885	31,181	2,940,035	3,450,111
9,284,360	9,980,716	3,168,096	3,391,137	11,637,738	12,502,997	9,869,130	10,302,411	7,307,248	8,037,639	6,701,712	7,421.102	6,419,672	6,818,747	280,740,412	300,619,812
1,694,618	1,946,467	332,411	352,720	980,990	1,015,508	713,262	749,893	664,248	701,843	342,344	356,918	719,519	711,307	24,935,368	25,910,386
446,942	586,659	57,774	60,433	373,186	377,488	209,979	217,592	180,075	196,631	119,564	114,558	189,696	203,748	9,610,291	9,804,446
9,529	8,812	573	600	3,885	3,780	6,466	7,013	3,129	2,268	1,825	1,721	1,982	4,380	185,115	186,671
4,054	5,136	2,086	1,121	4,302	5,605	2,034	1,799	1,955	2,346	912	2. 529	1,408	1.069	67,564	76,049
23,695	26,045	8,343	9,412	31,051	39,576	28,939	26,541	16,764	16,894	11,002	11,315	11,185	12,619	562,349	643,885
46,916	56,784	9,099	9,464	21,352	27,975	15,148	15,513	30,269	33,528	20,049	24,533	16,399	18,328	804,135	887,317
33,971	43,226	5,789	5,736	14,391	19,241	12,045	10,976	8,630	8,708	11,393	13,166	9,542	11,367	339,967	375,689
6,948	6,570	3,937	3,885	12,671	12,514	3,676	3,155	3,963	4,954	15,539	19,267	4,119	5,866	182,409	196,580
57,140	67,760	7,900	9,803	33,189	39,759	19,710	21,326	11,706	11,263	8,692	10,767	12,853	11,810	575,136	649,099
11,607,169	12,728,175	3,596,007	3,844,311	13,112,755	14,044,443	10,890,389	11,356,219	8,227,987	9,016,074	7,233,022	7,975,876	7,386,375	7,799,241	317,962,646	339,349,934
378,194	419,609	125,324	114,524	323,551	355,292	384,038	395,695	171,584	186,431	127,006	127,431	168,732	178,430	7,326,065	7,783,296
11,981,376	13,147,784	3,721,331	3,958,835	13,436,306	14,399,735	11,264,427	11,751,914	8,399,571	9,202,555	7,360,028	8,103,307	7,555,107	7,977,671	325,278,711	347,133,230
1,409,951	1,591,973	138,361	151,188	522,914	569,270	216,393	223,719	183,517	205,234	161,710	170,742	253,102	287,959	8,745,595	9,646,401
10,571,525	11,555,811	3,582,970	3,807,647	12,913,392	13,830,465	11,048,034	11,528,195	8,216,054	8,997,321	7,208,318	7,932,565	7,302,005	7,689,712	316,533,116	337,486,829
209,231	236,322	78,652	76,193	113,102	124.360	83,174	88,972	114,272	121,506	83,716	94,097	52,891	54,542	3,205,707	3,404,513
10,780,756	11,792,133	3,661,622	3,883,840	13,026,494	13,954,825	11,131,208	11,617,167	8,330,326	9,118,827	7,292,034	8,026,662	7,354,896	7,744,254	319,738,823	340,891,342

Appendix

Statement showing the Number of Articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Ajmere, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur and Rangoon, during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.*

No. IV.

		Ajmere.		Allahabad.		Bombay.		Calcutta.		Dinapur.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Received from Post Offices	Registered Articles	220	147	1,701	2,114	5,781	4,943	1,585	1,840	672	779
	Parcels	13	8	105	118	646	436	177	185	17	8
	Letters	76,218	87,569	380,376	397,613	544,666	555,819	676,423	773,054	176,487	158,374
	Newspapers	5,451	4,498	33,218	30,407	45,750	40,779	54,427	59,629	5,464	5,375
	Packets	1,814	1,875	11,745	11,824	50,104	60,479	30,051	31,934	4,986	4,444
	Total	83,716	94,097	427,145†	442,076‡	646,967	662,456	762,663§	866,642	187,626	168,980
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	10	4	86	67	598	632	105	133	55	83
	Parcels	1	...	...	...	207	199	1	2	...	1
	Letters	44,691	44,181	215,406	263,988	65,897	73,890	107,414	112,005	143,291	169,273
	Newspapers	1,291	880	11,174	9,466	24,910	25,923	50,883	49,864	1,010	858
	Packets	306	111	3,103	3,077	42,298	47,994	9,903	7,733	1,870	2,112
	Total	45,099	45,176	229,769	276,598	133,760	148,638	168,306	169,737	146,226	172,325
Total No. of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office		129,415	139,273	656,914	718,674	780,727	811,094	930,969	1,036,379	333,852	341,305
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	2	3	183	268	1,096	1,231	124	180	66	56
	Parcels	1	1	41	30	1	16	53	56	...	2
	Letters	30,992	34,761	129,997	146,374	146,225	152,989	241,182	301,911	49,623	44,053
	Newspapers	4,640	3,704	23,597	22,600	43,524	31,303	9,028	8,855	4,237	4,010
	Packets	1,611	1,487	8,076	7,666	66,593	79,154	16,660	18,988	3,690	3,149
	Total	37,246	39,956	161,894	176,938	257,429	264,693	267,047	329,990	57,616	51,270
Balance remaining to be disposed of		92,169	99,317	495,020	541,736	523,298	546,401	663,922	706,389	276,236	290,035
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. — By redirection or retransmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles	8	3	116	274	513	449	203	191	160	225
	Parcels	1	2	15	31	65	52	42	31	7	1
	Letters	23,223	19,717	64,437	68,520	78,956	69,067	47,810	61,872	23,699	36,163
	Newspapers	356	295	2,722	2,949	3,254	3,238	5,386	5,477	343	538
	Packets	259	225	2,461	3,005	8,090	8,060	3,898	3,975	950	1,121
	Total	23,846	20,242	69,751	74,779	90,908	80,866	57,339	71 546	25,049	38,048
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. — By return to their senders.	Registered Articles	153	90	871	1,070	3,248	3,352	1,153	1,393	376	440
	Parcels	2	...	28	17	447	471	42	81	6	1
	Letters	55,952	62,925	280,388	308,993	244,657	255,495	339,086	378,587	167,573	153,751
	Newspapers	1,744	1,377	17,386	13,726	23,876	32,097	90,116	96,764	1,731	1,367
	Packets	204	207	3,614	3,876	17,589	21,196	18,367	15,669	2,081	2,121
	Total	58,055	64,599	302,287	327,682	289,747	312,605	448,766	490,494	171,767	157,760
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Registered Articles	67	55	617	569	1,412	543	210	209	135	151
	Parcels	10	5	21	40	340	96	41	19	4	5
	Letters	10,142	14,347	120,960	137,714	140,745	152,158	155,759	142,689	78,983	63,690
	Newspapers	2	2	697	598	76	64	778	397	163	296
	Packets	47	67	697	354	70	69	1,039	1,035	135	105
	Total	10,268	14,476	122,992	139,275	142,643	152,930	157,817	144,349	79,420	64,247
Grand Total		92,169	99,317	495,020	541,736	523,298	546,401	663,922	706,389	276,236	290,035
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Registered Articles	23	5	122	228	249	273	199	237	72	106
	Parcels	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Letters	8,169	7,706	27,857	25,350	53,884	51,844	50,648	58,824	29,318	33,696
	Newspapers	...	1	20	4	17	...	163	124	100	17
	Packets	...	1	56	19	28	...	165	135	6	11
	Total	8,192	7,713	28,056	25,601	54,180	52,117	51,193	59,320	29,494	33,830

* Head Quarters transferred from Abu to Ajmere on 1st March 1892.

	† 1890-91.	‡ 1891-92.
From North-Western Provinces	349,493	365,883
„ Central India	78,652	76,193
	427,145	442,076

	§ 1890-91.	‖ 1891-92.
From Bengal	605,261	692,531
„ Assam	74,228	85,139
„ Eastern Bengal	83,174	88,972
	762,663	866,642

Karachi.		Lahore.		Lucknow.		Madras.		Nagpur.		Rangoon.		Total.			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
400	411	992	1,152	376	335	4,350	4 289	696	801	450	533	17,223	17,344	...	...
19	37	111	129	30	30	191	206	22	14	81	90	1,412	1,261	...	...
44,925	46 015	244,674	246,917	102,473	109,587	261,636	281,985	103,550	114,082	185,007	215,575	2,796,455	2,986,590	...	...
5,366	6,110	44,389	40,651	9,169	9,255	31,445	37,460	7,375	7,646	7,327	5,853	249,381	247.663	...	...
2,181	1,969	12,476	13,306	2,224	2,299	7,830	7,437	1,469	1,817	16,366	14,271	141,236	151,655	...	...
52,891	54,542	302,642	302,155	114,272	121,506	305,452	331,377	113,102	124,360	209,231	236,322	3,205,707	3,404,513	75·13	74·22
10	18	23	32	21	28	46	158	41	41	10	52	915	1,248	...	
...	1	1	1	...	...	4	21	2	8	2	1	218	234	...	
13,504	15,197	68,852	80,222	100,313	110,597	77,269	82,557	32,761	35,007	13,163	14,981	879,751	1,001,898	...	
218	328	15,410	14,151	4,552	3,563	6,924	6,667	605	479	180	222	117,157	112,399	...	
363	419	1,267	1,414	439	336	3,390	2,986	161	172	238	228	63,268	66,582	...	
14,095	15,963	83,353	95,820	105,325	114,524	87,633	92,389	33,570	35,707	13,583	15,484	1,061,309	1,182,361	24·87	25·78
66,976	70,505	385,995	397,975	219,597	236,030	393,085	423,766	146,672	160,067	222,814	251,806	4,267,016	4,586,874	100	100
15	31	62	74	62	60	97	91	13	10	18	64	1,728	2,068	...	...
10	28	46	39	16	22	33	25	5	8	26	41	232	268	...	...
23,139	25,872	68,304	73,192	46,277	48.823	34,786	38,055	45,041	53,819	88,964	92,386	904,529	1,012,235	...	...
4,070	4,691	17,807	15,124	6,201	6,621	16,151	22.527	5,843	6,070	5,009	4,033	140,197	129,538	...	...
1,605	1,487	7,652	8,695	1,593	1,851	4,430	4,530	1,068	1,355	11,040	10,049	124,018	138,411	...	...
28,839	32,109	93,871	97,124	54,149	57,377	55,496	65,228	51,970	61,262	105,147	106,573	1,170,704	1,282,520	27·44	27·96
38,137	38,396	292,124	300,851	165,448	178,653	337,589	358,538	94,702	98,805	117,667	145,233	3,096,312	3,304,354	72·56	72·04
17	17	89	114	8	16	88	76	88	35	27	33	1,337	1,433	...	...
3	1	22	38	1	* ...	21	16	6	4	17	11	200	187	...	...
6,690	6,362	40,283	46,758	24,090	26,940	25,349	30.189	10,083	8,522	31,452	47,253	376,412	421,263	...	...
676	405	3,159	3,909	805	785	975	1.387	886	784	1,515	1,192	20,077	20,959	...	...
589	377	2,702	3,163	432	358	698	454	391	495	4,165	3,613	24,584	24, 246	...	...
7,975	7,162	46,255	53,982	25,336	27,999	27,631	32,122	11,454	9,840	37,176	52,102	422,610	468,688	13 85	13·18
903	287	569	706	147	136	3,305	2,985	475	584	197	230	10,907	11,273	...	...
3	4	17	26	3	1	38	47	8	2	4	12	598	662	...	...
19,173	19,104	141,416	146,880	97,192	103,922	194,591	215,302	65,002	69,777	45,773	46,463	1,650,803	1,791,199	...	...
904	1,332	38,379	35,589	6,621	5,193	18,425	19,575	1,202	1,271	647	545	200,863	206,856	...	...
353	468	2,723	2,862	532	335	4,854	2,806	122	139	489	566	50,928	50,299	...	...
20,636	21,195	183,124	186,061	104,495	109,587	221,213	240,715	66,809	71,773	47,100	47,816	1,913,999	2,060,289	61·61	62·35
75	94	275	290	180	151	906	1,295	161	213	228	258	4,266	3,818	...	...
3	5	27	27	10	7	103	139	5	8	36	27	600	378	...	...
9,467	8,871	61,883	60,209	35,217	40,599	83,680	80,996	16,185	16,971	31,971	44,454	744,462	763,791	...	...
34	10	454	180	94	219	2,818	638	49	...	246	305	5,401	2,709	...	...
37	58	666	...	106	91	1,238	2 633	39	...	910	271	4,974	4,681	...	...
9,626	10,039	62,745	60,806	35,617	41,067	88,745	85,701	16,439	17,192	33,391	45,315	759,703	775,377	24·54	23·47
38,137	38,396	292,124	300,851	165,448	178,653	337,589	358,538	94,702	98,805	117,667	145,233	3,096,312	3,304,354	100	100
26	42	49	62	25	11	436	416	106	172	51	66	1,358	1,616	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	6	3	...	...
965	1,641	17,610	17,153	4,527	6,034	33,477	37,946	8,665	11,194	9,543	11,857	244,651	263,219	...	...
...	7	61	71	20	2	88	109	12	16	14	38	515	389	...	...
...	7	30	75	...	2	57	60	1	3	36	22	377	335	...	...
991	1,697	17,750	17,363	4,572	6,049	34,060	38,531	8,785	11,376	9,644	11,983	246,907	265,562	10·67	10·30

Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur and Rangoon, during the years 1891-92.

Appendix No. V.

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Foreign Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes	½-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes	1-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, small size.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, large size.	2½-anna Envelopes	4½-anna Envelopes	½-anna Labels.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	1½-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	2½-anna Labels.	3-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	4½-anna Labels.	6-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	12-anna Labels.	1 Rupee Labels.	Gross value.	Discount.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	₹	₹
Bengal . .	13,459,589	1,678,360	13,280	9,552	5,961	264	9,589,269	29,808	1,008	8,872	50,672	2,336	62,320	...	10,012,572	33,568	1,750,153	139,587	1,212,590	343,285	111,887	407,336	34,144	24,252	191,451	46,033	175,812	16,75,343	26,009
Bombay . .	20,875,232	1,176,178	13,445	13,792	816	392	13,985,472	29,520	2,176	7,392	45,526	3,624	53,443	3	9,041,471	64,624	1,337,184	104,095	667,924	508,947	198,105	3 9,396	3,080	30,539	172,913	58,892	263,106	18,81,720	28,993
Madras . .	13,070,558	1,417,847	8,704	20,616	864	497	12,871,456	41,824	1,168	10,828	148,943	3,864	72,744	..	9,931,828	93,807	1,685,426	70,437	1,070,613	220,715	155,105	307,423	2	33,438	244,183	63,458	214,825	17,85,507	27,394
N.-W. Provinces.	9,273,424	574,067	4,640	6,790	348	328	6,011,824	38,240	3,840	8,392	25,584	1,976	44,472	112	3,427,950	100,459	733,107	5,473	682,833	67,762	36,026	164,005	7,028	8,914	123,568	23,007	104,175	8,57,222	13,373
Punjab . .	9,346,684	1,223,568	7,332	8,560	768	176	6,229,447	41,872	6,128	11,864	40,385	2,284	79,044	...	3,010,689	160,941	741,470	9,626	481,575	121,118	63,763	163,495	13	10,034	146,983	27,513	142,482	9,24,647	14,412
Assam . .	1,043,120	140,928	1,904	2,416	344	176	976,144	16,240	464	2,056	9,883	312	10,848	...	813,345	64	192,592	1,00	101,637	19,780	11,762	66,141	1,602	1,879	67,343	21,906	72,528	2,50,029	3,890
Bihar . .	2,645,445	399,987	816	4,112	208	144	2,521,439	9,408	320	888	13,688	568	12,904	...	1,244,084	7,140	224,987	21,126	217,421	266,030	6,078	56,589	1,596	1,218	35,577	11,342	45,774	3,10,441	4,758
Burma . .	345,220	24,516	3,855	4,161	272	104	1,419,660	16,032	3,680	5,334	5,360	1,648	24,941	...	1,982,130	55,367	358,663	13,895	148,128	104,872	48,853	162,767	17,751	16,539	87,510	33,273	149,236	4,38,685	6,759
Central India .	767,136	75,640	496	1,136	40	64	1,038,640	4,752	144	480	3,632	232	3,536	...	329,770	40,265	59,864	1,762	31,470	16,982	8,707	19,573	1,792	2 972	17,181	5,563	17,400	1,08,851	1,699
Central Provinces	2,552,912	347,760	2,400	1,517	48	104	3,020,848	12,144	1,376	3,296	12,496	912	18,840	...	1006,861	21,145	213,252	2,686	150,161	23,081	37,975	49,716	...	3,471	41,915	16,811	57,143	3,31,105	5,151
Eastern Bengal .	2,666,651	312,984	528	560	40	4	1,417,632	2,144	...	1,208	6,272	136	2,496	...	666,628	...	108,418	166	91,173	7,974	7,673	46,418	1,064	1,947	25,205	4,060	17,936	1,85,352	2,885
Oudh . . .	1,762,272	143,128	880	2,752	40	16	1,160,512	9,232	80	1,776	5,117	488	8,270	...	809,721	30,040	157,344	1,446	133,425	23,826	8,522	46,983	2,713	1,683	16,528	4,329	19,826	1,74,778	2,695
Rajputana . .	1,861,024	202,848	1,472	768	168	80	2,770,688	7,600	608	776	5,904	712	5,440	496	497,333	3,169	85,615	1,089	70,048	11,278	14,910	37,401	...	6,740	31,996	12,743	35,875	2,92,218	3,799
Sind . . .	1,160,596	148,224	1,648	2,208	40	...	2,335,384	8,384	944	2,400	7,104	619	9,896	...	910,513	26,610	169,985	8,896	71,703	75,477	31,036	32,661	...	5,135	42,735	15,549	53,880	2,63,979	4,060
Total of 1891-92 .	80.829,863	8,066,035	61,400	78,940	9,957	2,385	65,348,415	267,200	21,936	65,062	386,571	19,711	4,09,197	611	43,678,895	637,199	781,8.059	381,249	5,130,701	1,811,127	740,402	1,809,904	70,785	148,761	1,245,088	315,379	1.370,028	94,19,877*	1,45,877
Total of 1890-91.	73,768,975	7,090.380	...	105,349	...	3,731	62.141,891	313,572	33,759	77,960	351,936	18,169	71,583	232,798	41,698,237	656,937	7,283,796	428,083	4,795,0.0	235,612	122,550	2,031,612	736,846	1 59,690	1,186,613	302,155	1,310,866	9,037,401	1,40,351

*The total value of stamps shown in this Return does not agree with the aggregate of the value of the different denominations of stamps separately worked out, owing to ncorrect Returns furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, from, January to March 1892.

Gross value of ordinary stamps sold as per this statement			₹ 94,19,877
Ditto ditto ditto ditto as per Appendix X			83,25,030
		Difference	10,94,847
	₹		
Value of unsold stamps held by Postmasters on 31st March 1892	33,526		
Telegraph revenue realised in stamps	10,62,584		
Refund of excess realisations not deducted from the returns of the Superintendent of Stamps	163		
Short credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of excess credits in previous years	30		
Ditto. in ditto under reference	1,336		
		10,97,639	
Deduct—Excess credits in Postal Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received		2,792	
		10,94,847	
Discount as per this statement			1,45,877
Ditto as per Appendix X			1,29,644
		Difference	16,233
		₹	
Discount on stamps affixed to Telegraph messages deducted from Postal Accounts		16,60	
Deduct—Excess debits in Postal Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received		...	
Ditto in ditto under reference	₹ 309		
Ditto in ditto in adjustment of short debits in previous years	,, 58		
	,, 4	371	
		16,233	

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	Gross value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	₹
Bengal	311,534	1,776	1,316,110	2,313,366	164,665	157,728	51,961	2,76,582
Bombay	122,016	6,992	1,860,682	3,828,306	345,512	140,555	56,694	4,06,379
Madras	382,361	4,528	3,001,930	3,177,064	234,478	78,265	43,367	3,69,158
North-Western Provinces	100,132	8,128	1,246,248	1,804,980	162,885	68,317	24,777	2,03,731
Punjab	257,856	4,912	975,018	3,460,509	241,107	216,836	151,207	4,10,988
Assam	40,903	...	130,971	367,914	20,615	11,456	5,097	35,758
Bihar	63,374	576	361,232	504,219	24,484	10,325	1,888	50,236
Burma	26,005	1,108	430,667	1,120,401	53,752	24,917	5,510	96,395
Central India	8,544	1,504	69,054	125,505	7,344	3,564	1,136	12,615
Central Provinces	42,784	1,600	605,567	730,211	68,173	29,457	12,906	87,657
Eastern Bengal	36,796	...	135,820	321,439	11,560	5,663	725	28,099
Oudh	26,543	1,248	332,766	554,763	38,090	18,990	5,812	59,396
Rajputana	13,280	5,280	145,971	149,164	10,958	5,438	1,986	17,853
Sind	54,400	...	319,489	732,282	54,526	49,324	4,811	76,107
Total of 1891-92 .	1,486,528	37,652	10,931,525	19,190,123	1,438,149	820,835	367,377	21,30,954*
Total of 1890-91 .	1,384,147	67,626	11,110,943	17,879,134	1,346,004	753,604	369,864	20,31,572

* The total value of stamps shewn in this Return does not agree with the aggregate of the value of different denominations of stamps separately worked out, owing to incorrect Returns submitted by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta from January to March 1892.

Sale of Service stamps as per Appendix X		₹ 21,33,510
Ditto ditto as per this statement		21,30,954
	Difference	2,556
	₹	
Excess credits in Postal Accounts not yet adjusted	115	
Credits in Postal Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received	2,452	
		2,567
Deduct—Value of stamps returned to Treasury, deducted from Postal Accounts but not from the returns of Superintendent of Stamps		11
		2.556

Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the Correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Names of Postal Circles.	ARTICLES RECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM THE DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST.								ARTICLES POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH TO THE IMPERIAL POST OR TO THE DISTRICT POST.								ARTICLES RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT POST TO THE IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED.							
	Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.		
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	40,434	17,664	1,099,596	105,504	6,336	202,162	8,496	1,480,192	69,192	13,308	1,030,974	14,526	1,230	165,018	1,392	1,295,640	1,392	1,374	19,374	3,672	564	26,670	654	53,700
Bombay	21,618	22,080	1,099,962	57,856	3,756	194,940	1,704	1,401,916	606	3,090	397,110	3,102	18	60,420	210	464,556	536	5,808	25,386	954	324	29,022	294	62,724
Madras	57,822	118,248	2,103,190	108,882	13,302	389,646	8,934	2,800,024	13,518	27,324	1,073,130	19,584	732	176,460	1,158	1,311,906	5,910	27,660	48,144	3,018	2,484	68,706	708	156,690
N.-W. Provinces	181,270	70,713	1,641,374	48,884	5,508	643,150	6,658	2,597,557	120,970	27,944	1,270,890	19,014	1,212	598,308	3,084	2,041,422	8,124	6,482	21,144	906	234	49,040	582	87,012
Punjab	47,144	64,897	576,713	7,828	4,523	240,132	2,275	1,243,512	2,905	14,647	361,394	3,812	515	114,925	281	498,479	2,388	10,944	23,118	59	822	27,123	252	65,239
Assam	7,458	3,654	236,744	35,262	2,688	53,954	4,074	343,834	8,034	2,052	203,604	4,962	534	40,142	648	259,976	462	270	7,660	1,122	150	10,291	306	20,261
Bihar	51,780	13,662	392,400	25,860	2,598	212,340	2,358	700,998	34,848	7,182	362,166	10,680	600	234,444	618	650,538	4,374	1,608	8,292	522	156	31,818	216	47,286
Burma	3,449	9,311	280,125	57,166	3,907	231,388	4,907	590,353	20,304	8,937	256,861	6,481	1,236	143,338	2,081	439,238	108	410	4,481	1,728	72	23,128	167	30,104
Central Provinces	2,565	18,683	232,966	15,648	3,037	85,809	2,532	361,240	7,887	10,246	190,252	8,593	785	64,112	1,259	283,134	279	3,306	12,968	485	288	18,282	273	35,881
Eastern Bengal	7,098	2,968	494,838	13,632	2,742	59,424	2,094	582,816	32,118	4,536	478,090	6,192	1,836	66,348	906	590,316	276	102	4,230	228	132	10,626	108	15,702
Oudh	113,022	28,696	405,184	12,470	4,454	253,852	1,668	819,346	7,416	4,146	171,174	3,564	186	130,824	522	317,832	3,252	2,220	8,556	228	102	16,262	...	30,620
Rajputana	438	1,302	33,272	1,968	78	5,365	48	42,471	558	726	30,048	768	30	4,860	90	37,080	18	210	1,464	114	6	1,164	18	2,994
Sind	3	25	3,775	168	7	58	2	4,033	36	17	4,130	21	1	33	...	4,238	...	1	28	1	...	6	...	36
Total of 1891-92	534,101	371,923	8,900,139	491,228	52,936	2,572,215	45,750	12,968,292	318,392	124,455	5,829,813	101,299	8,915	1,799,232	12,219	8,194,355	27,519	60,905	184,845	13,870	5,334	312,193	3,578	608,249
Total of 1890-91	474,217	349,917	8,238,449	470,451	46,143	2,419,246	40,104	12,027,627	281,765	101,396	5,299,918	95,358	10,129	1,680,323	13,959	7,482,817	22,981	58,771	171,311	15,136	3,615	314,955	2,947	589,616

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the Offences punishable by law committed by Post Office Officials and established against them during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

Names of Posts Circles.	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office employés.		Total.
	Number of Legal convictions	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	22	13	35
Bombay	9	17	26
Madras	35	20	55
N.-W. Provinces	13	5	18
Punjab	12	14	26
Assam	6	...	6
Bihar	11	6	17
Burma	14	...	14
Central India	...	4	4
Central Provinces	12	1	13
Eastern Bengal	3	...	3
Oudh	7	8	15
Rajputana	3	7	10
Sind	1	...	1
Railway Mail Service	2	15	17
Total of 1891-92	150	110	260
Total of 1890-91	133	138	271

NOTE.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant.
Besides the 260 cases shown above, there were, in 1891-92, 47 cases in which offences were apparently established against Post Office Officials, but no punishment was imposed on them owing to the cases not being concluded, or to the death or escape of the offenders.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and other Employés of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1891 and 1892.

	Director-ate.		Office of Accounts.		Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		North-Western Provinces		Punjab.		Assam.		Bihar.		Burma.		Central India.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Sind.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Director-General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director-General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director-General, Foreign Post	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	15
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	...	2	...	...	61	53	30	30	62	62	53	52	32	35	11	10	18	18	22	22	...	6	12	12	9	9	12	12	10	10	5	5	59	58	402	396
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	...	...	...	...	759	774	612	621	706	723	741	756	511	476	174	182	366	367	142	143	115	106	234	230	224	226	217	211	151	146	88	96	...	...	5,040	5,057
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Stationmasters, etc.	...	...	...	...	436	444	740	765	1,077	1,107	159	160	234	370	44	38	116	115	17	25	24	26	200	214	125	134	112	114	64	69	75	74	...	...	3,423	3,655
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	49	63	657	758	748	761	726	750	633	624	388	391	407	445	100	103	175	173	249	253	58	57	158	165	116	139	143	144	84	88	73	83	1,597	1,563	6,361	6,560
Postmen and other Servants	38	31	61	61	2,293	2,402	1,712	1,824	1,495	1,508	2,107	2,134	1,397	1,334	141	154	798	856	350	364	144	144	442	443	488	505	403	405	216	222	172	180	618	611	12,770	13,158
Village Postmen	...	...	...	...	436	428	647	677	892	911	135	146	286	327	226	224	260	204	35	37	29	27	283	282	126	129	156	157	124	122	64	65	...	...	3,707	3,736*
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks and Booking Agents Coachmen, Syces, Bootmen, Bearers and others	...	...	...	...	1,791	1,799	2,188	1,952	3,285	3,463	481	507	891	785	633	710	236	316	164	170	413	363	743	738	667	658	180	180	553	570	161	169	3	3	12,339	12,383
Combined Offices.																																				
Signallers	...	...	...	...	35	43	50	62	99	109	66	70	69	83	8	15	21	30	14	13	13	16	25	25	5	7	8	12	7	7	7	8	...	...	427	500
Clerks	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	4
Messengers and other servants	...	...	...	...	49	66	49	65	127	139	71	73	59	66	15	15	32	34	22	23	15	13	39	39	6	7	9	14	5	5	5	6	...	...	482	543
Total	91	100	721	823	6,617	6,771	6,705	6,747	8,377	8,647	4,272	4,226	3,786	3,917	1,363	1,450	2,012	2,104	1,016	1,051	818	761	2,127	2,139	1,767	1,815	1,241	1,250	1,215	1,240	653	688	2,278	2,236	44,979	46,015

* This differs from the number of village postmen shown in Appendix No. 1. The difference is under reference in the Comptroller's Office and has not yet been reconciled.

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement showing Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Heads of Receipts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Postal Service.				
*Postage realized in Cash and Commission.**				
Bengal	7,40,244	7,67,272	27,028	...
Bombay	4,23,773	4,43,997	20,224	...
Madras	4,01,740	4,39,349	37,609	...
North-Western Provinces	4,55,210	4,59,060	3,850	...
Punjab	2,77,150	2,91,193	14,043	...
Assam	1,01,189	1,08,038	6,849	...
Bihar	2,23,486	2,25,867	2,381	...
Burma	2,37,995	2,63,252	25,257	...
Central India	70,313	62,653	...	7,660
Central Provinces	1,70,653	1,76,306	5,653	...
Eastern Bengal	1,58,151	1,53,890	...	4,261
Oudh	1,10,750	1,06,600	...	4,150
Rajputana	77,451	77,361	...	90
Sind	86,228	85,333	...	895
Total	35,34,333	36,60,171	1,42,894	17,056
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal (including Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue.)	16,82,259	16,71,056	...	11,203
Bombay	18,57,714	18,72,183	14,469	...
Madras	17,06,633	17,83,972	77,339	...
North-Western Provinces	8,22,098	8,57,300	35,202	...
Punjab	8,46,977	9,26,471	79,494	...
Assam	2,04,478	2,45,268	40,790	...
Bihar	2,96,727	3,08,296	11,569	...
Burma	4,25,471	4,34,394	8,923	...
Central India	88,357	1,06,725	18,368	...
Central Provinces	2,98,325	3,29,954	31,629	...
Eastern Bengal	1,85,472	1,84,595	...	877
Oudh	1,59,746	1,74,356	14,610	...
Rajputana	2,17,594	2,31,895	14,301	...
Sind	2,50,805	2,61,149	10,344	...
	90,42,656	93,87,614	3,57,038	12,080
Deduct—Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue.	9,07,486	10,62,584	1,55,098	...
Total	81,35,170	83,25,030	2,01,940	12,080
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,26,463	1,29,644	3,181	...
Net Total	80,08,707	81,95,386	1,98,759	12,080
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,65,046	2,78,538	13,492	...
Bombay	3,86,074	4,06,471	20,397	...
Madras	3,51,460	3,69,064	17,604	...
North-Western Provinces	2,07,225	2,03,734	...	3,491
Punjab	3,84,472	4,11,297	26,825	...
Assam	32,868	35,778	2,910	...
Bihar	47,671	50,416	2,745	...
Burma	89,021	96,535	7,514	...
Central India	12,482	12,615	133	...
Central Provinces	87,387	87,657	270	...
Eastern Bengal	25,278	28,099	2,821	...
Oudh	60,168	59,396	...	772
Rajputana	15,428	17,853	2,425	...
Sind	70,856	76,057	5,201	...
Total	20,35,436	21,33,510	1,02,337	4,263

* This includes—
(a) Commission realized on issue of Money Orders and other Money Order receipts.
(b) Commission realized on sale of British Postal Orders.
(c) Postage on privileged publications.

Appendix No. X.—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bombay	2,45,163	1,53,594	...	91,569
Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	11,155	10,657	...	498
Total	2,56,318	1,64,251	...	92,067
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	27,440	36,278	8,838	...
Bombay	7,165	7,965	800	...
Madras	7,543	6,763	...	780
North-Western Provinces	14,491	14,178	...	313
Punjab	4,211	3,943	...	268
Assam	1,340	1,323	...	17
Bihar	1,148	1,410	262	...
Burma	7,786	7,028	...	758
Central India	578	813	235	...
Central Provinces	671	1,539	868	...
Eastern Bengal	590	654	64	...
Oudh	723	1,059	336	...
Rajputana	762	2,386	1,624	...
Sind	1,342	1,279	...	63
Total	75,790	86,618	13,027	2,199
Total Postal Service.				
Bengal	27,14,989	27,53,144	38,155	...
Bombay	29,31,044	28,94,867	...	36,177
Madras	24,67,376	25,99,148	1,31,772	...
North-Western Provinces	14,99,024	15,34,272	35,248	...
Punjab	15,12,810	16,32,904	1,20,094	...
Assam	3,39,875	3,90,407	50,532	...
Bihar	5,69,032	5,85,989	16,957	...
Burma	7,60,273	8,01,209	40,936	...
Central India	1,71,730	1,82,806	11,076	...
Central Provinces	5,57,036	5,95,456	38,420	...
Eastern Bengal	3,69,491	3,67,238	...	2,253
Oudh	3,31,387	3,41,411	10,024	...
Rajputana	3,11,235	3,29,495	18,260	...
Sind	4,09,231	4,23,818	14,587	...
	1,49,44,533	1,54,32,164	5,26,061	38,430
Deduct—Telegraph Message Revenue collected in stamps.	9,07,486	10,62,584	1,55,098	...
Total	1,40,37,047	1,43,69,580	3,70,963	38,430
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,26,463	1,29,644	3,181	...
Net Total	1,39,10,584	1,42,39,936	3,67,782	38,430
Deduct—*Amount due to the London Post Office.*				
Bombay	4,06,886	1,78,329	...	2,28,557
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	7,810	63,408	55,598	...
Total	4,14,696	2,41,737	55,598	2,28,557

Appendix No. X.—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*	₹	₹	₹	₹
Net Amount.				
Bengal	27,14,389	27,53,144	38,155	...
Bombay	25,16,348	26,53,130	1,36,782	...
Madras	24,67,376	25,99,148	1,31,772	...
North-Western Provinces	14,99,024	15,34,272	35,248	...
Punjab	15,12,810	16,32,904	1,20,094	...
Assam	3,39,875	3,90,407	50,532	...
Bihar	5,69,032	5,85,989	16,957	...
Burma	7,60,273	8,01,209	40,936	...
Central India	1,71,730	1,82,806	11,076	...
Central Provinces	5,57,036	5,95,456	38,420	...
Eastern Bengal	3,69,491	3,67,238	...	2,253
Oudh	3,31,387	3,41,411	10,024	...
Rajputana	3,11,235	3,29,495	18,260	...
Sind	4,09,231	4,23,818	14,587	...
Total	1,45,29,837	1,51,90,427	6,62,843	2,253
Deduct—Telegraph Message Revenue collected in Postage Stamps	9,07,486	10,62,584	1,55,098	...
Total	1,36,22,351	1,41,27,843	5,07,745	2,253
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,26,463	1,29,644	3,181	...
Net Amount	1,34,95,888	1,39,98,199	5,04,564	2,253
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	1,12,828	71,330	...	41,498
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	318	414	96	...
Punjab	2,17,017	1,70,537	...	46,480
Burma	118	209	91	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Total	2,17,465	1,71,172	187	46,480
Contributions from Native States.				
Madras	50	85	35	...
Punjab	6,000	6,000	...	...
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
Total	11,210	11,245	35	...
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	318	414	96	...
Madras	50	85	35	...
Punjab	3,35,845	2,47,867	...	87,978
Burma	118	209	91	...
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Total	3,41,503	2,53,747	222	87,978

Appendix No. X.—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*	₹	₹	₹	₹
Fixed Establishment and Charges.				
Director-General of the Post Office	1,16,800	1,25,645	8,845	...
Comptroller, Post Office	3,41,310	3,87,910	46,600	...
Bengal	11,09,660	11,32,906	23,246	...
Bombay	11,80,692	11,97,812	17,120	...
Madras	9,77,435	9,94,738	17,303	...
North-Western Provinces	6,96,910	7,02,249	5,339	...
Punjab	5,81,399	5,99,538	18,139	...
Assam	2,40,309	2,46,884	6,575	...
Bihar	3,25,224	3,25,012	...	212
Burma	4,17,180	4,18,425	1,245	...
Central India	1,09,979	1,04,427	...	5,552
Central Provinces	3,20,752	3,21,988	1,236	...
Eastern Bengal	2,49,824	2,51,038	1,214	...
Oudh	1,75,946	1,78,770	2,824	...
Rajputana	1,99,398	1,99,243	...	155
Sind	1,45,744	1,51,675	5,931	...
Railway Mail Service	7,88,917	8,31,230	42,313	...
Total	79,77,479	81,69,430	1,97,930	5,919
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.				
Director-General of the Post Office	22,109	21,599	...	510
Comptroller, Post Office	14,392	23,868	9,476	...
Bengal — Law Charges	20	137	16,944	...
Bengal — Payments to State Railway	135	387		
Bengal — Payments to Guaranteed Railway	10,452	10,260		
Bengal — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	1,240	120		
Bengal — Fixed Stationery and Rent	53,789	56,261		
Bengal — Other Charges	*1,74,203	1,89,618		
Bombay — Law Charges	...	2	...	36,925
Bombay — Payments to Guaranteed Railway	7,899	6000		
Bombay — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	—274	918		
Bombay — Fixed Stationery and Rent	61,768	65,653		
Bombay — Exchange on continental money orders	33,108	...		
Bombay — Other Charges	*1,26,932	1,19,935		
Madras — Law Charges	6,405	1,456	...	5,355
Madras — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	2,720	431		
Madras — Payments to Guaranteed Railway	1,050	..		
Madras — Fixed Stationery and Rent	51,980	52,875		
Madras — Other Charges	*99,552	1,01,590		
North-Western Provinces — Law Charges	337	362	4,539	...
North-Western Provinces — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	666		
North-Western Provinces — Payments to State Railway	5,310	...		
North-Western Provinces — Fixed Stationery and Rent	38,053	38,151		
North-Western Provinces — Other Charges	*56,646	65,706		
Punjab — Law Charges	12	...	3,964	...
Punjab — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	—63	110		
Punjab — Fixed Stationery and Rent	29,370	30,416		
Punjab — Other Charges	*66,612	69,369		
Assam — Law Charges	...	1	8,674	...
Assam — Payments to State Railway	4,500	..		
Assam — Payments to Guaranteed Railway	3,289	4,670		
Assam — Fixed Stationery and Rent	6,373	6,389		
Assam — Other Charges	*21,837	33,613		
Bihar — Law Charges	16	170	3,768	...
Bihar — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	198	...		
Bihar — Fixed Stationery and Rent	19,889	19,871		
Bihar — Other Charges	*23,052	26,882		

Charges for "Stationery and Printing" separately shown.

Appendix No. X.—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.—continued.				
Burma — Law Charges	14	97		
Burma — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	500	100		
Burma — Payments to State Railway	44,126	34,597	...	3,198
Burma — Fixed Stationery and Rent	16,432	21,008		
Burma — Other Charges	*71,857	73,929		
Central India — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	1,242		
Central India — Fixed Stationery and Rent	4,304	4,181	117	...
Central India — Other Charges	*9,137	8,135		
Central Provinces — Law Charges	...	7		
Central Provinces — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	50	170		
Central Provinces — Fixed Stationery and Rent	17,052	17,647	...	79
Central Provinces — Other Charges	*35,089	34,288		
Eastern Bengal — Law Charges	32	15		
Eastern Bengal — Payments to State Railway	1,847	...		
Eastern Bengal — Fixed Stationery and Rent	9,594	10,212	5,646	...
Eastern Bengal — Other Charges	*28,934	35,826		
Oudh — Payments to State Railway	9	...		
Oudh — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	7		
Oudh — Fixed Stationery and Rent	7,226	6,900	1,931	...
Oudh — Other Charges	*12,940	15,199		
Rajputana — Law Charges	5	7		
Rajputana — Payments to State Railway	2,122			
Rajputana — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	482	300		
Rajputana — Fixed Stationery and Rent	9,997	10,203	...	2,717
Rajputana — Other Charges	*21,081	19,900		
Sind — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	30		
Sind — Fixed Stationery and Rent	9,249	9,485	1,475	...
Sind — Other Charges	*12,401	13,610		
Railway Mail Service — Law Charges	201	...		
Railway Mail Service — Payments to Guaranteed Railway	1,47,013	1,35,276		
Railway Mail Service — Payments to State Railway	6,77,766	8,23,615	1,29,801	...
Railway Mail Service — Special Train Hire	78,616	78,200		
Railway Mail Service — Fixed Stationery and Rent	21,778	22,653		
Railway Mail Service — Other Charges	*1,37,291	1,32,722		
Total	*23,20,056	24,57,547	1,86,335	48,844
Stationery and Printing.				
Bengal — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	1,77,609		
Bengal — Printing at Government Presses	...	1,20,339	2,92,965	...
Bengal — Printing at Private Presses	†4,554	90		
Bengal — Other Charges	†37	118		
Bombay — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	44,232		
Bombay — Printing at Government Presses	...	339	45,259	...
Bombay — Printing at Private Presses	†2	3		
Bombay — Other Charges	†3,333	4,020		
Madras — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	4,237		
Madras — Printing at Government Presses	...	1,464	3,633	...
Madras — Printing at Private Presses	†860	1		
Madras — Other Charges	†1,265	56		

* Charges for "Stationery and Printing" separately shewn.

† Transferred from "Miscellaneous and Contingencies."

Appendix No. X.—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Stationery and Printing—continued.				
North-Western Provinces — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	1,06,047		
North-Western Provinces — Printing at Government Presses	...	3,306	1,08,258	...
North-Western Provinces — Printing at Private Presses	*15	97		
North-Western Provinces — Other Charges	*6,626	5,479		
Punjab — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	2,826		
Punjab — Printing at Government Presses	...	1,937	4,496	...
Punjab — Printing at Private Presses	*1,277	1,075		
Punjab — Other Charges	*105	40		
Assam — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	162		
Assam — Printing at Government Presses	...	3	...	252
Assam — Printing at Private Presses	*890	514		
Assam — Other Charges	*41	...		
Bihar — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	527		
Bihar — Printing at Private Presses	*544	509	435	...
Bihar — Other Charges	*57	...		
Burma — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	910		
Burma — Printing at Government Presses	...	4,001	4,787	...
Burma — Printing at Private Presses	*142	18		
Central India — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	230		
Central India — Printing at Private Presses	*529	670	355	...
Central India — Other Charges	*16	...		
Central Provinces — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	866		
Central Provinces — Printing at Private Presses	*512	67	123	...
Central Provinces — Other Charges	*328	30		
Eastern Bengal — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	370		
Eastern Bengal — Printing at Private Presses	*1,012	683	41	...
Oudh — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	169		
Oudh — Printing at Private Presses	*877	875	167	...
Rajputana — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	106		
Rajputana — Printing at Private Presses	*1,112	454	...	552
Sind — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	60		
Sind — Printing at Private Presses	*882	350	28	...
Railway Mail Service — Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	10,838		
Railway Mail Service — Printing at Private Presses	*39,694	30,249	1,401	...
Railway Mail Service — Other Charges	...	8		
	64,240	5,25,384	4,61,948	804
Deduct—Proportion debitable to the Telegraph Department	...	14,568	14,568	...
Total	*64,240	5,10,816	4,47,380	804

* Transferred from "Miscellaneous and Contingencies."

Appendix No. X.—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*concluded.*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
Mail-cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	5,971	5,564	...	407
Bombay	41,148	40,450	...	698
Madras	17,403	16,347	...	1,056
North-Western Provinces	28,758	30,189	1,431	...
Punjab	84,804	48524	...	36,280
Assam	3,984	3,802	...	182
Bihar	640	501	...	139
Burma	9,326	8,101	...	1,225
Central India	7,300	6,587	...	713
Central Provinces	21,132	21,132	...	...
Oudh	4,656	4,681	25	...
Sind	13,530	4,218	...	9,312
Railway Mail Service	175	...	...	175
Total	2,38,827	1,90,096	1,456	50,187
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	5	...	...	5
Bombay	2,487	2,531	44	...
Madras	5,850	7,082	1,232	...
Burma	398	314	...	84
Sind	31	...	...	31
Total	8,771	9,927	1,276	120
Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.				
Bengal	10,296	11,554	1,258	...
Bombay	150	412	262	...
Madras	2,438	675	...	1,763
North-Western Provinces	939	809	...	130
Punjab	2,468	36	...	2,432
Assam	1,693	1,845	152	...
Bihar	1,216	1,491	275	...
Burma	806	1,031	225	...
Central India	42	88	46	...
Central Provinces	463	362	...	101
Eastern Bengal	3,216	3,594	378	...
Oudh	752	627	...	125
Rajputana	17	65	48	...
Sind	100	...	...	100
Railway Mail Service	250	86	...	164
Total	24,846	22,675	2,641	4,815
Total Postal Service.				
Director-General of the Post Office	1,38,909	1,47,244	8,335	...
Comptroller, Post Office	3,55,702	4,11,778	56,076	...
Bengal	13,70,362	17,04,363	3,34,001	...
Bombay	14,57,245	14,82,307	25,062	...
Madras	11,66,958	11,80,952	13,994	...
North-Western Provinces	8,33,624	9,53,061	1,19,437	...
Punjab	7,65,984	7,53,871	...	12,113
Assam	2,82,916	2,97,883	14,967	...
Bihar	3,70,836	3,74,963	4,127	...
Burma	5,60,781	5,62,531	1,750	...
Central India	1,31,307	1,25,560	...	5,747
Central Provinces	3,95,378	3,96,557	1,179	...
Eastern Bengal	2,94,459	3,01,738	7,279	...
Oudh	2,02,406	2,07,228	4,822	...
Rajputana	2,34,214	2,30,778	...	3,436
Sind	1,81,437	1,79,428	...	2,009
Railway Mail Service	18,91,701	20,64,877	1,73,176	...
	1,06,34,219	1,13,75,119	7,64,205	23,305
Deduct—Printing Charges debitable to the Telegraph Department	...	14,568	14,568	...
Total	1,06,34,219	1,13,60,551	7,49,637	23,305

Appendix No. X.—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Non-Postal Branches.	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	1,52,511	1,35,516	...	16,995
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	318	414	96	...
Punjab	2,17,017	1,70,537	...	46,480
Burma	118	209	91	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Total	2,17,465	1,71,172	187	46,480
Subsidy Payments.				
British India Steam Navigation Company and River Steamer Companies and Ferries in Bengal	5,10,349	5,10,274	...	75
Bengal Central Flotilla (Eastern Bengal)	1,680	580	...	1,100
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company and for conveyance of Mails between Bombay and Goa (Bombay)	43,755	26,755	...	17,000
Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma)	48,000	48,000	...	...
Subsidy for the Daily Mail Service between Dhubri and Dibrugarh (Assam)	42,500	33,500	...	9,000
Total	6,46,284	6,19,109	...	27,175
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	5,10,667	5,10,688	21	...
Bombay	43,755	26,755	...	17,000
Punjab	3,69,528	3,06,053	...	63,475
Assam	42,500	33,500	...	9,000
Burma	48,118	48,209	91	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Eastern Bengal	1,680	580	...	1,100
Total	10,16,260	9,25,797	112	90,575

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Revenue.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
I.—Postal Service.				
Postage on Letters and Parcels, etc.	13,07,495	12,71,900		
Cash realized on privileged Newspapers	2,60,163	2,80,610		
Receipts on account of Money Orders	19,69,950	21,11,968		
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders	1,373	1,852		
	35,38,981	36,66,330		
Deduct—				
Refund of Postage Collections	4,648	6,159		
			35,34,333	36,60,171
Sale of Postage Stamps, ordinary (gross value)	...	...	81,35,170	83,25,030
Ditto ditto service	...	...	20,35,436	21,33,510
Miscellaneous Receipts (i. e., *sale of waste paper, etc*)				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	8,247	8,632		
Other petty receipts	70,376	79,145		
	78,623	87,777		
Deduct—Refund of petty receipts	2,833	1,159	75,790	86,618
			1,37,80,729	1,42,05,329
Deduct—				
Amount of Foreign Postage due to London	1,61,723	24,735		
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	—3,345	52,751	1,58,378	77,486
Total	...	...	1,36,22,351	1,41,27,843
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train Collections	1,12,828	71,366		
Deduct—Refund of ditto	...	36	1,12,828	71,330
Mail Cart, Parcel Van and Passenger Service	2,17,465	1,71,172	...	...
Contribution from Native States	11,210	11,245	2,28,675	1,82,417
Total	...	...	3,41,503	2,53,747
III.—Receipts not shown in Post Office Accounts, but credited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
District Post Collections, including Zemindary Dâk receipts in Bengal	...	...	63,628	77,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,40,27,482	1,44,59,253

No. XI.

Postal Department during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Post Office Expenditure.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
		₹	₹	₹	₹
I.—Postal Service.					
	Salaries and Establishments.				
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Director General's Office, Salaries	80,634	84,359		
	Establishment	36,166	41,286		
	Comptroller's Office	28,180	35,939		
	Establishment	3,13,130	3,51,971		
Presidency and District Offices.	Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General and Inspector General, Railway Mail Service Salaries	2,01,723	1,99,872		
	Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents and Inspectors, Salaries	7,27,881	7,28,524		
	Establishment	55,83,843	57,02,002		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment	9,20,501	9,41,009		
	Ferry Establishment	2,254	2,341		
	Boat Establishment	18,685	19,634		
	Railway Charges	3,377	4,932		
Stationery and Printing.	Printing Establishment	61,105	43,010		
Post Office, Miscellaneous.	Aligarh Workshop Establishment	...	14,611		
				79,77,179	81,69,490
	Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.				
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Director General's Office — Temporary Establishment	620	535		
	Director General's Office — Office Expenses	10,378	10,715		
	Director General's Office — Travelling Expenses	4,905	3,036		
	Director General's Office — Hill Journey Allowances	6,206	7,313		
	Comptroller's Office — Temporary Establishment	4,854	13,967		
	Comptroller's Office — Office Expenses	8,917	9,713		
	Comptroller's Office — Travelling Expenses	621	187		
Presidency and District Offices.	Experimental and Temporary Establishment	27,813	30,328		
	Office Expenses	8,06,625	8,34,266		
	Travelling Expenses	3,27,720	3,50,412		
	Construction and repair of Post Offices	24,846	22,675		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment, Temporary	8,605	4,758		
	Ferry ditto ditto	12	346		
	Contingent Road Charges	48,816	54,393		
	Payments to P. and O. Company	9,547	2,925		
	Boat Contingencies	263	3,080		
	Special Train Hire	78,615	78,200		
	Payments to State Railways	7,35,816	8,58,599		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	1,69,703	1,56,206		
Stationery and Printing.	Printing Miscellaneous	64,240	5,10,816		
Post Office, Miscellaneous.	Aligrah Workshop Charges	...	670		
	Other Miscellaneous Charges	36,912	37,898		
	Loss by Exchange on Overland Continental Money Orders	33,108	...		
				24,09,142	29,91,038
Conveyance of Mails.	Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service) — Mail Cart Establishment and Charges	4,56,292	3,61,268		
	Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service) — *Deduct*—Mail Cart and Passenger Service	2,17,465	1,71,172		
				2,38,827	1,90,096
	Bounty Money	...	...	8,771	9,927
Discount on sale of ordinary stamps		...	...	1,26,463	1,29,644
	Total	..	...	1,07,60,682	1,14,90,195
II.—Non-Postal Branches.					
Conveyance of Mails.	Bullock Train Establishment and Charges	...	...	1,52,511	1,35,516
	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	...	...	2,17,465	1,71,172
	Subsidy to B. I. and other S. N. Companies	...	...	6 46,284	6,19,109
	Total	...	...	10,16,266	9,25,797
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.					
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Dâks in Bengal		...	...	11,43,285	11,26,063
Stores from England		...	...	3,37,990	4,23,540
Payments under Postal Arrangements with Lords of the Treasury		...	...	4,49,750	4,75,000
Other payments		...	...	...	1,570
Exchange on charges in England		...	...	2,57,390	4,18,990
	Total	...	...	21,88,415	25,48,183
GRAND TOTAL				1,39,65,357	1,49,64,174

Appendix

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and Net Revenue, &c.

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total Receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realized in cash.	POSTAL FACILITIES AT THE END OF EACH
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, etc.									Post Offices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		₹	₹	₹		No.
1853-54 . . .	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,18,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated) .	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	10,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
1855-56 . . .	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,624	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57 . . .	8,70,610	18,02,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779
1857-58 . . .	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,40,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810
1858-59 . . .	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,052	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	...	835
1859-60 . . .	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,93,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
1860-61 . . .	15,99,249	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	899
1861-62 . . .	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	943
1862-63 . . .	18,93,080	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011
1863-64 . . .	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65 . . .	22,80,090	40,20,-22	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66 . . .	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months) .	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68 . . .	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205
1868-69 . . .	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,701	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589
1869-70 . . .	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,18,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629
1870-71 . . .	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	78,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72 . . .	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884
1872-73 . . .	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006
1873-74 . . .	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,06,889	31·23	3,179
1874-75 . . .	33,77,608	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,409
1875-76 . . .	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,23,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30·97	3,631
1876-77 . . .	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852
1877-78 . . .	41,22,910	12,96,136	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	29·33	4,102
1878-79 . . .	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26·62	4,392
1879-80 . . .	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,89,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24·86	4,410
1880-81 . . .	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,92,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	23·74	4,521
1881-82 . . .	43,91,285	13,88,929	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,259	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35·17	4,819
1882-83 . . .	44,50,471	14,90,802	33,77,402	53,297	93,71,972	91,06,935	76,16,133	85,49,226	5,57,709	9,33,003	36·24	5,310
1883-84 . . .	47,92,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,835	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	35·64	5,879
1884-85 . . .	50,24,334	16,17,614	35,87,102	43,620	1,02,72,670	99,89,669	83,72,055	90,72,350	9,17,319	7,00,205	35·07	6,488
1885-86 . . .	64,08,218	17,19,768	26,88,929	96,317	1,09,13,232	1,06,05,220	88,85,452	94,26,282	11,78,938	5,40,830	24·86	6,849
1886-87 . . .	66,96,849	17,49,152	28,12,035	86,791	1,13,44,827	1,10,82,590	93,33,438	97,26,901	13,55,689	3,93,463	24·98	7,097
1887-88 . . .	70,85,553	18,11,058	29,68,076	82,914	1,19,47,601	1,16,65,355	98,54,297	99,58,084	17,07,271	1,03,787	25·02	7,363
1888-89 . . .	73,88,092	18,98,749	31,66,829	1,33,102	1,25,86,772	1,23,05,004	1,04,06,255	99,39,673	23,65,331	Surplus. 4,66,582	25·43	7,533
1889-90 . . .	75,39,968	19,51,452	32,31,025	78,977	1,28,01,422	1,25,01,060	1,05,49,608	1,04,42,947	20,58,113	1,06,661	25·39	8,103
1890-91 . . .	80.08,707	20,35,436	35.34,333	75,790	1,36.54,266	1,34,95,888	1,14,60,452	1,06,34,219	28,61,669	8,26,233	26·02	8,394
1891-92 . . .	81,95,386	21,33.510	36,60.171	86,618	1,40,75,685	1,39,98,199	1,18,64,689	1,13,60.551	26,37,648	5,04,138	26 16	8,617

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

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rate as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, etc.,) from that year to 1872-73, and afterwards at a low privileged letter rate of one anna for [illegible] (about 4 oz).

[illegible]—The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence detailed in the [illegible] columns 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1891-92.

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the non-Postal Branches.]

RECEPTACLES END YEAR.		POSTAL LINES.					TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY.						ARTICLES FINALLY UNDELIVERED AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEAD LETTER OFFICES.		Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	EUROPEAN LETTERS		Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., *i.e.*, of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
Letter boxes.	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mail-cart, horses, camels, etc	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer services, sea and river.	Total mileage.	Letters.*	Newspapers.	Parcels	Packets.	Money orders.	Total	Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.		Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.	£
							Three digits omitted in these columns.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	296	93	...	19,473						
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	...	29,618						
...	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	173	...	33,286						
...	...	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	...	38,302						
...	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,458	5,272	533	177	...	43,441						
...	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	46,743	6,326	625	243	...	52,938						
...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	268	...	48,733						
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,98	4,652	563	292	...	48,190						
...	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,347	4,229	561	321	...	47,459						
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	...	49,702						
...	...	2,473	5,166	33,763	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	...	52,162						
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	...	56,968						
...	...	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	...	60,913						
...	...	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,067	4,825	562	405	...	59,849						
...	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	...	69,154						
...	...	4,235	5,480	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987						
1,422	...	4,433	5,383	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,967	6,165	764	736	...	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	73,110
1,608	...	4,903	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	...	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	69,150
1,885	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	...	89,561	..	...	430	...	...	68,110
3,399	...	5,368	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072
3,554	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	93,531	8,762	605	1,336	...	109,235	1,035,440	·94	542	...	...	54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,363	9,365	782	1,003	...	116,119	922,001	·79	610	...	...	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	...	119,470	781,487	·66	633	...	...	53,125
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,480	900	1,619	...	122,541	691,261	·56	644	2,078,592	2,543,795	66,685
5,874	2,242	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,099	990	1,827	...	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,749
7,387	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,278	993	2,023	...	131,893	635,901	·48	...	2,862,213	2,873,819	71,061
8,436	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,824	14,308	58,240	128,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	142,977	658,088	.46	...	3,021,980	2,035,4 3	88,160
8,720	2,833	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538	11,043	1,080	2,105	...	158,666	673,109	·43	...	2,797,421	3,138,4'3	71,051
9,190	3,241	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,093	12,627	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,904	621,451	·36	...	3,243,047	3,170,123	70,000
9,836	3,670	9,501	3,686	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,553	14,076	1,312	3,113	2,586	186,634	578,676	·31	...	3,272,930	3,176,926	70,000
9,889	3,492	10,631	3,580	34,805†	14,520	63,536	179,480	15,846	1,296	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,967	·29	...	3,336,127	3,261,652	70,000
9,731	4,039	11,332	4,049	34,462	10,725	60,888	193,513	17,507	1,338	4,425	3,550	220,333	630,399	·29	...	3,531,071	3,429,865	70,000
9,956	4,253	11,863	4,227	35,281	11,117	62,487	211,983	20,342	1,476	5,119	4,163	243,083	672,076	·28	...	3,668,270	3,310,681	68,000
9,886	4,455	12,710	3,933	35,729	11,683	64,055	225,811	21,007	1,580	5,752	4,821	259,571	708,817	·27	...	3,752,148	3,633,664	68,000
9,704	4,725	14,043	3,963	36,471	12,483	66,960	238,692	21,833	1,621	6,740	5,512	274,398	707,362	·26	...	4,411,729	4,427,507	68,000
10,067	3,297	15,078	3,976	36,539	12,483	68,023	254,491	22,696	1,798	8,102	6,137	293,224	718,170	·24	...	4,416,392	4,569,876	50,000
11,869	3,660	15,720	3,980	39,189	12,224	71,113	271,359	23,287	1,892	8,701	6,759	311,988	776,602	·24	...	4,653,919	4,612,823	40,000
11,869	3,707	16,514	4,126	41,476	12,277	74,393	280,741	24,935	1,902	10,375	7,326	325,279	759,703	·23	...	4,711,279	4,837,983	45,000
12,842	3,757	17,196	4,192	44,019	12,321	77,728	300,620	25 910	2,109	10.711	7,783	347,133	775,377	·22	...	4,890,564	5,186,698	50,000

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

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

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

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

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

† [illegible] post cards from 1879-80.

‡ The [illegible] of land under this head have in 1884-85 been included in column 1.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 21st, 1893.

The present week has been marked by the passage across Northern India of very unsettled weather. On Sunday a well defined depression entered North-Western India from the westward. It intensified somewhat when over Rajputana, and advanced slowly eastward carrying rain with it right across Northern India. It was succeeded by a brisk barometric recovery over North-Western India and by the establishment of the normal high pressure area over that region. By the close of the week the weather was generally fine throughout Northern India. Light showers were experienced over the central parts of the country connected with the unsettled weather over Northern India, but over the Peninsula conditions were fairly quiet and settled. The weather was colder than usual over the greater part of the country, the depression of temperature in some provinces on some occasions being considerable.

The chart of the 15th showed pressure falling almost everywhere. Readings were highest over the Upper Assam Valley and relatively high over the central parts of the country, while they were low over the west coast, over the Bay, and over North-Western India. Over the last-named region three depressions were shown, one near Bareilly, one near Rawalpindi, and one over the western desert. The winds varried very considerably in direction. The force was fresh at some western stations. Light rain was reported from Gnatong, Montgomery, Murree, Quetta, Chaman, and Karachi, and the sky was overcast in North-Western India. By the 16th the depression, which on the previous day lay over the western desert, was advancing towards Eastern Rajputana, and the barometer was still falling except in Burma and the south of the Peninsula.

Gradients were moderate around the depression over Rajputana, but were slight elsewhere, though readings were a good deal higher in the Assam Valley than in any other part of the Indian region. The winds were cyclonic, and strong in places, over North-Western India, but were fairly normal in direction elsewhere. Rain was falling over the greater part of North-Western India and at Darjeeling and Sibsagar, while snow was falling at all the hill stations. The amounts reported were generally less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. On the 17th the barometer was rising almost everywhere. Readings were generally very uniform, but the disturbance noticed over Rajputana on the previous day had advanced eastward and lay as a large diffused and shallow depression over the North-West and Central Provinces and West Bengal. A second shallow depression was crossing the Indus Valley, while readings remained highest in Assam. Rain was reported from the north of the Punjab, from a large part of the North-West and Central Provinces and from West Bengal, while snow had fallen at the hill stations. At Murree, Rawalpindi, and Sialkot the amount received exceeded one inch. On the 18th pressure was rising, except in Bengal, Assam, and the south of the Peninsula. The rise had been brisk over North-Western India, and the high pressure area, which is characteristic of the distribution of pressure at this season, had appeared over that region. The area of depression lay apparently over Bengal. The winds exhibited the normal circulation. Rain had extended to Lower and Eastern Bengal, to Assam and to Upper Burma, and falls were again reported from the north of the Punjab and of the North-Western Provinces. Snow had fallen on the hills from Ranikhet to Murree. The chart of the 19th exhibited a very general increase of pressure and the distribution was fairly normal, readings being highest in North-Western India and lowest over the west of the Peninsula and the south of the Bay. The wind circulation was also fairly normal. Scattered showers of rain were reported from North-Eastern India, from the Central Provinces, from Malabar and from Ceylon, and snow from Murree. At Colombo the fall was heavyish. On the 20th pressure was still rising and the distribution was little changed. The winds were again normal and the only rainfall reported was a few light scattered showers. On the 21st pressure had commenced to fall over a large part of the Peninsula and in Lower Burma, but elsewhere the rise still held. Both the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds were fairly normal. Scattered light showers were again reported, but no general or heavy rain.

Temperature.—Owing to the unsettled weather the mean temperature was generally low. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	Mean Variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·6	−1·5	−2·1	−1·2	−1·5	−0·7	−1·9	−1·4
Bengal and Assam . .	−1·0	−0·8	+2·1	+1·7	+0·9	+0·2	−1·6	+0·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·9	+4·7	+2·9	−0·9	−2·5	−3·4	−3·7	−0·1
Punjab	+3·4	+3·0	+1·1	−2·4	−2·9	−2·5	−2·3	−0·4
Bombay	−1·3	−1·3	−1·6	−2·5	−3·3	−3·4	−2·1	−2·2
Central Provinces and Berar .	+1·1	−0·1	+0·3	−1·2	−1·5	−2·3	−2·9	−0·9
Central India and Guzerat .	−1·8	+2·1	−0·8	−2·0	−5·2	−5·0	−4·7	−2·5
Sind and Rajputana . .	+4·1	+5·5	−0·1	−2·3	−3·7	−2·3	−3·4	−0·3
Madras	−0·8	−0·2	−0·2	+0·2	+0·4	+1·2	+2·5	+0·4
Mean for whole India .	+0·5	+1·3	+0·2	−1·2	−2·1	−2·0	−2·2	−0·8

The provincial variations show that the mean temperature for the week in Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras, was about normal, while in Bombay, Central India, and Guzerat, there was a deficiency of about 2½ and in Burma of about 1½°. In the early part of the week the excess of temperature over North-

Western India was very considerable. On the 16th and 17th the mean temperature of the whole of India exceeded the average, but on all other days the weather was cooler than usual.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that the unsettled weather described above has been very prevalent throughout the Indian region. Of the fifty-one divisions into which India is divided, no less than thirty-two received more or less rain during the week under review, the only considerable tracks which received no rain being Burma, the Peninsula (except the Circars), and Guzerat and Katthiawar. In all other parts of India, rain was received, and in several divisions the average actual rainfall of the division exceeded half an inch. The heaviest rainfall was along the line of the hills, the average actual rainfall of the north-west of the Punjab being 0·84 inch, of the hill districts of the Punjab 0·79 inch, and of Assam (Bramahputra) 0·69 inch. In Burma and the Peninsula the anticipated rainfall of the week under review is very small, and in some cases absolutely *nil*. Of the divisions which received rain, twenty had more and ten less than the normal fall of the week. The greatest excess was 0·60″ in the East Coast (north) followed by 0·54″ in the north-west of the Punjab, by 0·47″ in Assam (Bhramaputra), and by 0·41″ in Assam (Surma).

The three concluding columns of the table show that the rainfall from the beginning of the year to the present date has exceeded the normal average in East Bengal, in Assam, in North Bengal, in Orissa, in all the North-Western Provinces and Punjab divisions, in Khandeish, in the central parts of the country, and in the Circars, and has been defective elsewhere. In some parts of the country, the excess ranges from twice to seven times the normal average rainfall for the same period.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Assam . . .	Sibsagar . .	Sudder . .	2·34
Punjab (Hills) .	Kangra . .	,, . .	2·43
,, (N.-W.) .	Rawalpindi . .	Murree . .	3·10
Central Provinces .	Bhandara . .	Tirora . .	1·80
East Coast (N.) .	Vizagapatam . .	Gajapatinagar .	4·30

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 21st January.			Rainfall data from 1st Jan. to 21st Jan. 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall. 1st Jan. to 21st Jan.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0·06	—100
	Central ditto	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	—100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·02	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·40	0·10	+0·30	0·40	0·33	+ 21
	Assam (Surma)	0·52	0·11	+0·41	0·52	0·47	+ 11
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·69	0·22	+0·47	0·99	0·56	+ 77
	Deltaic Bengal	0·03	0·06	—0·03	0·03	0·26	— 88
	Central ditto	0·07	0·08	—0·01	0·23	0·25	—8
	North ditto	0·02	0·15	—0·13	0·43	0·27	+59
	Orissa	0·35	0·04	+0·31	0·35	0·13	+169
	Chota Nagpur	0·07	0·12	—0·05	0·10	0·35	— 71
	Bihar (South)	0·03	0·15	—0·12	0·16	0·36	— 56
	Ditto (North)	0·07	0·15	—0·08	0·30	0·34	— 12
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·17	0·10	+0·07	0·94	0·35	+169
	Oudh (South)	0·18	0·13	+0·05	1·11	0·60	+ 84
	Ditto (North)	0·24	0·12	+0·12	1·04	0·32	+225
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·17	0·12	+0·05	1·10	0·41	+168
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·31	0·11	+0·20	0·88	0·28	+214
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·29	0·26	+0·03	1·41	0·64	+120
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·25	0·08	+0·17	0·96	0·33	+191
	Ditto (Central)	0·33	0·10	+0·23	1·07	0·39	+174
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·43	0·30	+0·13	2·46	0·86	+186
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·79	1·01	—0·22	3·11	2·01	+ 55
	Ditto (North-West)	0·84	0·30	+0·54	1·61	0·93	+ 73
	Ditto (West)	0·30	0·14	+0·16	0·33	0·29	+ 14
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·16	—100
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·09	0·19	— 53
	Coorg	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	Mysore	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·07	—100
	Konkan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·06	—100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·05	—100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0·04	—0·04	0·40	0·10	+300
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·11	0·07	+0·04	1·75	0·38	+361
	Central Provinces (West)	0·16	0·19	—0·03	2·48	0·29	+755
	Ditto (Central)	0·24	0·19	+0·05	2·00	0·36	+456
	Ditto (East)	0·37	0·10	+0·27	0·78	0·24	+225
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·02	—100
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind	0·09	0·06	+0·03	0·21	0·25	— 16
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·17	—0·15	0·61	0·31	+ 97
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·01	0·06	—0·05	0·16	0·14	+ 14
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·22	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·47	0·09	+0·38	0·49	0·15	+227
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0·60	0	+0·60	0·60	0·07	+757
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·09	—100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·05	—100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·25	—0·25	0	0·34	—100
	Ditto (South)	0	0·10	—0·10	0·10	0·41	— 76
	Madras (South)	0·14	0·11	+0·03	0·14	0·46	— 70

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

Simla, the 26th January, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Good rain in many parts of northern districts, Madura, and Tinnevelly, and light showers in most parts of presidency. Rainfall in Tinnevelly has done much good, but is insufficient in amount and not sufficiently general. Condition of standing crops almost unaltered, except in parts of Tinnevelly, where they have improved. Water supply in smaller irrigation works of Carnatic and southern districts almost exhausted. Harvest in Circars, Deccan, and on the West Coast proceeds favourably; in remaining districts it is poor. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Prices almost stationary; those of staple food-grains continue nearly double the normal rates in the southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Slight rain in parts of four districts. Standing crops damaged by locusts in parts of Shikarpur, and by blight, rats, or cloudy weather in parts of four other districts. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) diseased in parts of Poona. Crops, including poppy in Baroda, otherwise good. Harvesting of early crops continues in three and of late crops in five districts. Preparations for next season progressing in four districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Rain has fallen generally during the week, except in three districts. It has been of great benefit to the spring, poppy and other standing crops, but in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur *arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*) and peas in flower have somewhat suffered, and in Sarun, Champaran, and Palamau a little injury has been done by hail. The rain has facilitated the sowing of spring rice, and ploughing for autumn rice and jute. The winter rice harvest has been completed in all but five districts, and the estimates of autumn are generally satisfactory. The spring harvest is beginning and prospects vary from fair to good. Prices of rice continue almost stationary. Fodder and water supplies are sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Weather cold, with showers in most districts. Hail has fallen in parts of four districts causing some injury to crops in places. In Benares the opium crop is somewhat blighted owing to cloudy weather and east winds, elsewhere it is healthy. Prospects have much improved by the recent rains. Prices, though fairly steady, have fallen in four districts and risen in two others.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Good rain fell throughout the province. Sowings of spring crops nearly over; irrigation in progress in Lahore. Crops are flourishing and prospects good. The mustard crop is flowering, but is said to have been slightly damaged by hail in part of Hissar. Crops on low lands in parts of Amritsar and Sialkot have also suffered from rain. Condition of cattle is generally reported good, and fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Poppy crop is flourishing. Prices rising in one district, falling in another, stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Weather cloudy with light rain in a few districts, elsewhere clear and cold. Rust has attacked crops in parts of one district and hail has caused slight damage in parts of another; otherwise prospects continue very favourable. Fodder fairly plentiful.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th January.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping almost completed and threshing continues. Crop prospects unchanged. UPPER BURMA: Reaping of wet weather paddy almost completed, and ploughing, sowing and transplanting of dry weather crops progressing. The condition of standing crops everywhere is reported good, except in the unirrigated lands in the Pyinmana district. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has fallen slightly in Tavoy; elsewhere it is practically unchanged. In Upper Burma the price has risen slightly in one district and fallen slightly in four others. The price of rice has risen considerably in Tharrawaddy and fallen in Thayetmyo, it has also risen considerably in Mandalay and slightly in Katha and Minbu. Number on relief works, 675.

Assam.—*For week ending 31st January.*—Weather cold and wet. Ploughing for early rice commenced. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st February.*—MYSORE: Slight rain in parts of two districts. Crops withering in parts of three districts for want of water. Prospects generally fair. No change in prices.

COORG: Threshing of the rice crop commenced. Picking of coffee nearly completed. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st February.*—BERAR: Average rainfall fair. Weather fair and cool. Reaping of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*), and picking of cotton continue. Spring crops good. Linseed and gram in pod. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Sowing of hot weather crops finished and weeding commenced in some places. Standing *rabi* crops in good condition. Prices: wheat 9¼, coarse rice 9½, white *juar* 13¾, yellow *juar* 19, and *tur* 11 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Slight falls of rain in parts, more rain needed in Bundelkhand. Condition of crops generally good except in parts of Bhopal, where they have been slightly damaged by hail. Opium in good condition except in Goona. Prices of food-grains continue steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Rainfall fair in some parts and moderate in others. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops, and harvest prospects generally good. Serious damage reported in several villages of Ulwar by hail. Agricultural stock good and pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in nine States, falling in three, rising in two, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Weather cold and cloudy and snowfall in district. Rainfall has done much good to the crops, but the snowfall has done some damage in the hills. Prices almost stationary.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLI OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	WEEK ENDING 23RD JANUARY 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 23rd January 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 21st January 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,19,661	563	1,634	9,55,938	585	4,00,98,354	3,92,50,738	...	8,47,616
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,59,572	192	831	1,33,241	160	49,20,497	43,86,113	...	5,34,384
Indian Midland	127	752	98,844	131	752	1,06,019	141	38,06,367	39,26,322	1,19,955	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,63,635	277	1,695	5,09,000	300	1,72,06,947	1,73,94,253	1,87,306	...
South Indian	150	948	1,17,467	124	1,043	1,36,657	131	58,65,642	62,96,913	4,31,271	...
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	86	1,044	83,890	80	1,107	95,575	86	38,37,718	35,92,082	...	2,45,636
Bengal and North Western (*c*)	130	739	85,610	116	756	1,15,750	153	38,57,338	41,41,506	2,84,168	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	13,125	66	215	16,895	72	4,18,832	5,28,995	1,10,163	..
TOTAL	250	7,819	19,41,804	248	8,033	20,69,075	258	8,00,11,695	7,95,16,922	...	4,94,773
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*d*)	264	2,424	5,16,277	213	2,511	5,19,297	207	2,68,93,787	1,99,73,817	...	69,19,970
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,67,707	242	692	1,83,163	265	69,38,051	66,39,974	...	2,98,077
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,76,946	228	777	2,35,490	303	97,03,173	98,79,438	1,76,265	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	14,443	116	125	15,070	121	6,13,999	6,20,911	6,912	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*f*)	203	609	1,76,583	290	715	1,56,292	219	44,59,244	51,65,321	7,06,077	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	804	32	28	875	31	53,714	56,010	2,296	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	424	53	8	439	55	14,501	14,816	315	...
TOTAL	251	4,663	10,53,274	226	4,856	11,10,626	229	4,86,76,469	4,23,50,287	...	63,26,182
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	7,81,754	524	1,490	8,56,095	575	3,44,36,685	3,04,75,164	...	39,61,521
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,59,183	562	461	2,96,000	642	1,11,80,177	1,12,07,570	27,393	...
Madras	216	840	1,73,533	207	840	1,90,553	227	76,02,890	77,59,340	1,56,450	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	12,14,470	435	2,791	13,42,648	481	5,32,19,752	4,94,42,074	...	37,77,678
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,275	42,09,548	276	15,680	45,22,349	288	18,19,07,916	17,13,09,283	...	1,05,98,633
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	16,238	100	161	18,170	113	8,74,534	8,85,566	11,032	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	5,600	255	22	5,095	232	2,29,277	2,25,282	...	3,995
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	4,376	65	67	5,595	84	3,17,327	3,56,389	39,062	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,385	120	78	7,903	101	4,10,843	4,04,619	...	6,224
TOTAL	135	329	35,599	108	328	36,763	112	18,31,981	18,71,856	39,875	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	54,393	154	354	56,817	160	22,30,729	21,65,153	...	74,576
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,021	78	13	910	70	50,137	49,641	...	496
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	22,070	71	331	32,558	98	11,00,029	11,89,692	89,663	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	4,784	51	93	6,130	66	1,68,196	2,07,284	39,088	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,265	44	29	1,665	57	(*h*) 62,676	72,923	10,247	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,660	51	72	4,230	59	1,60,817	1,93,053	32,236	...
TOTAL	107	872	87,193	100	892	1,02,310	115	37,81,584	38,77,746	96,162	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhatinda	118	108	14,446	134	108	9,574	89	5,30,030	3,94,804	...	1,35,226
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	25,186	75	334	40,213	120	11,36,393	12,89,594	1,53,201	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	20,086	90	291	17,600	60	5,92,731	7,25,090	1,32,359	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,877	52	94	5,690	61	2,53,497	2,53,156	...	341
TOTAL	76	719	56,149	78	719	63,503	88	19,82,621	22,67,840	2,85,219	..
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,303	44,02,935	254	17,727	47,34,499	267	19,00,34,132	17,97,21,529	...	1,03,12,603

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*f*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 23rd January 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd February 1893.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 28th, 1893.

The week under review has been one of very unsettled weather throughout India Northern and Central. Storms of rather exceptional severity have entered India from Baluchistan and crossing Northern India have given rain to the plains and snow to the Hills. Over the Peninsula the weather has been quiet and fine except on the first two days of the week when moderate to heavy showers due to local disturbance of the weather were experienced over the eastern and southern districts. Temperature has been low except in Madras, and in North-West India snow fell to exceptionally low levels.

On the 22nd pressure was falling rapidly in Baluchistan, briskly over a considerable part of North-West India, and slowly over North-East India and the south of the Peninsula. A large cyclonic storm was entering India from the westward and pressure was highest over the central parts of the country. The winds were cyclonic in the north-west and fairly normal in direction elsewhere. Rain was falling in Lower Bengal, over a large part of the east and south of the Peninsula and at some central stations. At Cochin and False Point the amount received exceeded two inches and at Cuttack and Khammamett exceeded one inch. By the morning of the 23rd the cyclonic storm had appeared over Sind and the barometer was falling in all parts of the Indian region except North-East India and the south of the Peninsula. The greatest abnormal depres-

sion of the barometer was at Jacobabad, where the reading was 0·242″ below the average. The winds were generally little changed. They were cyclonic in the north-west and fairly normal elsewhere. Rain was falling over the Punjab, North-East India, and at several places in the east of the Peninsula, and snow was reported from the North-West Himalayas and Baluchistan. On the morning of the 24th the cyclonic storm, which had been shown over Sind on the previous day, lay over Rajputana, while a new and equally deep depression had appeared near Rawalpindi. Pressure was at the same time rising, and much above the normal over North-East India, so that gradients were very steep over Northern India and the wind strong to a gale. Over the Peninsula the barometer was inclined to rise and the wind was easterly or variable. Rain was falling over the Punjab, Rajputana, and the west of the North-Western Provinces and snow at the Hill stations. The amounts exceeded an inch at several stations. On the 25th pressure was falling briskly over Bengal and slowly over the east of the Peninsula and Burma, while it had risen elsewhere. A low pressure area, which was probably the residual depression of the two disturbances noticed on the previous day, covered the east of the North-West and Central Provinces, and west of Bengal. Pressure remained highest in Assam, but slight high pressure areas were beginning to appear in the north-west. Readings generally were very uniform. The wind directions varied considerably. Rain was reported from the north of the Punjab, from the whole of the North-Western Provinces, from North Bengal, and from a few central stations. Snow had fallen on the Hills. By the morning of the 26th the low pressure area had moved eastward to Bengal and the head of the Bay. The barometer had fallen over Bengal, Burma, and the Peninsula while it had risen in the north-west and centre of India. A large high pressure area had formed over North-West India and the general distribution was assuming a more normal form. The winds were cyclonic in Bengal, but were fairly normal elsewhere. Rain was reported from a few places in the Gangetic plain and from most stations in Bengal, while snow showers had occurred at some places in the Hills. On the 27th an exceptionally rapid fall of the barometer was reported from Baluchistan and a slight fall from several places in the north of the Bombay Presidency, but elsewhere pressure was still increasing. Pressure was highest in the centre and North-West of India, low over North Bengal, the Bay, the west of the Peninsula, and Sind. A deep depression was evidently approaching India from the westward. Strongish south-south-west winds were reported from Baluchistan, but elsewhere the wind directions were about normal. Snow and rain were falling in Baluchistan and rain at Multan, at the Assam stations and at Colombo. The chart of the 28th showed that the depression, which had been advancing over Baluchistan on the 27th, had reached the centre of the Punjab. The lowest pressure was reported from Lahore at which station the barometer read 0·264″ below the normal. The barometer was rising except in the north-west. The winds were cyclonic over North-West India and about normal elsewhere. On the Hills and at some places on the plains the force was strong to a gale. Rain was falling over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and the west of the North-Western Provinces, and snow was falling on the Hills. The amounts were moderate.

Temperature.—Owing to the unsettled weather—the rain and cloud over the plains and the snow on the Hills—the mean temperature has been low almost universally. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

Province.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	Mean Variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·8	+0·2	—1·3	—2·2	+0·1	+1·1	—0·9	—0·7
Bengal and Assam	—1·1	—6·2	—3·8	—2·5	—2·6	—6·2	—9·8	—4·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—3·6	—2·2	—2·4	—3·0	—6·4	—8·0	—6·0	—4·5
Punjab	—1·2	—3·0	—4·5	—6·8	—7·1	—7·5	—9·2	—5·6
Bombay	—3·2	—3·2	—1·7	—1·3	0	—1·3	+0·6	—1·4
Central Provinces and Berar	—6·8	—7·4	—3·1	+0·7	—2·9	—6·6	—4·7	—4·4
Central India and Guzerat	—6·3	—4·4	—0·8	+2·8	—5·1	—4·5	+0·9	—2·5
Sind and Rajputana	—2·7	+2·1	+2·2	—4·6	—3·9	—2·9	—0·9	—1·5
Madras	+1·8	+0·3	+0·4	+0·3	—0·4	+0·5	+0·1	+0·4
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	—2·8	—2·6	—1·7	—1·8	—3·1	—3·9	—3·3	—2·8

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India has been below the normal, the deficiency being nearly 3°·0 on the 22nd and 23rd and over 3°·0 on the 26th, 27th, and 28th. The provincial variations show that Madras was the only province where the mean temperature of the week exceeded the normal. In all the other provinces there was a deficiency which ranged from 0°·7 in Burma to 5°·6 in the Punjab. The coldest day for the whole of India was the 27th, but the coldest day in Bengal and the Punjab was the 28th, when the mean temperature was nearly 10° lower than usual and the maxima in some places were nearly 20° below the average.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that rain has been received during the week in no less than thirty-seven out of the fifty-one divisions into which India is divided. Also the rainfall has been generally heavy, the average actual rainfall of the Hill districts of the Punjab being 2·16 inches, of the north-west of the Punjab, 1·78 inch, of Orissa 1·23 inch, and of Rajputana (west) 1·01 inch. In nearly all cases where rain fell it was heavier than usual, the excess being over one inch in the Hill and north-west divisions of the Punjab and in Orissa, and nearly one inch in Rajputana (west). The portions of the Indian region which received no rain during the week included the following divisions: All the Burma divisions, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, and Hyderabad (south).

The three concluding columns, which show the total actual and normal rainfall for the period January 1st to date, exhibit a very general excess of rain over Northern and Central India, a deficiency over the west of the Peninsula and Burma, and irregular variations from the normal over the east of the Peninsula. The greatest relative excess is over the central parts of the country and the eastern half of the head of the Peninsula.

The following are the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Orissa	Cuttack	False Point	2·41
Oudh (South)	Partabgarh	Patti	1·90
North-Western Provinces	Dehra Dun	Kulsi	2·26
Punjab	Gurdaspur	Shakargarh	3·91
Do.	Kangra	Sudder	3·93
Do.	Rawalpindi	Murree	6·30
Do.	Shahpur	Miani	3·08
Malabar	Calicut	Cochin	2·73
Central Provinces	Seoni	Sudder	1·64
Rajputana	Ajmere	Pesangan	8 20

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 28th January.			Rainfall data from 1st Jan. to 28th Jan. 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 1st Jan. to 28th Jan.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0·06	−100
	Central ditto	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·03	−100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·04	0·04	0	0·05	−100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·09	0·19	−0·10	0·50	0·52	− 4
	Assam (Surma)	0·71	0·25	+0·46	1·23	0·71	+ 73
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0 43	0·32	+0·11	1·42	0·88	+ 61
	Deltaic Bengal	0·30	0·17	+0·19	0·39	0·43	− 9
	Central ditto	0·46	0·14	+0·32	0·72	0 39	+ 85
	North ditto	0·38	0·18	+0·20	0·91	0 47	+ 94
	Orissa	1·23	0·16	+1·07	1·58	0·29	+445
	Chota Nagpur	0·65	0·23	+0·42	0·75	0·58	+ 29
	Bihar (South)	0·32	0·20	+0·12	0·49	0·55	− 11
	Ditto (North)	0·56	0·22	+0·34	0·86	0·56	+ 54
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·27	0·17	+0·10	1·21	0·52	+133
	Oudh (South)	0·41	0·29	+0·12	1·52	0·09	+120
	Ditto (North)	0·40	0·41	−0·01	1·45	0·73	+ 99
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·21	0·17	+0·04	1·17	0·53	+121
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·37	0·20	+0·17	1·21	0·50	+142
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·63	0·39	+0·24	2·00	1·01	+ 98
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·66	0·17	+0·49	1·62	0·50	+224
	Ditto (Central)	0·53	0·23	+0·30	1·33	0·61	+118
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·99	0·41	+0·58	3·45	1·27	+172
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	2·16	0·94	+1·22	5·27	2·95	+ 79
	Ditto (North-West)	1·78	0·53	+1·25	3·40	1·46	+133
	Ditto (West)	0 72	0·17	+0·55	1·05	0·46	+128
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·44	0·01	+0 43	0·44	0·22	+100
	Madras (South Central)	0·15	0·03	+0·12	0·24	0·21	+ 15
	Coorg	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·04	−100
	Mysore	0	0	0	0	0·07	−100
	Konkan	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0 09	−100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	0	0·06	−100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0·01	−0·01	0·40	0·11	+264
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·14	0·04	+0·10	1·89	0·41	+361
	Central Provinces (West)	0·23	0·17	+0·06	2·70	0·45	+500
	Ditto (Central)	0·18	0·14	+0 04	2·26	0·51	+343
	Ditto (East)	0·45	0·16	+0·29	1·23	0·40	+208
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·07	−100
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind	0·24	0·08	+0·16	0·44	0·33	+ 33
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·05	0·07	−0·02	0·66	0·38	+ 74
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·29	0·07	+0·22	0·45	0·21	+114
	Rajputana (West)	1·01	0 07	+0 94	1·01	0·29	+248
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·25	0·03	+0·22	0·74	0·18	+311
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0	0	0·60	0·07	+757
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0 03	−0·03	0	0·12	−100
	Madras (Central)	0·12	0	+0·12	0·12	0·05	+140
	East Coast (Central)	0·33	0·04	+0·29	0 33	0·37	− 11
	Ditto (South)	0·03	0·08	−0·05	0·13	0·48	− 73
	Madras (South)	0·56	0·15	+0·41	0·70	0·60	+ 17

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

Simla, the 2nd February, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 4th February.*—No rain except showers at one station in Madura. Rainfall of previous week benefited crops in Madura and Tinnevelly, but otherwise condition of standing crops shows no improvement. Favourable harvest in northern half of presidency continues and in southern small outturn being secured in most districts, but in parts of Madura and Tinnevelly there is much loss of crop and considerable areas remain unsown. Pasture or fodder generally available, but supply growing scanty in parts of some districts. Prices almost stationary, though slightly easier in the Circars and Deccan. In Madura and Tinnevelly cheapest food-grain about 15 seers per rupee which is double the normal rate.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Standing crops, especially wheat, damaged by blight, insects, or rats in parts of seven districts. *Jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) diseased in parts of Poona, crops otherwise good. Harvesting of early crops continues in three and of late crops in seven districts. Preparations for next season progressing in four districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 4th February.*—There was little or no rain during the week. The winter rice is all harvested except in the low lying tracts in parts of three districts. Prospects of the spring and poppy crops continue to be generally favourable. Mustard and other early spring crops are being gathered, and the extraction of opium has begun. Spring rice is still being sown and cultivation for the autumn rice and jute is in progress. Sugarcane is still being pressed and a fair outturn is reported from some districts. Prices of rice are steady. Fodder and water supplies are generally sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Weather very cold and cloudy. Heavy rain in western districts and light showers generally. Sunshine is now needed for the spring crops, which are generally in good condition. Some damage by blight is reported from one district and by frost from two others, otherwise prospects are favourable. Poppy crops are healthy and thriving. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Rain has fallen in all but five districts. Sowing of spring crops over, that of extra spring crops commenced in parts of Lahore. Standing crops have been much improved by the recent rain and are flourishing. Prospects said to be excellent. Crops on low lands in the Sialkot district have been slightly damaged by excessive rains. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except part of Dera Ismail Khan. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices rising in one district, falling in another, stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 8th February.*—Weather clear and cool in all but two districts where cloudy weather prevails. Threshing of rice approaching completion in places. Slight damage has been caused to crops by rain and hail in Bilaspur. Linseed also has been slightly damaged by the cloudy weather; otherwise the spring crops are doing well. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices unchanged.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th February.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping completed everywhere except in Mergui. Threshing continues. Cultivation of dry-weather crops in Thayetmyo progressing. UPPER BURMA: Reaping of wet-weather paddy almost completed. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of dry-weather crops progressing. Condition of dry-weather crops good. Sessamum and *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Shwebo and *jowar* and beans in Lower Chindwin nearly all reaped. Island crops in Minbu and Magwe in good condition. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has remained almost unchanged, but in Upper Burma there has been a considerable rise in two districts and a large fall in another; elsewhere the variations are unimportant. In Lower Burma the price of rice has risen in three districts, while in Upper Burma there has been a very large fall in one district and small decreases in three others. Numbers on relief works in Meiktila, 343.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th February.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for early rice continues. Sugarcane being pressed. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th February.*—MYSORE:—Standing crops good, except in parts of two districts where want of water is felt. Paddy sown generally throughout the State; prospects fair. Prices risen slightly in one district.

COORG:—Rice and *ragi* (*Elensine coracana*) crops being threshed. Coffee picking nearly completed. Fodder for cattle becoming scanty, but water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 8th February.*—BERAR:—Weather fair and cold. Picking of cotton and reaping of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*), and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) nearly completed. Standing spring crops good, except wheat, which is injured from rust in parts of three districts. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD:—Weeding of hot weather crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Some rain in parts, except in Bundelkhand, where it is needed. Condition of standing crops and pasturage generally good. Agricultural stock also in good condition, except in parts of Goona. Prices of food-grains generally stationary.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Rainfall fair in places. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in eleven States, rising in one, falling in three, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Weather cloudy and cold. Prospects of crops good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1892.			WEEK ENDING 28TH JANUARY 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 30th January 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 28th January 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,79,199	599	1,634	9,83,152	602	4,10,77,553	4,02,38,775	...	8,38,778
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,48,322	178	831	1,30,794	157	50,68,819	45,10,642	...	5,52,177
Indian Midland	127	752	98,957	132	752	1,17,172	156	39,05,324	40,50,504	1,45,180	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,59,332	275	1,699	5,39,000	317	1,76,66,279	1,79,17,670	2,51,391	...
South Indian	150	948	1,24,017	131	1,043	1,52,847	147	59,89,659	64,49,760	4,60,101	...
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	86	1,044	72,322	69	1,107	97,090	88	39,10,040	36,95,837	...	2,14,203
Bengal and North Western (*c*)	130	739	99,098	134	759	1,04,850	139	39,56,436	42,50,422	2,93,986	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	17,073	86	215	15,684	73	4,35,905	5,44,247	1,08,342	...
TOTAL	250	7,819	19,98,320	256	8,037	21,40,589	266	8,20,10,015	8,16,63,857	...	3,46,158
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*d*)	264	2,424	5,61,791	232	2,511	4,26,957	170	2,74,55,578	2,04,04,729	...	70,50,849
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,88,881	273	692	1,77,041	257	71,26,932	68,12,789	...	3,14,143
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,21,911	286	777	2,13,300	275	99,25,084	1,00,96,190	1,71,106	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	14,116	113	125	14,570	117	6,28,115	6,35,392	7,277	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*f*)	203	609	1,77,705	292	715	1,92,623	269	46,36,949	53,57,944	7,20,995	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,119	40	28	1,189	42	54,833	57,200	2,367	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	400	57	8	433	54	14,901	15,249	288	...
TOTAL	251	4,663	11,65,983	250	4,856	10,26,713	211	4,98,42,452	4,33,79,493	...	64,62,959
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	8,75,247	587	1,490	8,79,577	590	3,53,11,932	3,13,84,953	...	39,26,979
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,57,307	558	461	2,73,000	592	1,14,37,484	1,14,85,725	48,241	...
Madras	216	840	1,77,585	211	840	1,96,195	234	77,80,475	79,56,158	1,75,683	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	13,10,139	469	2,791	13,48,772	483	5,45,29,891	5,08,26,836	...	37,03,055
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,275	44,74,442	293	15,684	45,16,074	288	18,63,82,358	17,58,70,186	...	1,05,12,172
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,895	110	161	20,074	125	8,92,420	9,07,930	15,501	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	5,349	243	22	5,287	240	2,34,626	2,30,683	...	3,943
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	4,747	71	67	4,026	60	3,22,074	3,61,095	39,021	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	10,598	136	78	8,433	108	4,21,441	4,13,052	...	8,389
TOTAL	135	329	38,589	117	328	37,820	115	18,70,570	19,12,760	42,190	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	55,776	158	354	58,821	166	22,95,505	22,23,974	...	71,531
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	978	75	13	1,020	78	51,115	50,793	...	322
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	25,358	82	331	34,513	104	11,25,387	12,23,293	97,906	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	4,879	52	93	6,830	73	1,73,075	2,14,344	41,269	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,317	45	29	1,487	51	(*h*) 63,993	74,778	10,785	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,094	57	72	4,620	64	1,64,911	1,98,005	33,094	...
TOTAL	107	872	92,402	106	892	1,07,291	120	38,73,986	39,85,187	1,11,201	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	14,446	134	108	9,574	89	5,44,476	4,04,378	...	1,40,098
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	25,333	76	334	43,321	130	11,61,726	13,33,529	1,71,803	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	33,719	116	291	15,109	52	6,26,450	7,40,313	1,13,863	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,738	50	94	6,557	70	2,58,235	2,59,713	1,478	...
TOTAL	76	719	63,790	89	719	164,987	90	20,46,411	23,33,555	2,87,144	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,303	46,83,669	271	17,731	47,35,746	267	19,47,17,801	18,45,06,066	...	1,02,11,735

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*f*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 30th January 1892.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT.
Under Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 4th, 1893.

The unsettled weather, storms and low pressures which characterised the meteorological conditions of last week were succeeded during the present week by high pressures, anticyclonic winds and generally fine and dry weather. Pressure throughout the week was steadily highest over North-Western and Central India, but in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley the barometer rose and fell by considerable amounts showing that conditions were not settled, and at the close of the week a very rapid fall of the barometer commenced in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley accompanied with a shift of wind and snow at Chaman and Quetta, indicating the advance from the westward of a fresh period of unsettled weather. Nearly all the rain which fell occurred along the line of the hills and was connected with the unsettled conditions resulting from the deep depression of the previous week or from local disturbances over the hills. The weather was colder than usual over nearly the whole country, the cold being very severe over Northern and North-Western India. Snow was reported from Rawalpindi on the 29th and the thermometer in the shade fell below freezing point at that station on two or three occasions.

The chart of the 29th January showed that the barometer was falling in Bengal and Burma and rising elsewhere, the increase being very rapid in the North-West. Readings were highest in the north-west of the Punjab and lowest over Lower Burma, gradients being generally slight. The winds were variable but showed a general outset from the high pressure area in the North-West. Rain was reported from the stations along the foot of the hills from Peshawar to Darbhanga, as well as at a few central stations. On the hills the melted snow gave over 1 inch of water, but on the plains the amounts were small. On the 30th pressure was decreasing slowly over the Peninsula and increasing elsewhere. The distribution was practically unaltered, readings decreasing from a high pressure area in the extreme north-west to a low pressure area in the south and south-east. The winds were anticyclonic and fairly normal. The force was fresh at several stations. The only rainfall was a shower at Sibsagar. On the 31st pressure was giving way over the Indus Valley and in the east of the Peninsula, but was rising elsewhere. Pressure was highest over Rajputana and Central India and lowest in the extreme south and south-east. Gradients were moderate over the head of the Peninsula, but elsewhere readings were very uniform. The winds were anticyclonic, blowing out from the high pressure area. There was no rain anywhere. The chart of February 1st showed pressure increasing all over the more central and southern parts of the country and decreasing elsewhere. The fall had been brisk in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley, but elsewhere the changes were small and the general distribution was little altered. Gradients remained steep over the head of the Peninsula. The winds had shifted to the southward at some north-western stations and in Baluchistan, but the ordinary anticyclonic circulation was maintained elsewhere. Snow was falling at Quetta and Chaman, but there was no rain within the Indian region. On the 2nd the barometer was falling in the south and centre and rising elsewhere, but the general distribution was still unaltered. The winds were very variable, but were fresh in force at some stations. Light rain had fallen at Karachi and Lahore and light snow at Quetta, Chaman, and Simla. The chart of the 3rd showed that pressure was falling except in the North-West, where there was a trifling rise. Readings were highest in the extreme north-west and lowest in the extreme south-east, while the winds were anticyclonic and fairly normal in direction. Slight snow had fallen at Cherat and Murree, but the weather generally was very fine. On the morning of the 4th pressure was giving way rapidly in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley, and was falling more or less in all parts of the country except Burma. The wind had shifted to south-south-east at Quetta and Chaman, but elsewhere the directions were little changed. Snow was falling in Baluchistan, and rain at Bikanir and Jacobabad.

Temperature.—The unsettled weather of last week which resulted in much snow on the hills and rain on the plains of Northern India was followed by very low temperatures over practically the whole country. The following table

shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

Province.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−5·3	−4·0	−2·4	−2·1	−1·4	−2·2	−3·1	−2·9
Bengal and Assam	−7·2	−2·0	−2·8	−3·2	−6·8	−6·4	−4·8	−4·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−3·7	−4·8	−6·3	−7·2	−7·1	−4·5	−5·0	−5·5
Punjab	−9·4	−7·1	−7·5	−7·1	−7·4	−6·7	−6·0	−7·3
Bombay	+1·3	−1·2	−2·2	−3·0	−2·4	−2·7	−3·0	−1·9
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·7	−1·7	−2·3	−5·2	−6·4	−4·7	−4·8	−3·5
Central India and Guzerat	+0·7	−4·9	−5·4	−8·5	−4·9	−2·7	−2·5	−4·0
Sind and Rajputana	−5·8	−6·1	−6·4	−4·3	−1·8	−2·9	−0·9	−4·0
Madras	−1·3	−1·8	−0·7	+0·4	+0·2	+0·6	+0·8	−0·3
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	−3·3	−3·7	−4·0	−4·5	−4·2	−3·6	−3·3	−3·8

The above shows that in all the provinces of India the mean temperature of the week was below the normal, the deficiency ranging from only 0°·3 in Madras to 7°·3 in the Punjab, while for the whole of India the mean deficiency was 3°·8. On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was abnormally low, the largest departure from the average being on January 31st and February 1st and 2nd, when it was between −4°·0 and −4°·5.

Rain.—Very little rain fell during the week. Only twelve out of the fifty-one rainfall divisions reporting any fall, while of these twelve divisions six had an average actual rainfall for the division of less than one-tenth of an inch. The heaviest rainfall was in the Punjab, the hill districts of that province having received an average actual fall of 1·14 inches, the north-western division of 0·61 inch and the submontane of 0·38 inch. In these three divisions the actual rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal, but in all other parts of the Indian region even where rain was received the amount was less than the normal. The three concluding columns of the table show that since the beginning of the year up to the present date there has been a considerable excess of rain over Northern and Central India and the Cicars, but a deficiency over Burma and a large part of the Peninsula.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:—

Division.	District	Station.	Amount.
North-Western Provinces	Dera-Dun	Kalsi	1·13 inches.
Punjab	Gurdaspur	Shakargarh	1·75 ,,
	Kangra	Sudder	1·70 ,,
	Rawalpindi	Murree	4·40 ,,
	Hazara	Mansehra	2·00 ,,

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 4th February.			Rainfall data from 1st January to 4th February 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, 1st Jan. to 4th Feb.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−100
	Lower Burma	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·21	−100
	Central ditto	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·09	−100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·06	−0·06	0·03	0·11	− 73
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·21	−0·21	0·50	0·73	− 32
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·30	−0·30	1·23	1·02	+ 21
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·10	0·24	−0·14	1·52	1·12	+ 36
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·19	−0·19	0·39	0·62	− 37
	Central ditto	0	0·13	−0·13	0·04	0·52	+ 23
	North ditto	0	0·22	−0·22	0·73	0·66	+ 11
	Orissa	0	0·19	−0·19	1·58	0·48	+229
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·10	−0·10	0·75	0·74	+ 2
	Bihar (South)	0·01	0·14	−0·13	0·49	0·69	− 29
	Ditto (North)	0	0·13	−0·13	0·86	0·69	+ 25
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·12	−0·12	1·21	0·64	+ 89
	Oudh (South)	0	0·08	−0·08	1·52	0·77	+ 97
	Ditto (North)	0·02	0·10	−0·14	1·46	0·89	+ 62
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·02	0·07	−0·05	1·19	0·60	+ 98
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·12	−0·12	1·21	0·62	+ 96
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·11	0·34	−0·23	2·15	1·40	+ 54
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·06	0·12	−0·06	1·68	0·62	+171
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·21	−0·21	1·27	0·77	+ 65
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·38	0·37	+0·01	3·83	1·64	+134
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	1·14	0·81	+0·33	0·41	3·75	+ 71
	Ditto (North-West)	0·61	0·44	+0·17	4·00	1·90	+111
	Ditto (West)	0·02	0·10	−0·14	1·07	0·62	+ 73
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·09	−0·09	0·44	0·31	+ 42
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·24	0·23	+ 4
	Coorg	0	0	0	0	0·04	−100
	Mysore	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·08	−100
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·09	−100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	0	0·06	−100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0	0	0·40	0·11	+264
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	−0·04	1·89	0·45	+320
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·08	−0·08	2·70	0·54	+400
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·13	−0·13	2·20	0·03	+259
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·17	−0·17	1·23	0·57	+116
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0·07	−100
	Kathiawar	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−100
	Sind	0·14	0·19	−0·05	0·58	0·52	+ 12
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·67	0·43	+ 56
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·45	0·25	+ 80
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	−0·02	1·01	0·31	+226
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·02	0·02	0	0·76	0·20	+280
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0	0	0·60	0·07	+757
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·20	−100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·12	0·06	+100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·33	0·41	− 20
	Ditto (South)	0	0·14	−0·14	0·13	0·62	− 79
	Madras (South)	0	0·11	−0·11	0·70	0·71	− 1

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

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
Simla, the 9th February 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Showers in parts of the Circars, no rain elsewhere. Crop prospects unaltered. Harvest of late crops in southern districts generally poor, but good elsewhere. In south, irrigation supplies bad and in parts wells are running short. Pasture and fodder also getting scarce in parts but stock generally in good condition. Prices almost unaltered.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind and Surat. Standing crops damaged by cloudy weather, blight, rats, or frost in parts of six districts; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops progressing generally. Preparations for next season continue in four districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good, and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th February.*—There was rain over almost the whole province during the week, the heaviest falls being in South-West Bengal. The winter rice harvest is now complete in all districts. Good reports of the spring crops continue to be received, but poppy has slightly suffered from rain. The rain has facilitated ploughing for autumn rice and jute, and sowing of spring rice and indigo. Oilseeds and potatoes are being gathered with good outturn. Sugarcane is being pressed. Prices of rice are steady. There is a sufficiency of fodder and water in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Weather continues cold and cloudy and showers have fallen in most districts. Clear weather is now required. Slight injury by rain and blight is reported from three districts and by frost from another; otherwise prospects are good. Supplies ample. Prices have slightly risen in a few districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Rain has fallen nearly in all districts. Sowings of extra spring crops commenced. Prospects of standing crops good; they have much improved by the recent rain and are flourishing. Crops on low lands in the Sialkot district are suffering from continued heavy rain. Cattle are in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices unsettled in one district, rising in the three others; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Cloudy weather prevails in several districts. Slight rain in two districts. Preparation of land for autumn sowings continues in two districts and harvesting of spring crops commenced in three others.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th February.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping completed and threshing continues. Cultivation of dry weather paddy in Thayetmyo progressing. UPPER BURMA: Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of dry-weather cultivation progressing and crops are reported to be in a flourishing condition. In Shwebo the cultivation of dry-weather paddy and peas is almost completed; in Lower Chindwin peas are being reaped, and in part of the Myingyan district *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and peas have been reaped. The outturn of the crop is estimated at eight annas. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has fallen slightly in two districts and risen slightly in another, while in Upper Burma the price has fallen in two districts and risen slightly in two others. The price of rice has fallen slightly in two districts of Lower Burma and in two districts of Upper Burma, while it has risen in three districts. Number on relief works:—Meiktila—312.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th February.*—Slight rain. Ploughing for early rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th February.*—MYSORE:—Crops and prospects generally good, though deficiency of water-supply is felt in parts of two districts. Prices risen in three districts.

COORG:—Threshing of rice and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) crops in progress. Picking of coffee completed except on a few European estates. Prices stationary. Fodder for cattle diminishing. Water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th February.*—BERAR:—Weather fair and cool. Picking of cotton and reaping of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) nearing completion. Standing spring crops good, except wheat which is affected by rust in parts of three districts. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD:—Weeding of hot-weather crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prices continue steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Slight fall of rain in parts; more rain needed in Bundelkhand. Crops slightly damaged in Neemuch; condition elsewhere good. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage sufficient and good except in parts of Bhopal. Prices of food grains continue steady but high.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Rainfall slight in places. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Slight damage in parts by frost. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in twelve States, rising in two, falling in one, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Weather cloudy and cold. Snowfall on hills. Prospects seasonable. Prices rising.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BALUCHISTAN FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

No. 34 I, dated Calcutta, the 10th February 1893.

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

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for the year 1891-92, forwarded with letter No. 3859, dated 15th November 1892, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of Minor Works in Baluchistan, of which **both Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, is two.**

2. The Capital outlay on the two works during and up to the end of 1891-92 was as follows:—

	Number of works.	During the year 1891-92.								Total direct and indirect to end of 1891-92.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Works and Navigation.										
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account Head 43) . . .	2	11,065	640	42	...	—1,520	10,227	...	10,227	15,50,836

The outlay on the Shebo Canal during 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 481, of which Rs. 336 was on works, Rs. 89 on establishment, and Rs. 6 on tools and plant, but there was a credit of Rs. 1,520 to Suspense Accounts on account of issue of stock to works which resulted in a reduction of Rs. 1,039 in the total Capital outlay. The outlay on the Khushdil Khan Reservoir amounted to Rs. 11,266, of which Rs. 551 represented the establishment and Rs. 36 the tools and plant charges. Of the works outlay of Rs. 10,679, Rs. 8,282 was in satisfaction of a decree of the Court for contract work executed on the Khushdil Khan bund, Rs. 2,172 for additional outlets to carry water to the villagers' lands, and Rs. 225 for petty alterations to buildings.

3. The following statement shows the actual financial results of the year under review :—

Works.	Total capital outlay to end of year including indirect charges.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital at end of year.
		Irrigation Revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor Works and Navigation.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shebo Canal . . .	6,54,131	13,848	23	13,871	16,352	...	16,352	—2,181	...
Khushdil Khan Reservoir .	8,96,705	2,543	...	2,543	15,451	...	15,451	—12,908	...
TOTAL .	15,50,836	16,391	23	16,414	31,803	...	31,803	— 15,389	...
Figures for 1890-91 . .	15,46,609	16,191	18	16,209	21,369	1,400	22,769	—6,560	...

Both systems worked at a loss, which may be attributed to the high cost of maintenance rendered necessary by the abnormal winter rains of 1890-91. The year under review was the first during which the Khushdil Khan Reservoir was in operation, and only one-third of the irrigable area was actually cultivated. The current year should show an improvement in this respect.

The Irrigation Revenue on both canals is collected in kind and the return derived was considerably affected by the poor character of the crops and by the ravages of locusts. On the Shebo Canal, the yield per acre during the year was—wheat 4·32 maunds and barley 8·25 maunds against the previous year's yield of 8·85 maunds and 12·12 maunds, respectively. The revenue realized per acre of wheat amounted to Rs. 3·17 and of barley to Rs. 4·65 against Rs. 4·53 and Rs. 5·46 realized during 1890-91.

On the Khushdil Khan Reservoir the yield per acre was only 0·96 maunds of wheat and 4·24 maunds of barely, and the revenue per acre was Re. 0·68 from wheat and Rs. 1·96 from barely.

The revenue realized per acre of cultivated land was Rs. 3·21 on the Shebo Canal and Rs. 1·02 on the Khushdil Khan Reservoir : the latter is a very low rate.

Water is supplied to the Forest Department from the Shebo Canal at the rate of Re. 1 for 4,600 cubic feet, but there is a difference of opinion as to how the water should be measured which has yet to be settled.

4. The area irrigated by the Shebo Canal during the year amounted to 3,402 acres. In addition 1,76 acres of plantations belonging to the Forest Department were watered by the canal. The Khushdil Khan Reservoir irrigated 2,565 acres including 66 acres of kharif crop, which were not irrigated directly from the reservoir. The irrigation consisted almost entirely of rabi crop. All irrigation is by flow.

5. The following table shows the details of the working expenses exhibited in the statement in para. 3 :—

	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Indirect charges.	Total working expenses.	*Area irrigated.	Rate per acre.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Shebo Canal . .	10,908	5,281	163	16,352	...	16,352	5,167	3·2
Khushdil Khan Reservoir . . .	10,919	4,175	357	15,451	...	15,451	2,565	6·0
TOTAL .	21,827	9,456	520	31,803	...	31,803	7,732	4·1
Figures for 1890-91 .	11,141	10,000	228	21,369	1,400	22,769	2,657	8·6

The establishment charges still form a large proportion of the total expenditure, which is due mainly to the charges on account of revenue establishment amounting to Rs. 2,772 and Rs. 1,664 for the two works respectively. It would appear that these charges are susceptible of reduction. The large expenditure on repairs on the Shebo Canal is said to be due to the velocity allowed when designing the canal, being too great for the nature of the soil through which the canal runs, and in consequence the banks were in many places cut away, and the bed was scoured out at the foot of nearly all the falls.

The outlay on the Khushdil Khan Reservoir was due to heavy repairs necessitated by the winter rains of 1890-91.

6. The rainfall at Quetta and Pishin, respectively, during 1891-92 was 6·09 and 4·86 inches as compared with 18·26 and 20·54 inches in the previous year. The rainfall at Shirinao during the year was 4·71 inches.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Also that the Review be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

F. J. HOME, *Col., R.E.*,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first ten months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY.

YEAR.	MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			BENGAL.			SINDH.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			BURMA.			YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	
1871-72	3,14	10,40	11,51	5,40	39,86	3,69	61,03	20,58	90,42	1,01	1,11	1,72	19,68	1,15,96	51,14	1,32	3,56	13,64	1871-72
1872-73	3,23	10,13	9,25	4,63	37,28	2,98	57,90	22,76	90,61	89	1,04	1,73	21,23	1,10,56	59,96	2,51	4,21	23,24	1872-73
1873-74	3,20	11,79	11,47	5,39	39,74	3,13	56,58	18,46	83,90	1,11	85	1,02	21,26	1,13,01	52,33	2,70	4,05	18,25	1873-74
1874-75	4,02	11,38	11,09	5,63	40,48	3,68	65,37	15,03	90,16	95	76	1,25	22,56	1,23,73	42,73	3,12	5,74	11,68	1874-75
1875-76	4,20	11,58	9,40	5,92	36,48	4,01	62,56	15,89	88,94	1,13	90	1,08	24,31	1,15,73	50,45	3,12	4,21	20,07	1875-76
1876-77	5,41	10,10	5,88	6,93	35,18	94	54,88	15,17	80,89	1,23	65	25	26,96	1,05,24	37,49	3,47	4,43	15,25	1876-77
1877-78	8,37	7,87	1,85	7,19	41,50	99	68,36	16,89	97,57	1,61	79	40	29,77	1,23,94	32,14	4,10	5,22	12,01	1877-78
1878-79	4,62	7,98	3,80	7,20	38,47	1,83	68,48	16,48	82,59	1,60	52	23	29,92	1,07,87	38,48	5,51	5,78	16,09	1878-79
1879-80	4,28	7,71	6,43	7,98	33,47	1,90	50,89	11,32	72,54	2,64	62	25	30,94	98,42	38,89	5,71	5,73	18,99	1879-80
1880-81	4,39	8,86	6,38	7,24	46,61	2,07	50,57	12,41	73,87	4,10	1,06	21	30,60	1,13,91	43,77	3,98	6,81	22,70	1880-81
1881-82	4,18	8,20	3,95	8,41	40,14	1,53	45,03	14,51	70,42	3,17	1,09	32	32,53	1,01,19	46,55	5,89	6,73	26,24	1881-82
1882-83	4,46	4	3,14	8,49	—1,01*	1,53	14	15,42	27,38	2,87	4	49	34,18	—72*	51,67	6,54	7	31,09	1882-83
1883-84	4,19	7	4,63	8,96	48	1,30	24	17,79	28,06	3,08	4	46	34,69	95	46,14	6,43	12	23,96	1883-84
1884-85	4,02	6	4,12	9,03	39	1,66	29	11,48	22,25	3,28	5	50	33,20	84	34,47	6,39	5	16,71	1884-85
1885-86	4,20	10	3,66	9,89	48	1,68	26	13,28	24,71	3,57	6	76	34,09	96	44,51	5,26	6	26,33	1885-86
1886-87	5,41	17	4,31	10,23	46	1,36	39	10,89	22,80	4,44	9	80	39,73	1,24	40,72	8,13	13	23,36	1886-87
1887-88	8,37	9	3,75	11,96	47	1,74	43	14,31	25,46	4,62	6	68	42,60	1,07	43,67	7,53	2	24,11	1887-88
1888-89	8,83	87	4,28	12,42	3,28	1,35	5,37	13,32	31,09	4,62	68	42	45,62	10,98	56,60	7,35	78	16,38	1888-89
1889-90	8,58	73	5,44	13,17	2,90	1,73	7,77	11,10	30,85	4,72	57	55	45,43	13,84	59,27	6,98	1,87	27,36	1889-90
1890-91	9,42	93	3,81	14,55	3,79	1,43	7,81	15,34	36,86	5,25	1,00	67	150,32	13,93	64,25	7,29	40	39,15	1890-91
1891-92	9,45	91	2,97	14,18	3,87	1,23	9,05	15,62	37,70	5,12	85	61	47,93	15,45	63,38	7,15	77	32,82	1891-92
1892-93	8,55	55	3,45	14,40	4,40	1,90	9,46	13,75	37,25	4,72	88	65	49,45	16,08	65,53	7,74	79	23,99	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 15th February 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	WEEK ENDING 6TH FEBRUARY 1892.			WEEK ENDING 4TH FEBRUARY 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 6th February 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 4th February 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,89,030	605	1,634	10,35,976	634	4,20,66,583	4,12,74,751	...	7,91,832
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,59,508	192	849	1,62,672	192	52,28,327	46,77,256	...	5,51,071
Indian Midland	127	752	1,12,473	150	752	1,09,758	146	40,17,797	41,63,637	1,45,840	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,672	5,25,734	314	1,699	5,19,000	305	1,81,92,013	1,84,15,417	2,23,404	...
South Indian	150	948	1,29,854	137	1,043	1,53,335	147	61,19,513	66,03,129	4,83,616	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	84,341	81	1,107	1,13,832	103	39,94,381	38,14,693	...	1,79,688
Bengal and North Western(*d*)	130	751	98,738	131	756	1,14,640	152	40,55,174	43,67,775	3,12,601	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	14,792	74	214	14,765	69	4,50,697	5,54,570	1,03,873	...
TOTAL	250	7,831	21,14,470	270	8,054	22,23,978	276	8,41,24,485	8,38,71,228	...	2,53,257
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*e*)	264	2,424	5,58,436	230	2,511	5,05,097	201	2,80,37,291	2,09,54,054	...	70,83,237
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,82,421	204	692	1,81,493	262	73,09,353	69,94,282	...	3,15,071
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,73,039	223	777	2,09,700	270	1,00,98,123	1,02,90,598	1,92,475	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	17,683	141	125	17,320	139	6,45,798	6,52,712	6,914	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*g*)	203	609	1,76,745	290	715	1,87,862	263	48,13,694	55,66,549	7,52,855	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	828	30	28	1,076	38	55,761	58,299	2,538	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	450	56	8	482	60	15,411	15,731	320	...
TOTAL	251	4,663	11,09,602	238	4,856	11,03,030	227	5,09,75,431	4,45,32,225	...	64,43,206
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	572	1,492	9,69,168	650	1,490	8,80,072	591	3,62,81,100	3,22,51,119	...	40,29,981
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,03,848	659	461	2,94,000	638	1,17,41,332	1,18,18,224	76,892	...
Madras	216	840	1,91,509	228	840	1,89,715	226	79,71,984	81,45,873	1,73,889	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	14,64,525	524	2,791	13,63,787	489	5,59,94,416	5,22,15,216	...	37,79,200
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,287	46,88,597	307	15,701	46,90,795	299	19,10,94,332	18,06,18,669	...	1,04,75,663
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,406	107	161	18,617	116	9,09,835	9,26,547	16,712	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,513	296	22	6,960	316	2,41,139	2,37,643	...	3,496
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	4,487	67	67	4,430	66	3,26,561	3,67,046	40,485	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	10,296	132	78	9,022	116	4,31,737	4,22,218	...	9,519
TOTAL	135	329	38,702	118	328	39,029	119	19,09,272	19,53,454	44,182	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
§The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	86,035	243	354	58,643	166	23,81,540	22,82,617	...	98,923
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,209	93	13	1,120	86	52,324	51,988	...	336
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	27,324	88	331	36,246	110	11,52,711	12,62,677	1,09,966	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	5,229	56	93	6,430	69	1,78,304	2,20,469	42,165	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,481	51	29	2,011	69	(*i*) 65,474	77,248	11,774	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,324	60	72	4,630	64	1,69,235	2,02,936	33,701	...
TOTAL	107	872	1,25,602	144	892	1,09,080	122	39,99,588	40,97,935	98,347	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	12,506	116	108	9,574	89	5,56,984	4,13,952	...	1,43,032
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	29,272	88	334	50,464	151	11,90,998	13,86,922	1,95,924	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	39,330	135	291	15,600	54	6,65,780	7,57,004	91,224	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,846	62	94	7,901	84	2,64,081	2,67,674	3,593	...
TOTAL	76	719	74,448	104	719	73,965	103	21,20,859	24,11,600	2,90,741	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,315	49,39,855‡	285	17,748	49,22,443	277	19,96,81,035	18,94,95,610	...	1,01,85,425

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 6th February 1892.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th February 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT.
Under Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 11th, 1893.

Unsettled weather, with rain on the plains and snow and gales on the Hills, prevailed throughout Northern India from Sunday until Wednesday of the week under review. After Wednesday a high pressure area was established in North-West India, anticyclonic conditions of wind and weather appeared over the greater part of the country and fine weather lasted until the close of the week. The snowfall on the Hills and the rain on the plains of Northern India maintained the general depression of temperature which has been noticed for some weeks past, and the mean temperature of the whole of India was over four degrees below the normal.

On the 5th the barometer was rising over the Peninsula, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal, and falling elsewhere, the decrease being brisk in the North-West. A shallow diffused depression lay over Rajputana and a small subsidiary depression over the north of the Punjab. The winds were cyclonic and the weather very unsettled in North-West India. Elsewhere the directions were variable and the weather fine. Rain was falling over the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana and at one or two places in the North-Western Provinces. Snow was falling at the Hill stations in the North-West. On the next day, the 6th, three barometric depressions were shown. One over the central parts of the country, the second over the south-east of the Punjab, near Sirsa, and the third near Rawalpindi. Pressure was high in Sind and in the Upper Assam Valley.

The weather remained very unsettled over North-West India. Rain had fallen over a large part of the Punjab, of the North-Western Provinces and of Rajputana, as well as at Deesa, Neemuch and Jacobabad. Snow was again reported from the Hill stations in the north-west. The chart of the 7th showed that, the depression noticed over the central parts of the country on the 6th, had reached Lower Bengal and Orissa, while the other two had disappeared. The high pressure area which was appearing over Sind had intensified and extended eastward over North-West and Central India. The winds were anticyclonic over North-West and Central India, cyclonic over North-East India, and variable elsewhere. Rain was reported from the south-east of the Punjab, from most stations in the North-Western Provinces, and from many places in Bengal. Snow had fallen from Murree to Darjeeling, but had ceased in Baluchistan. On Wednesday, the 8th, the depression which lay over Lower Bengal and Orissa on the previous day apparently existed over the head of the Bay, while a large area of high pressure had been formed over North-West India. Gradients were steep over the head of the Peninsula and a low pressure area was forming off the West Coast. Strong winds were blowing in several parts of the country. General rain was reported over Lower Bengal and light showers in the North-Western Provinces and Chota Nagpur. Snow had fallen at some Hill Stations. By the morning of the 9th, the depression over the head of the Bay had disappeared, while that forming off the West Coast of the Peninsula had become better defined. Gradients remained steep across the head of the Peninsula and the general distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds were the same as on the previous day. Showers of rain were reported from Sibsagar, Gopalpur and Rajahmundry and of snow from Gnatong. On the 10th the general conditions of pressure and wind were little changed, except that the low pressure area off the West Coast had almost disappeared. Light snow was reported from Baluchistan and Gnatong and moderate rain from Coconada and Masulipatam. On the 11th the barometric changes were irregular, and the only important alteration was a fall at Chaman. The winds were very irregular. Light rain had fallen at Sialkote and Vizagapatam and some snow at the Hill stations.

Temperature.—The abnormal depression of temperature which has been so noticeable throughout nearly the whole of India during the past few weeks has been maintained during the week under review, the abnormal depression for the whole country being as much as 4°·1. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	Mean Variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—3·7	—2·9	—2·1	—1·1	—0·1	+0·8	+0·9	—1·2
Bengal and Assam . .	—4·6	—3·7	—0·8	—1·8	—4·5	—5·8	—6·5	—4·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—4·6	—3·7	—5·8	—7·7	—8·5	—6·4	—4·1	—5·8
Punjab	—6·9	—8·4	—8·1	—8·1	—8·1	—5·9	—5·2	—7·2
Bombay	—1·0	+0·1	—1·3	—5·3	—4·7	—2·7	—0·7	—2·2
Central Provinces and Berar .	—2·8	0	+0·5	—9·4	—13·0	—12·9	—6·5	—6·3
Central India and Guzerat .	—0·8	+2·8	—4·4	—11·9	—11·6	—9·0	—4·3	—5·6
Sind and Rajputana . .	—1·9	—1·5	—6·2	—9·2	—7·9	—5·5	—2·5	—5·0
Madras	+2·0	+1·6	+1·5	+0·8	+0·4	—0·5	+0·1	+0·8
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA .	—2·7	—1·7	—3·0	—6·0	—6·4	—5·3	—3·2	—4·1

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was below the average, the abnormal deficiency ranging from 1°·7 on the 6th to 6°·4 on the 9th. The provincial variations show that in Madras the mean temperature of the week was 0°·8 above the normal average, but that in all the other provinces there was a defect which ang ed from 1°·2 in Burma to 7°·2 in the Punjab. On the 8th, 9th and 10th the mean temperature was 10° to 13° below the normal. The greatest deficiency was in the day temperatures and, as shown by the Daily Weather Report this occasionally amounted to as much as 20°. The weather has been steadily frosty on the Hills and slight frost has occasionally occurred on the plains of the north-west.

Rain.—Nearly the whole of the rainfall of the week has been connected with the depressions which crossed Northern India during the first half of the week, and hence most of the rain is reported from Northern India. In the latter part of the week some showers occurred in the Peninsula. The rainfall table, at the close of the summary, shows that rain has fallen in twenty-nine of the rainfall divisions. These twenty-nine divisions include the whole of Bengal, of Assam, of the North-Western Provinces, of the Punjab, of Central India and of Sind, the western division of Rajputana, Malabar, Madras (south central), and the north and central divisions of the East Coast. The regions which received no rain were Burma, the Central Provinces, and the greater part of the Peninsula. The average actual amounts of rain received in the different divisions were not large, except in the Hill districts of the Punjab, which received an average fall of 1·97 inch. This was followed by 0·81 inch in Deltaic Bengal, by 0·69 inch in the submontane division of the Punjab and by 0·53 inch in Orissa. The rainfall of the week was excessive in Deltaic and Central Bengal, in Orissa, in North Behar, in Oudh, in the North-Western Provinces (central and west), the Punjab (south, submontane and hill districts) Sind, Rajputana and Central India, and the East Coast (north and central). The greatest excess was 1·15 inch in the hill districts of the Punjab.

The three concluding columns of the table show that since the commencement of the year the rainfall has been considerably short of the normal in Burma (where hardly any has fallen), in East Bengal, in Behar (south), in the west of the Peninsula and part of the Carnatic. In all other parts of the Indian region, the rainfall equals or exceeds the normal of the period. In the case of many of the divisions reporting deficient rainfall, the normal fall for the period under review is usually so small that its absence is not of great importance.

The following are the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
East Bengal . . .	Dacca . .	Manikgunj .	2·45
Deltaic Bengal . .	Nuddea .	Meherpur .	2·75
Central Bengal . .	Pubna . .	Sudder . .	1·98
North-Western Provinces .	Bijnor .	Najihabad .	1·16
Do. .	Garhwal .	Ukhimath .	2·16
Punjab	Kangra .	Sudder . .	3·91
Do.	Rawalpindi .	Murree . .	2·60
East Coast . . .	Godavery .	Sudder . .	2·00

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 11th February.			Rainfall data from 1st Jan. to 11th Feb. 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 1st Jan. to 11th Feb.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·07	−100
	Lower Burma	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·28	−100
	Central ditto	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·15	−100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0·03	0·11	− 73
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·24	0·25	−0·01	0·74	0·98	− 24
	Assam (Surma)	0·03	0·29	−0·26	1·41	1·48	− 5
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·03	0·29	−0·26	1·55	1·41	+ 10
	Deltaic Bengal	0·81	0·41	+0·40	1·19	1·03	+ 16
	Central ditto	0·46	0·23	+0·23	1·10	0·74	+ 49
	North ditto	0·05	0·07	−0·02	0·78	0·74	+ 5
	Orissa	0·53	0·22	+0·31	2·11	0·70	+201
	Chota Nagpur	0·29	0·36	−0·07	1·04	1·10	− 5
	Bihar (South)	0·16	0·18	−0·02	0·65	0·87	− 25
	Ditto (North)	0·20	0·13	+0·07	1·06	0·82	+ 29
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·13	0·23	−0·10	1·34	0·87	+ 54
	Oudh (South)	0·10	0·08	+0·02	1·62	0·85	+ 91
	Ditto (North)	0·16	0·07	+0·09	1·63	0·96	+ 70
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·13	0·07	+0·06	1·32	0·67	+ 97
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·27	0·12	+0·15	1·48	0·75	+ 97
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·32	0·34	−0·02	2·48	1·73	+ 43
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·19	0·12	+0·07	1·87	0·74	+153
	Ditto (Central)	0·13	0·21	−0·08	1·40	0·98	+ 43
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·69	0·39	+0·30	4·52	2·03	+122
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	1·97	0·82	+1·15	8·38	4·58	+ 83
	Ditto (North-West)	0·43	0·44	−0·01	4·43	2·33	+ 90
	Ditto (West)	0·04	0·09	−0·05	1·11	0·72	+ 54
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·03	0·04	−0·01	0·47	0·34	+ 38
	Madras (South Central)	0·02	0·08	−0·06	0·25	0·31	− 19
	Coorg	0	0	0	0	0·04	−100
	Mysore	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·08	−100
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·09	−100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	0	0·06	−100
	Khandesh	0	0	0	0·40	0·11	+264
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·01	−0·01	1·89	0·46	+311
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	−0·05	2·70	0·59	+358
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·08	−0·08	2·26	0·71	+218
	Ditto (East)	0	0·08	−0·08	1·23	0·65	+ 89
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0·07	−100
	Kattiawar	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·07	−100
	Sind	0·14	0·06	+0·08	0·71	0·58	+ 22
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·04	0·02	+0·02	0·71	0·45	+ 58
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·14	0	+0·14	0·60	0·25	+140
	Rajputana (West)	0	0	0	1·01	0·31	+226
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·18	0·05	+0·13	0·94	0·25	+276
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·60	0·08	+650
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·22	−100
	Madras (Central)	0	0	0	0·12	0·06	+100
	East Coast (Central)	0·07	0·03	+0·04	0·40	0·44	− 9
	Ditto (South)	0	0·15	−0·15	0·14	0·78	− 82
	Madras (South)	0	0·20	−0·20	0·70	0·90	− 22

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

Simla, the 16th February, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Showers in parts of two northern and two southern districts; no rain elsewhere. Heavy rain in Palamcottah in Tinnevelly district on 19th. Some sowings made in Tinnevelly and in other parts under wells and large irrigation works. Crop and harvest prospects unaltered. Water, pasture, and fodder scarce in parts of Tinnevelly, but generally sufficient; stock in good condition. Prices generally stationary, but slightly easier in Tinnevelly.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Standing crops damaged by frost, blight, insects, or rats in parts of seven districts; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops progressing generally. Preparations for next season continue in four districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th February.*—There has been heavy rain in all divisions during the week, the heaviest falls being again in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Some harm has been done in places to the spring and poppy crops. On the other hand spring rice has been benefited, and advantage is being taken of the rain to push on the cultivation of lands for autumn rice and jute. Prospects therefore continue favourable. Mustard, peas, and potatoes are being gathered Opium is being extracted and collected. Sugarcane pressing is still in progress. Prices of rice remain almost stationary. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder and water supplies are plentiful in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Weather generally cloudy with light showers in places. Clear weather is now required. Some damage by hail is reported from three districts and by blight from three others; otherwise prospects are favourable. Prices fairly steady, but have slightly risen in four districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Rain fell throughout the province. Sowings of extra spring crops in progress. Standing crops promising, but those on low lands are suffering from excessive rain. Sunshine is now much needed. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient in all districts but one, where it is getting scarce. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices rising in one district and unsettled in another, but stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Showers have fallen in some places. Frost has damaged the wheat crops in ear in the northern districts, and in the Nagpur country a good deal of injury is feared from rust. The linseed harvest is in progress in the south of the provinces, and the wheat harvest has commenced.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th February.*—LOWER BURMA: Threshing nearly completed. Cultivation of dry-weather paddy in Thayetmyo progressing. UPPER BURMA: Reaping and threshing of wet-weather paddy nearly completed. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of dry-weather crops progressing, and they are reported to be in a flourishing condition. Reaping of peas in the Myingyan sub-division is almost completed. The price of paddy has risen slightly in two districts and fallen slightly in two others; elsewhere prices are steady. In Lower Burma the price of rice has risen in two districts and fallen in four others, while in Upper Burma the price has fallen in two districts; elsewhere prices are unchanged. Numbers on relief works:—Meiktila, 327.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st February.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for summer paddy and sugarcane-crushing continue. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—MYSORE: Standing crops in good condition. Sugarcane being milled in parts. Prospects fair except in parts of two districts, where the water-supply is deficient. Prices risen in one district.

COORG:—Threshing of rice and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) in progress. Picking of coffee completed. Water for cattle sufficient, but supply of fodder decreasing.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—BERAR: Weather cool. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), *mug* (*Phaseolus mungo*), and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) still continue in parts of two districts. Spring crops good except wheat which is blighted in parts of three districts. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during the week. Weeding of hot-weather crops continues. Standing spring crops are in good condition. Prices generally stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Slight showers in parts. More rain needed in Bundelkhand. Spring crops in Bhopal somewhat injured by unusual cold and frost, but good in other parts of Central India. Agricultural stock and pasturage generally good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains continue steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Rainfall slight in places. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Slight damage in parts by frost. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in ten States, rising in two others, and falling elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE SYSTEM OF TRIAL BY JURY BEFORE COURTS OF SESSION IN BENGAL.

No. 5 (Judicial) / 201—208.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Calcutta, the 23rd February 1893.

READ—

The correspondence on the working of the Jury system in India, forwarded to the Secretary of State with the Government of India's Despatch No. 32, dated the 21st December 1892.

Further despatches on the same subject, so far as it relates to Bengal, No. 1, dated the 4th January, and No. 5, dated the 18th January 1893.

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 35 J., dated the 2nd January 1893.

RESOLUTION.

IN a letter, No. 35 J., dated the 2nd January 1893, addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Government of India, His Honour, with reference to the notification issued by him on the 20th October 1892, withdrawing certain offences from trial by jury in eight districts of Bengal, wrote that he desired—

"as far as possible, to reconsider the question from the new light thrown on it by the fact that the distress and dissatisfaction caused by the partial removal of what is valued as an important privilege had been so great and so much beyond his expectation;"

and, after making various suggestions for the modification of the provisions relating to Juries in the Criminal Procedure Code, His Honour concluded his letter in the words quoted below—

"A suggestion has been made to the Lieutenant-Governor that a Commission might be appointed with instructions to consider such questions as those indicated above, and to report to Government on the feasibility of any scheme which would be generally acceptable, and yet would safeguard the Government from a recurrence of the scandalous verdicts and grievous failures of justice to which attention has been drawn in the published correspondence. There are obvious difficulties attending the appointment of such a Commission, but it seems not impossible that it might result in the formulation of an authoritative report which the Government could accept, and if such a result could be obtained, it would be more satisfactory and would tend more to re-assure the public mind than a decision arrived at by Government alone. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, thinks it his duty to submit this suggestion for the consideration of the Government of India, and to say that, should they accept it, nothing will be wanting on his part to afford the Commission such assistance as is in the power of the Bengal Government."

The suggestion thus made seemed to the Government of India well worthy of consideration, not only for the reasons which had been stated by His Honour, but also because the Governor General in Council was aware that the residents of the Jury districts had made it a special ground of complaint that the Notification of the 20th October had been issued without their having been allowed an opportunity of showing cause against it. The following paragraph was, therefore, added to the Despatch of the 4th January, transmitting to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a memorial adopted by the public meeting held at the Town Hall of Calcutta on the 20th December, in which the memorialists protested against the Notification of the 20th October 1892:—

"Since the above paragraphs were written, we have received from His Honour a suggestion that if an enquiry is to be made into these points, it might be conveniently entrusted to a special Commission. Sir Charles Elliott's proposal, provided the scope of the enquiry is carefully defined, seems to us well worthy of consideration. We shall, however, take no further steps until we have heard from Your Lordship in reply to this and our former Despatch."

2. The Governor General in Council has now received from the Secretary of State an intimation that the course above proposed approves itself to Her Majesty's Government, and is in a position to issue orders on the subject. His Excellency in Council has decided to appoint a Commission, consisting of the following gentlemen :—

The Honourable Mr. Justice PRINSEP, *President*,
Maharaja Sir JOTINDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Bahadur, K.C.S.I.,
The Honourable Sir GRIFFITH EVANS, K.C.I.E.,
Sir ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER, KT.,
Mr. C. A. WILKINS, Indian Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge.

The services of Mr. H. C. Streatfeild, of the Indian Civil Service, will be placed at the disposal of the Commission as Secretary.

3. The Commission will be instructed—

(1) to consider the classes of offences triable by jury in the several districts of Bengal in which the system of trial by jury has been introduced, and to report whether any, and, if so, what, changes in the classification which now obtains are desirable;

(2) to consider and report whether any, and, if so, what, modifications of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to the trial of offences triable by jury before Courts of Session are desirable for the purpose of preventing miscarriage of justice.

4. The whole of the correspondence which has recently passed on the subject of the working of the Jury system in Bengal, and which is read in the preamble to this Resolution, as well as reports subsequently received from the Madras and Bombay Governments on the same subject, will be placed at the disposal of the Commission by the Government of India, and the Government of Bengal and the High Court of Calcutta will be requested to afford the Commissioners all the assistance in their power in the prosecution of their enquiries.

It will be left to the Commission to decide whether or not they should take oral evidence.

5. The Governor General in Council is desirous that the Commission's report should be submitted with as little delay as possible, and therefore considers it advisable that their sittings should commence at once, and be as continuous as they can arrange without inconvenience.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, to the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court at Fort William, and the Members of the Commission, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1891-92.

No. 37 I, dated Calcutta, the 20th February 1893.

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

READ—

Administration Report of Irrigation Works in the Madras Presidency for 1891-92.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of Major Works in the Madras Presidency remains at ten, as stated in previous Reviews. This, however, is exclusive of the Kalingaroyen Project, to which sanction has been accorded, but for which funds have not yet been available. The construction estimates of five of the Major Works have already been closed.

The number of Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was increased to twenty-three, the Dondapad Tank and Sagiler Projects being added to the list, while the Dumagudiem Canal was removed therefrom. No capital outlay was, however, incurred on these two new works during the year.

2. The capital outlay incurred during the year, according to the heads of account, was as follows :—

	Number of works.	During the year 1891-92. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect to end of 1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.									
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35).	1	5,20,829	1,18,196	1,440	...	6,40,465	23,538	6,64,003	27,37,194
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	9	12,12,569	2,69,014	1,35,230	1,199	16,17,952	83,938	17,01,890	5,79,75,157
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (Account head 43).	*20	2,58,837	56,529	229	...	3,15,595	14,988	3,30,583	†1,49,15,461
Total .	30	19,92,175	4,43,739	1,36,899	1,199	25,74,012	1,22,464	26,96,476	7,56,27,812

* Excluding Vedarniem Canal, for which complete Capital account to end of 1891-92 has not yet been prepared.
† Exclusive of the Capital outlay on the two works transferred during the year from the head "Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept" and of Capital outlay on one work transferred during 1891-92, from the head "Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept" to that of "Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept."

3. The principal outlay on Major Works was incurred on the Rushikulya, Kistna and Periyar Projects, and amounted respectively to Rs. 6,64,003, Rs. 4,56,776, and Rs. 11,33,413, inclusive of indirect charges. On the Rushikulya Project work was started on the Gulleri weir and channel, on the Russellkonda head sluices, and on the Surada Reservoir Works: good progress was made with the Russellkonda dam, and the weirs and scouring sluices at Janamilli and Goomsur and the Rushikulya Canal head sluice were completed. On the Kistna system the raising of the weir and fitting the under sluices with screw shutters were completed. On the Periyar Project good progress was made on the dam and the water-shed tunnel, and on the distribution works.

The principal expenditure on Minor Works was on the Buckingham Canal on which it amounted to Rs. 2,64,795.

4. The length of main and branch canal on the major systems amounted to 1,971 miles, and of distributaries to 5,520 miles.

5. The revenue receipts and working expenses of each work for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are shown in the following statement:—

Serial number.	System.	Capital outlay.	Gross Revenue Receipts in 1891-92.			Working Expense.			Net actual revenue.	Deduct receipts and charges on account of old irrigation.	Net Revenue attributable to outlay of Government Capital.	Percentage of return.
			Irrigation revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Godávari	1,28,00,594	23,88,745	1,10,685	24,99,430	6,36,096	33,605	6,69,701	18,29,729	1,15,500	17,14,229	13·39
2	Kistna	1,04,67,292	19,02,268	47,982	19,50,250	5,15,877	25,361	5,41,238	14,09,012	66,100	13,42,912	12·83
3	Pennér	18,81,613	1,20,029	830	1,20,859	46,482	2,136	48,618	72,241	87,000	—14,759	...
4	Sangam	36,73,132	1,47,571	742	1,48,313	59,558	2,480	62,038	86,275	1,14,000	—27,725	...
5	Karnúl	2,16,40,725	1,34,265	8,157	1,42,722	1,29,912	4,530	1,34,442	8,280	...	8,280	0·04
6	Barur	4,15,719	7,483	...	7,483	7,905	264	8,169	—686	1,850	—2,536	...
7	Cauvery	17,79,450	30,91,272	4,683	30,95,955	3,45,007	29,556	3,74,563	27,21,392	20,68,300	6,53,092	36·70
8	Srivaikuntham	14,51,541	1,87,541	1,559	1,89,100	36,714	2,502	39,216	1,49,884	66,500	83,384	5·74
	Total Major Works, 1891-92	5,41,10,066	79,79,174	1,74,938	81,54,112	17,77,551	1,00,434	18,77,985	62,76,127	25,19,250	37,56,877	6·94
	Total for 1890-91	5,35,41,589	80,06,220	1,91,156	81,97,376	18,51,287	1,02,440	19,53,727	62,43,649	25,19,250	37,24,399	6·96
	Minor Works.											
	I.—Irrigation.											
1	Cumbum Tank	47,097	23,534	...	23,534	10,526	264	10,790	12,744	27,251	—14,507	...
2	Thadapalli Channel	89,486	1,04,008	13	1,04,021	13,663	265	13,928	90,093	75,219	14,844	16·59
3	Arkenkóta do.	1,00,794	27,540	1	27,541	1,860	37	1,897	25,644	18,955	6,689	6·64
4	Kalingaroyen do.	55,253	1,01,243	222	1,01,465	14,843	368	15,211	86,254	83,301	2,953	5·34
5	Pálár Anicut	19,63,557	1,25,000	1,313	1,26,313	92,178	2,425	94,603	31,710	1,21,100	—89,390	...
6	Poiney do.	2,19,120	...	730	730	15,345	408	15,753	—15,023	...	—15,023	...
7	Cheyár do.	2,38,562	...	585	585	98,171	2,577	1,00,748	—1,00,163	...	—1,00,163	...
8	Chembrambakam Tank	7,36,589	16,660	5	16,665	15,527	406	15,933	732	9,100	—8,368	...
9	Madras Water-supply	17,54,045	16,562	14,435	30,997	18,577	643	19,220	11,777	6,200	5,577	0·32
10	Vallúr Anicut	63,805	5,411	...	5,411	992	23	1,015	4,396	3,240	1,156	1·81
11	Tirukoilúr Anicut	2,35,775	...	375	375	24,789	653	25,442	—25,067	...	—25,067	...
12	Mehamattur Anicut	71,047	8,925	5	8,930	15,646	400	16,046	—7,116	1,863	—8,979	...
13	Vriddháchalam do.	49,737	...	3	3	10,051	263	10,314	—10,311	...	—10,311	...
14	Shatiatope do.	93,641	...	195	195	20,369	535	20,904	—20,709	...	—20,709	...
15	Pelandorai do.	4,51,336	3,000	109	3,109	16,327	421	16,748	—13,639	2,850	—16,489	...
16	Lower Coleroon Anicut	(a)5,64,401	...	761	761	24,533	647	25,180	—24,419	...	—24,419	...
17	Maradur Anicut	41,135	1,85,621	1,038	1,86,659	13,831	281	14,112	1,72,547	1,14,337	58,210	141·51
	Total I—Irrigation	67,75,380	6,17,504	19,790	6,37,294	4,07,228	10,616	4,17,844	2,19,450	4,63,446	—2,43,996	...
	II.—Navigation.											
1	Chilka Lake	31,027	...	...	...	5,695	149	5,844	—5,844	...	—5,844	...
2	Buckingham Canal	79,53,882	...	98,269	98,269	1,67,427	5,441	1,72,868	—74,599	...	—74,599	...
3	Vedernieam Canal	...	...	1,236	1,236	3,697	111	3,808	—2,572	...	—2,572	...
4	Ganjam-Gopalpúr Canal	1,55,172	...	...	...	60	...	60	—60	...	—60	...
	Total II—Navigation	81,40,081	...	99,505	99,505	1,76,879	5,701	1,82,580	—83,075	...	—83,075	...
	Total Minor Works, 1891-92	1,49,15,461	6,17,504	1,19,295	7,36,799	5,84,107	16,317	6,00,424	1,36,375	4,63,446	—3,27,071	...
	Total for 1890-91	1,40,55,318	12,14,502	1,04,039	13,18,541	4,42,512	11,747	4,54,259	8,64,282	5,64,360	2,99,922	

(a) Includes Rs. 5,20,560 on account of old outlay now brought into this account.

6. The receipts from Major Works were less by Rs. 43,264 than during the previous year. The working expenses were also less by Rs. 75,742, so that there was an improvement in net receipts of Rs. 32,478. The net revenue derived from the Godavari, Kistna, Karnul, and Srivaikuntham systems showed an increase over the figures for 1890-91. In the case of the Karnul Canal, a deficit of Rs. 37,679 in 1890-91 was converted into a net profit of Rs. 8,280 in 1891-92. On the other hand, the Pennér and Sangam systems showed a considerable falling off owing to the supply of water having been deficient. The Minor Works are separated in this year's review into Irrigation and Navigation, following the separation that was effected in the general review of the revenue and expenditure recorded under the head "Irrigation Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1890-91 published as Public Works Department Resolution No. 177 I., dated 26th July 1892.

Under Irrigation minor works the only fact requiring notice is that the figures for the Lower Coleroon Anicut showing a deficit of Rs. 24,419, as compared with a net revenue in 1890-91 of Rs. 3,36,077, are not the correct figures for the year, the irrigation revenue for the year having been omitted owing to the necessary figures not having been furnished by the Board of Revenue. The Government of India trust that the necessary information may be furnished in subsequent years in time to be included in the Administration Report.

Under Navigation minor works the Buckingham Canal shows a deficit of Rs. 74,599, as compared with a deficit of Rs. 29,684 in the previous year. The receipts on this canal were better by Rs. 10,257; but there was a large increase in the working expenses caused by heavy clearances and by having to open two bars so as to increase the depth of water in the canal.

7. Of the total revenue credited to Irrigation from the Major Works Rs. 74,72,256 is the share of the land revenue on account of the water supplied, and Rs. 5,06,918 is the irrigation share of the enhanced land revenue. These figures are taken from Statement I. C. attached to the Report. They differ slightly from those given in para. 6 of the Resolution on the Report by the Madras Government. The difference is due to the amount credited to the Karnúl Canal on account of water supplied to Government tanks having been shown as enhanced land revenue instead of as indirect irrigation revenue.

8. In the following statement the irrigation receipts are compared with the areas charged as irrigated under first and second crops:—

	Revenue derived from irrigated lands.		Area charged as irrigated.		Rate per acre.	
	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Godávari	23,83,745	22,78,766	732,364	680,495	3·3	3·3
2. Kistna	19,02,268	18,33,750	480,728	463,071	3·9	3·9
3. Pennér	1,20,029	2,58,879	35,652	65,080	3·4	3·9
4. Sangam	1,47,571	2,75,279	39,209	68,224	3·8	4·0
5. Karnúl	1,34,265	1,10,591	73,500	24,848	1·8	4·4
6. Barur	7,483	7,397	2,757	2,774	3·1	2·7
7. Cauvery	30,91,272	31,05,709	1,008,059	1,013,844	3·1	3·1
8. Srivaikuntham	1,87,541	1,35,849	41,322	28,896	4·5	4·7
Total Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.	79,79,174	80,06,220	2,413,591	2,346,732	3·3	3·4
Minor Works.						
I—Irrigation.						
Total	6,17,504	12,14,502	378,998	421,043	1·6	2·9
GRAND TOTAL	85,96,678	92,20,722	2,792,589	2,767,775	3·1	3·3

The total area irrigated during the year shows a satisfactory increase. The increase occurs principally on the Godávari, Kistna, Srivaikuntham, and Karnúl Canals. On the latter it was due to the failure of the rains which caused an increased demand for canal water. The area irrigated under the Pennér and Sangam systems showed a considerable reduction for the reason already stated.

9. The following figures, which are given in the individual canal reports and in para. 7 of the review by the Madras Government, exhibit the incidence per acre under first and second crop, respectively, of the irrigation revenue derived from the Major Works. This may be taken, practically, as the equivalent of the water rate:—

	First crop. Rs.	Second crop. Rs.
Godávari	3·90	2·45
Kistna	4·03	4·08
Pennér	4·36	2·83
Sangam	4·50	2·98
Barur	3·77	1·18
Cauvery	3·35	2·44
Srivaikuntham	5·96	3·20

This average rate is calculated on the area irrigated, exclusive of the area of such zemindari and inam lands as are entitled to receive water free of charge. The figures showing the area on which this calculation is based are not, however, furnished in the report, the area of the land that receives water free not being given. In future reports the Madras Government are requested, if possible, to furnish this information.

10. The area charged as irrigated under first crop by the Major Works, excluding the Karnul canal, amounted to 2,127,875 acres, and under second crop to 212,216 acres. Of the aggregate area thus irrigated about ten-elevenths was supplied by flow, and one-eleventh by lift.

11. The following statement shows the details of the working expenses, including the old maintenance charges, for each of the Major systems, and for the Minor systems in the aggregate:—

System.	1891-92. New Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	1890-91. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godávari	2,77,682	3,20,161	38,253	33,605	6,69,701	7,11,303
Kistna	2,23,084	2,19,031	43,762	25,361	5,11,238	5,00,869
Pennér	32,378	14,104	...	2,136	48,618	65,941
Sangam	41,391	18,147	20	2,480	62,038	86,354
Karnúl Canal	89,417	37,219	3,216	4,530	1,34,402	1,56,940
Barur	5,839	2,066	...	264	8,169	4,961
Cauvery	1,06,821	2,37,371	815	29,556	3,74,563	3,83,984
Srivaikuntham	16,331	20,583	...	2,502	39,216	43,375
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS	7,92,943	8,98,512	86,096	1,00,434	18,77,985	19,53,727
Per acre irrigated by Major Works	...	...	...	...	0·78	0·83
Minor Works and Navigation	4,57,656	1,23,475	2,976	16,317	6,00,424	4,54,259
GRAND TOTAL	12,50,599	10,21,987	89,072	1,16,751	24,78,409	24,07,986

The percentage of the working expenses of Major Irrigation Works on the gross revenue amounted to about 23 per cent., of which the cost of revenue management accounted for about 9 per cent.

12. The charge for establishment in column 3 of the last statement is made up as follows:—

	Major Works.	Minor Works and Navigation.	Total.
REVENUE MANAGEMENT. Direction and Executive	Rs. 4,66,343	Rs. 11,938	Rs. 4,78,281
REVENUE MANAGEMENT. Collection charges	2,54,108	6,915	2,61,023
TOTAL	7,20,451	18,853	7,39,304
Maintenance of works	1,78,061	1,04,622	2,82,683
GRAND TOTAL	8,98,512	1,23,475	10,21,987

13. Rice is always the most important crop grown in Madras. In the year under review, the estimated value of all crops irrigated by Major and Minor Works was 718 lakhs, of which the rice crop was valued at 672 lakhs.

14. The navigation receipts, included among miscellaneous revenue in column 4 of the statement in para. 4, aggregated Rs. 2,29,174. The following are the figures for the principal canals:—

Canals.	Length of navigable channels.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Value of goods.	Ton-mileage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Godávari	495	96,287	72,943	3,51,62,883	10,785,460
Kistna	286	34,573	70,327	1,60,80,442	9,785,669
Karnúl	190	1,343	13,427	2,12,836	202,340
Buckingham	262	95,740	1,72,868	1,14,56,947	18,878,542
TOTAL	1,233	2,27,943	3,29,565	6,29,43,102	39,652,011
Corresponding figures of previous year.	1,282	2,16,379	2,68,451	6,72,73,989	44,166,087

15. The information given in para. 13 of the review on the Report for 1890-91 regarding Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept cannot be given in the present review, as the revenue figures for these works have not been furnished to the Madras Government by the Board of Revenue. It is hoped that in future years this information will be received in time to be included in the Report. The direct outlay on these works was as follows:—

	Rs.
Ordinary Minor Works, Public Works Department	10,89,637
" Revenue Department	5,44,593
Tank restoration works	6,73,876
Agricultural works	4,51,037
TOTAL	27,59,143

16. Six investigation parties continued at work on the Tank Restoration scheme. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on investigation and execution:—

	Expenditure during 1891-92. Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	Expenditure to end of 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Execution	1,79,717	3,06,243	1,11,770	7,289	6,05,019	28,81,684
Investigation	20,840	...	52,351	—4,334	68,857	10,40,687
TOTAL	2,00,557	3,06,243	1,64,121	2,955	6,73,876	39,22,371

Up to the end of the year 25,128 square miles had been investigated, the estimates for 3,138 works had been prepared, and estimates aggregating 34 lakhs had been sanctioned.

17. The following figures relate to the discharge of some of the principal canals :—

Canals.	Area actually irrigated, 1st crop.	Maximum discharge as designed.	Maximum discharge during year.	Average discharge at head.	Acres irrigated per cubic foot per second of average discharge.
	Acres.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	First crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Godávari	709,704	8,516	11,346	4,768	148·85
Kistna	478,167	8,126	6,472	4,199	113·88
Pennér	50,667	2,306	1,004	215	235·66
Sangam	56,413	4,800	3,804	319	176·84
Karnúl	67,300	1,468	1,606	1,001	67·23
Cauvery	898,276	Not known	33,900	11,246	79·87
Srivaikuntham . . .	33,347	1,860	2,013	258	129·25

18. The report was received by the Government of India on 28th December 1892. As suggested in para. 17 of the review of the Report for the previous year, it is now accompanied by a Resolution by the Madras Government reviewing the operations of the year. The Government of India are glad to observe that progress made with the Rushikulya and Periyar Projects is considered by the Madras Government to be specially gratifying.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

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

The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Burma.
The Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1891-92.

No. 39 I., dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1893.

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

Read—

Letter No. 97 I., dated 10th January 1892, from the Government of the Punjab, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation works in the Punjab for 1891-92, and Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of canals in operation in the Punjab remains unchanged at twelve. The Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal was partially opened to irrigation during the Rabi crop, but no revenue was realized during 1891-92 as the Rabi assessments did not fall due until 1892-93. As stated in paragraph 42 of the Chief Engineer's Report, the Sirsa Branch will for revenue purposes be treated as an integral portion of the Western Jumna Canal system, and not as a separate canal.

2. The Capital outlay incurred during and up to the end of 1891-92 is shown in the following statement under the financial heads of account :—

	Number of Works	During the year 1891-92.							Total direct and indirect to end of 1891-92.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.									
Protective Irrigation works (Account head 35) . .	1	8,459	1,848	—72	—236	9,999	259	10,258	36,13,753
Irrigation works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) . . .	*7	38,11,866	5,28,091	1,23,315	50,957	45,14,229	94,938	46,09,167	6,34,87,175
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43) . .	4	48,589	10,732	113	6,423	65,857	2,112	67,969	†19,44,654
TOTAL . .	12	38,68,914	5,40,671	1,23,356	57,144	45,90,085	97,309	46,87,394	6,90,45,582

* The Sirsa Branch being treated as a portion of the Western Jumna system.
† Includes Capital outlay on Madhopur Workshops.

3. The total outlay was nearly double that of 1890-91, and the bulk of it was incurred on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, the Sirhind Canal, and the Chenab Canal.

On the Sirsa Branch, which is partly in British territory and partly in the Patiala State, the outlay from Imperial Funds amounted to Rs. 5,98,158 and from funds contributed by the Patiala State to Rs. 2,83,818. The main channel was almost completed in the second or Patiala section and water was passed down to the 79th mile. The main lines of the two most important distributaries were finished and their branches were well advanced. At the same time good progress was made on the new works which have the object of enabling the Western Jumna Canal to carry the extra supply required for the Sirsa Branch.

On the Sirhind Canal there was an outlay from Imperial funds of Rs. 3,44,560, principally on new distributaries towards the tails of the British Branches which are required to complete the irrigation system. Under contributions the outlay on works was Rs. 3,619, but there were credits under Tools and Plant and Suspense amounting to Rs. 19,556, so that the net result was a reduction of Capital outlay by Rs. 15,907.

On the Chenab Canal the Capital outlay was Rs. 35,57,362, mainly on the permanent headworks and the feeder channel which connects them with the original canal. The progress on these works was so good that a permanent supply was assured to the canal in January 1892, or two years earlier than was originally anticipated. The work on the distributaries was simultaneously pushed forward, and the colonization of the Government waste lands was started before the close of year.

4. The following statement shows the mileage of main canal and distributary in operation at the close of the year under review:—

	Completed.	
	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.
Major Works.		
Protective Irrigation Works	22	140
Irrigation works not charged against Revenue	1,251	5,224
Minor Works		
Of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	1,804	152
Of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	826	451
Total	3,903	5,967

The length of navigable channels was 386 miles. In addition to the above, in the Native States there are 223 miles of completed canal, of which 46 are navigable, and 1,940 miles of completed distributary.

During the year the length of canal has been increased by 68 miles and of distributary by 362 miles, all in British territory.

5. The financial results of the canals in operation, excluding the Native States' portion of the Sirhind Canal, are exhibited in the following statement.

The Irrigation Revenue includes the collections on account of the Rabi season of 1890-91 and the Kharif season of 1891-92:—

Canal.	Total direct and indirect capital outlay to end of 1891-92.	Gross Revenue Collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue.*	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35—Protective Irrigation Works—									
Swat River Canal	36,18,753	2,00,078	3,612	2,03,690	95,794	6,260	1,02,054	1,01,636	2·81
49—Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—									
Western Jumna .	1,12,42,228	13,76,781	1,32,448	15,09,229	4,80,026	28,405	5,08,431	10,00,798	8·90
Bari Doab . .	1,64,54,130	17,78,746	1,66,563	19,45,309	7,21,265	45,338	7,66,603	11,78,706	7·16
Sirhind . .	2,36,31,952	19,34,435	80,469	20,14,904	5,48,443	34,552	5,82,995	14,31,909	6·06
Chenab . .	92,60,515	1,02,678	1,366	1,04,044	1,07,232	2,909	1,10,141	—6,097	...
Lower Sohag and Para . .	7,01,620	55,675	3,568	59,243	79,478	4,721	84,199	—24,956	...
Sidhnai . .	9,64,547	2,03,489	1,082	2,04,571	91,944	5,571	97,515	1,07,056	11·10
Total Major Works, 1891-92	6,58,68,745	56,51,882	3,89,108	60,40,990	21,24,182	1,27,756	22,51,938	37,89,052	5·75
Total for 1890-91 .	6,18,47,738	54,93,450	3,36,990	58,30,440	20,42,154	1,31,532	21,73,686	36,56,754	5·91
Minor Works.									
43—Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Upper Sutlej .	6,21,588	1,64,380	10,490	1,74,870	1,09,121	6,477	1,15,598	59,272	9·53
Lower Sutlej and Chenab . .	1,10,102	3,23,061	2,03,144	5,26,205	2,87,605	9,379	2,96,984	2,29,221	208·19
Indus Inundation .	7,07,635	1,49,843	1,58,712	3,08,555	2,34,720	14,013	2,48,733	59,822	8·45
Shahpur Inundation . .	81,181	47,188	1,127	48,315	26,345	190	26,535	21,780	26·84
Total of Minor Works, 1891-92 .	15,20,506	6,84,472	3,73,473	10,57,945	6,57,791	30,059	6,87,850	3,70,095	24·31
Total for 1890-91 .	14,52,537	6,70,355	3,53,232	10,23,587	8,25,306	35,920	8,61,226	1,62,361	11·10
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Muzaffargarh, 1891-92 . . .	...	2,61,542	1,61,390	4,22,932	2,27,540	6,207	2,33,747	1,89,185	...
Muzaffargarh, 1890-91 . . .	...	2,57,657	1,37,945	3,95,602	1,95,641	5,941	2,01,582	1,94,020	...
Grand Total, 1891-92 .	6,73,89,251	65,97,896	9,23,971	75,21,867	30,09,513	1,64,022	31,73,535	43,48,332	†6·17
Grand Total, 1890-91 .	6,33,00,275	64,21,462	8,28,167	72,49,629	30,63,101	1,73,393	32,36,494	40,13,135	†6·33

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

† These percentages of net Revenue on Capital outlay do not include Muzaffargarh Canal.

6. The net revenue for the whole province is higher by Rs. 3,35,197 than it was in 1890-91, but the percentage on Capital outlay has fallen slightly owing to the large addition during the year to the Capital account of the canals.

The Major Works show an increase in net revenue of Rs. 1,32,298. There is a large increase on the Sirhind Canal, but all the other canals except the Sidhnai show a decrease.

The Swat River and Lower Sohag and Para Canals are the only Major Works which seem likely to fail in meeting the interest charges, and paragraph 3 of the Resolution by the Local Government shows that the necessity for improving the revenue from these canals is receiving due attention. A permanent supply having now been assured to the Chenab Canal, a rapid improvement in the returns from it may be expected.

The Minor Works show an increase in net revenue of Rs. 2,02,899, but this is partly due to the receipts from the Indus Canals being unduly raised this year by large arrears of collections. The condition of these canals, which have always been worked at a loss, is said (paragraph 7 of the Resolution) to be under the consideration of the Local Government.

7. The net revenue of the Major Works in operation exceeded the interest charges by Rs. 13,43,616, and at the close of the year the balance of net revenue over interest charges for all Major Works amounted to Rs. 224½ lakhs.

8. The area irrigated and the irrigation revenue assessed thereon during the year are shown in the following statement. The revenue assessed differs from that actually collected, because the revenue assessed on the Rabi crop of any one year is not collected until the following year:—

Canal.	Area irrigated.		Assessment, 1891-92.							Assessment, 1890-91.	Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1891-92.	1890-91.	Water rates.	Occupier's rates.	Owner's rates.	Share of land revenue.	Sale proceeds of waste or other land benefited.	Water advantage rates.	Gross assessed revenue, excluding miscellaneous.		1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Swat River	99,350	88,875	2,49,845	...	...	...	...	...	2,49,845	2,22,924	2·51	2·51
Western Jumna	335,350	388,505	...	8,89,630	3,66,014	...	...	...	12,55,644	14,50,580	3·74	3·73
Bari Doab	592,785	535,045	...	20,43,726	...	...	...	...	20,43,726	17,73,190	3·44	3·30
Sirhind	685,610	600,162	22,34,735	...	...	...	...	...	22,34,735	19,13,416	3·26	3·19
Chenab	35,524	52,390	...	79,294	...	...	1,115	...	80,109	97,586	2·26	1·86
Lower Sohag and Para	56,908	38,604	63,694	...	...	...	...	...	63,694	52,777	1·12	1·36
Sidhnai	157,514	122,525	2,42,847	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,847	2,38,576	1·54	1·90
Upper Sutlej	185,374	137,861	...	17,914	...	1,64,221	...	17,113	1,99,248	1,47,087	1·07	1·07
Lower Sutlej and Chenab.	368,683	346,220	...	173	...	3,22,917	...	...	3,23,090	3,24,819	0·87	0·94
Indus	217,890	218,280	...	...	...	1,49,853	...	...	1,49,853	1,55,043	0·69	0·71
Shahpur	28,292	21,313	56,355	...	...	...	...	...	56,355	47,545	1·99	2·23
Muzaffargarh	304,056	292,878	...	...	...	2,61,597	...	...	2,61,597	2,57,658	0·86	0·88
Total	3,067,336	2,842,658	28,47,476	30,30,707	3,66,014	8,98,588	1,115	17,113	71,61,013	66,81,201	2·33	2·35

9. The expansion of the irrigated area noticed in previous reviews still continues, the increase in 1891-92 being 224,678 acres, of which 83,642 acres belong to Perennial and 141,036 acres to Inundation Canals. The progress during the past decade is very striking, the area having risen from 1,645,321 acres in 1881-82 to 3,067,336 acres in 1891-92: the area irrigated by Perennial Canals has increased by 161 per cent. during this period.

The rainfall was considerably below the average during both crops, and locusts caused much damage in the early part of the year.

The rate per acre for the whole province has fallen slightly: it is higher than in 1890-91 on most of the Major Works and lower on all the Minor Works except one.

10. The areas of Kharif and Rabi crop were as follow:—

	Kharif, acres.	Rabi, acres.
Perennial Canals	572,657	1,175,962
Inundation „	600,027	718,690
Total	1,172,684	1,894,652

Compared with the figures of last year, the area under Kharif crops is smaller on both Perennial and Inundation Canals: this is mainly due to the ravages of locusts, the young crops having been eaten up as soon as they appeared above the ground. The area under Rabi crops is, on the other hand, by far the largest yet recorded on both descriptions of canal.

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

	1891-92. Acres.	1890-91. Acres.
Sugarcane	91,238	77,207
Rice	184,637	199,901
Jowar	157,146	160,232
Maize	114,879	102,891
Wheat	1,120,982	1,011,127
Cotton	188,072	273,300

The areas under sugarcane and wheat are the largest yet recorded. The area under rice fell off somewhat owing to the cultivation of this crop having been discontinued in the low lands of the Hissar District, where the soil was becoming water-logged, and to the late commencement of the rainy season. The decrease in the area under cotton, which is very marked, is due to the locusts having attacked this crop more than any other.

The estimated value of irrigated crops is 895 lakhs of rupees.

12. Particulars of the discharge and duty of the perennial canals, and of the lowest volumes in the rivers from which they draw their supplies, will be found in the following statement. The river discharges are with the exception of the Chenab, lower than those of last year, but are above the average. The duty of the Western Jumna Canal for the Rabi crop is very low owing to the demand for water having been slack, but the opening of the Sirsa Branch may be expected to create a steadier demand in future. The duty of the Chenab Canal for the same crop is not a true duty as water was not available early in the season, when it was required for sowings, though the completion of the weir gave a plentiful supply towards the close of the season:—

Canal.	Minimum discharge of river.	Maximum discharge of canal as designed.	Maximum discharge of canal during year.	Average discharge at head.		Acres irrigated per cubic foot of average discharge.	
				Kharif.	Rabi.		
	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.		Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Swat River	2,404	700	736	523	630	43	122
Western Jumna	2,892	2,800	3,741	2,630	2,013	70	75
Bari Doab	1,579	3,000	4,160	3,482	2,470	67	153
Sirhind	3,167	6,000	5,870	*2,856	3,048	44	183
Chenab	5,380	2,300	856	407	320	59	36

* Excluding Native States Branches.

13. The improvement in the proportion of the area actually irrigated from the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal to the area which would have been irrigated according to the standard of the British Branches, which was noticed in last year's review, has not been maintained. This proportion has fallen from 64 per cent. in 1890-91 to 58 per cent. in the year under review. The proportion for the Kharif has altered but little, and it is in the Rabi that the

change is greatest. The Rabi season was very dry and the demand for water great: in such a season the superior organization on the British Branches naturally shows to greater advantage.

14. The following statement shows the working of the Native States Branches:—

State.	Capital outlay.	Gross revenue collected less refunds.	Working expenses.	Net Revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Water-rates assessed.	Area irrigated.	Water-rate assessed per acre.	Working expenses per acre.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Patiala . .	1,14,52,312	6,48,384	3,29,563	3,18,821	2·78	6,13,849	191,362	3·21	1·72
Nabha . .	12,44,863	68,391	39,672	28,719	2·30	68,738	20,455	3·36	1·94
Jhind . .	10,88,852	46,971	26,364	20,607	1·89	43,294	12,629	3·43	2·08
Total, 1891-92 .	1,37,86,027	7,63,746	3,95,599	3,68,147	2·67	7,25,881	2,24,446	3·23	1·76
Total, 1890-91 .	1,38,01,934	6,40,617	4,35,570	2,05,047	1·48	7,19,878	2,16,583	3·32	2·01

Compared with the previous year, these figures again show a satisfactory advance: the net revenue is better by over a lakh and a half of rupees, and the percentage on Capital outlay is nearly doubled, while the working expenses are lower. The value of crops irrigated from the Native States Branches during the year is estimated at Rs. 57,40,388.

15. The working expenses of the different canals are shown below in detail:—

	Canals.	1891-92. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	1890-91. Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Perennial	35.—Protective Irrigation Works— Swat River Canal . .	49,098	44,712	1,984	6,260	1,02,054	1,09,092
Perennial	49.—Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue— Western Jumna Canal . .	2,72,268	1,99,901	7,857	28,405	5,08,431	5,86,853
Perennial	Bari Doab Canal .	3,99,795	3,13,806	7,664	45,338	7,66,603	6,05,419
Perennial	Sirhind Canal (Britsh portion) .	3,02,477	2,42,526	3,440	34,552	5,82,995	6,20,752
Perennial	Chenab Canal .	83,137	20,779	3,316	2,909	1,10,141	93,023
Perennial	Lower Sohag and Para Canal .	45,667	33,721	90	4,721	84,199	80,124
Perennial	Sidhnai Canal .	52,018	39,794	132	5,571	97,515	78,423
	Total Major Works .	12,04,460	8,95,239	24,483	1,27,756	22,51,938	21,73,686
	Per acre irrigated .	...	...	...	...	1·15	1·19
	Minor Works.						
Inundation	43.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept— Upper Sutlej Canals .	62,166	46,265	690	6,477	1,15,598	1,17,456
Inundation	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals .	2,20,300	66,303	1,002	9,379	2,96,984	4,01,821
Inundation	Indus Canals	1,56 908	74,582	3,230	14,013	2,48,733	3,03,320
Inundation	Shahpur Canals .	24,424	1,355	566	190	26,535	38,629
Inundation	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept— Muzaffargarh Canals . .	1,81,683	45,213	644	6,207	2,33,747	2,01,582
	Total Minor Works .	6,45,481	2,33,718	6,132	36,266	9,21,597	10,62,808
	Per acre irrigated .	...	...	...	...	0·83	1·04

The total working expenses are lower by Rs. 62,959 than in 1890-91, but the decrease is entirely under Minor Works, the Major Works showing an increase of Rs. 78,252. Of the Major Works, the Bari Doab Canal shows the largest increase, the reason for which is explained in paragraph 5 of the Resolution by the Local Government: it is remarked in connection with this explanation that the cost of all but minor extensions and improvements will in future be a charge against the open line Capital account. There is an aggregate increase of Rs. 26,746 under "Works" and "Tools and Plant," and an aggregate decrease of Rs. 89,705 under "Establishment" and "Indirect charges." The establishment and indirect charges against the revenue account vary inversely with the outlay against the Capital account, and this latter outlay was larger than usual during the year under review.

16. The following are the details of the charge for establishment:—

	Revenue management.	Maintenance.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	27,718	26,873	54,591	4·84
Executive	6,23,679	2,54,503	8,78,182	77·78
Medical	...	7,144	7,144	0·63
Collection	1,87,932	...	1,87,932	16·65
Navigation	1,108	...	1,108	0·10
Total .	8,40,437	2,88,520	11,28,957	100·00

The share of "Direction" charged to Revenue is lower than in 1890-91, because of the larger Capital outlay, as explained above.

17. The working expenses on the major works formed 37·2 per cent. of the gross revenue realised, of which revenue management accounted for 12·1 per cent. and upkeep 25·1 per cent.

18. The following are some of the principal works charged against the Revenue account:—

On the Swat River Canal, a flour mill and the regrading of the distributaries.

On the Western Jumna Canal, a bridge over the Ganauli cut near Dadupur, a pontoon bridge over the canal at Madilpur, and flour mills at Karnal.

On the Bari Doab Canal, flour mills at Dhariwal and Raya, building weirs at three bridges on the Lahore Branch and collecting materials for heavy repairs to the first nineteen rapids on the main line, constructing five new minor distributaries and remodelling five distributaries, raising the roadway of the Madhopur under-sluices and repairing the floor, regrading the channel of the Lahore Branch, repairs to head and channel of Kirn Escape.

On the Sirhind Canal, the Machiwara and Kumb drains in the Sutlej Khadir, re-building and raising the side walls of the Budki Super-passage, a lock from the main line into the combined branch, a flour mill on the Bhatinda Branch, a discharge run on the Abohar Branch, a drainage siphon under the Butana District Canal.

On the Lower Sohag and Para Canal, extending the alternative head channel and widening the main canal channels.

On the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals, a supply channel for the Bakhtuwáh Branch of the Gajju Hatta Canal.

19. The navigation receipts and charges are shown in the margin. The receipts from tollage on private boats amounted only to Rs. 5,717 on the Western Jumna and Rs. 2,708 on the Sirhind Canal. The main source of revenue is the tollage on rafts, and the rafting rates have lately been revised so as to encourage this traffic as far as possible.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumuna Canal .	80,090	7,794
Sirhind Canal (including Natives States Branches.)	10,899	9,804

20. The receipts on account of water-power amounted to Rs. 1,65,377 as compared with Rs. 1,49,083 in 1890-91.

As explained in paragraph 19 of last year's Review, the Miscellaneous Receipts on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab and the Muzaffargarh Canals include the value of the "Chher" labour and the contributions from the Zar-i-nagha funds.

On the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals, out of 664,301 labourers called out, only 425,537 were actually present, and the number of actual absentees, after allowing for 25,274 whose absence was sanctioned, was 213,490: the proportion of absentees was unusually large. Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,06,745 were inflicted for absence. The value of "Chher" labour was Rs. 1,46,282, and the contributions from the Zar-i-nagha fund amounted to Rs. 55,498: in both cases there is a considerable decrease from the figures of the previous year.

On the Muzaffargarh Canals the numbers of labourers were—Called out, 464,054, present 401,016, absent with sanction 13,046, absent without sanction, 49,992. Fines for absence amounted to Rs. 26,845.

The value of "Chher" labour was Rs. 1,03,516, and Rs. 16,207 were contributed from the Zar-i-nagha fund.

The Zar-i-nagha funds on both canals are in a sound condition, the credit balances at the close of the year under review being respectively Rs. 73,757 and Rs. 48,136.

21. The year opened with an unrealised demand of Rs. 1,13,500 on account of water-rate (after making the corrections detailed at the foot of statement III C) and closed with an unrealised balance of Rs. 66,504. The demands during the year, after deducting remissions, amounted to Rs. 50,18,653 and the collections to Rs. 50,65,649.

22. The report has not been submitted so punctually as usual, and did not reach the Government of India until the 13th January, or nearly two months after the prescribed date. It has, however, been very carefully prepared, and sets forth in a clear and interesting manner the results of another year of successful working.

The Government of India note with satisfaction the continuance of the good progress shown in previous years, and consider that Colonel Ottley and Messrs. Higham and MacLean, whose names are mentioned in paragraph 21 of the Local Government's Resolution, have well earned the encomiums passed on them by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick.

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

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

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

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

No. 40 I., dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1893.

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

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the year 1891-92, forwarded with letter No. $\frac{229 S.}{C}$ dated the 17th December 1892, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS.—The year 1891-92 was especially unfavourable to the crops in Rajputana, the supply of water in the tanks having been insufficient owing to a practical failure of the monsoon. The average rain-fall in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts was only 8·51 and 10·24 inches, or less than that of the previous year by 3·53 and 3·32 inches, respectively. The average rain-fall during ten years ending 1890 was 22 inches for Rajputana and 20 inches for Merwara District.

2. The capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 2,28,771, chiefly on Famine Relief Irrigation Works. The total capital expenditure on the three groups of tanks to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 18,96,675.

3. The following statement shows the actual financial results of the year under review as given in the Revenue Accounts:—

Tanks in	Total Capital outlay to end of year, including indirect charges.	Gross Revenue Collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital at end of year.
		Irrigation Revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	10,81,224	28,432	945	29,377	50,055	1,051	51,106	-21,729	...
Beawar Sub-Collectorate	6,31,668	33,841	680	34,521	7,078	153	7,231	27,290	4·32
Todgurh Sub-Collectorate	1,83,783	20,823	147	20,970	47,405	961	48,366	-27,396	...
Total, 1891-92	18,96,675	83,096	1,772	84,868	1,04,538	2,165	1,06,703	-21,835	...
Total for 1890-91	16,67,904	1,21,826	2,919	1,24,745	58,135	1,482	59,617	65,128	3·90

The irrigation revenue collected was made up as follows:—

	1891-92.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates directly paid	6,852	9,243
Share of enhanced land revenue	76,244	1,12,583
	83,096	1,21,826

The share of enhanced revenue is made up of water-rates, share of well assessments, and the difference between dry and wet rates which are collected with the land revenue.

4. The revenue assessed for the year is compared in the following table with the area irrigated. The large decrease in the assessments is entirely due

to the deficient rain-fall during two years in succession, the tanks having been either left quite dry, or having received a very inadequate supply of water:—

Sub-Collectorate.	Irrigation Revenue assessed.	Area			Assessment per acre.
		Irrigated.	Protected.	Total.	
	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Ajmere	28,981	2,557	1,576	4,133	7·00
Beawar	33,923	3,121	1,579	4,700	7·00
Todgurh	23,357	2,032	1,122	3,154	7·40
Total, 1891-92 .	86,261	7,710	4,277	11,987	7·20
Total for 1890-91 .	1,15,229	17,059	11,458	28,517	4·04

The irrigation revenue assessed includes all assessments due on protected as well as on irrigated areas.

Of the irrigated area, 5,287 acres were cultivated under kharif and 2,423 acres under rabi crop. The irrigation, both in the kharif and rabi crops of 1891-92, was less than half that of the preceding year owing to deficiency of water. Certain remissions and suspensions of revenue were sanctioned by the Local Administration after the accounts for 1891-92 had been closed.

5. The following table shows the distribution of the working expenses:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase (+) or decrease (--)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New Works, Maintenance and Repairs . .	39,549	85,183	+45,634
Establishment	16,819	19,707	+ 2,888
Tools and Plant	1,767	—352	— 2,119
Leave and Pension Allowances . . .	1,482	2,165	+ 683
Total .	59,617	1,06,703	+ 47,086

There is an increase in the working expenses of Rs. 47,086 as compared with the figures of the previous year, and this, combined with the falling off in the irrigated area, has raised the cost of working expenses per acre from Rs. 2·09 in the preceding year to Rs. 8·90.

The establishment charges were divided as follows:—

	Rs.
Direction	8,518
Executive	6,126
Civil Officers	5,063
	19,707

The outlay on new works and repairs was Rs. 172 and Rs. 85,011, respectively. The maintenance charges are abnormally high owing to a large proportion of the work having been especially undertaken during the year for famine relief purposes.

6. As suggested in para. 6 of the Review on last year's report, information is furnished in para. 16 of the Report regarding the average results obtained from experiments on cutting crops of different kinds; the figures given are not considered trustworthy, but arrangements are to be made for conducting the experiments on a more satisfactory basis in future. The value of crops raised during the year is estimated at Rs. 1,93,591, but it is said that the estimate is not a very correct one.

7. Some information regarding the measurement of the depth of water in wells has also been furnished in para. 17 of the report; but in this case also the statistics are said to be untrustworthy, and improvement in the form and substance of the returns is being arranged for.

8. Figures of discharge and duty were not given this year in Statement 1 E, as originally submitted, presumably because many of the tanks did not fill at all. Figures for four tanks in the Merwara District, *viz.*, the Jalea new tank, the Bulad new and old tanks, and the Chittar new tank, were, however, furnished subsequently by the Local Administration with letter No. 298 S., dated 8th February 1893. In other respects the Report has been correctly prepared, and the sketch map referred to in the Reviews on the three preceding years' Reports has now been furnished.

Owing to the almost total failure of the rains these irrigation works were seen at their worst in 1891-92, but a year of this kind must be expected to occur from time to time in the case of works which are entirely dependent for their supply on local rain-fall.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Also that the Review be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Depy. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AMONG PENSIONERS PAID IN INDIA FOR THE SIXTEEN YEARS ENDING 1890-91.

No. 788 P., dated Calcutta, the 24th February 1893.

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

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication in the *Gazette of India*, for general information, of the accompanying table relating to the mortality among pensioners for the sixteen years ending 1890-91.

2. Similar statistics are available for each Province and will be supplied to any persons interested in the subject who may apply for them.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Explanatory Memorandum.

In 1871 the Government of India directed that every office from which pensions are disbursed should submit an annual return showing the number of deaths among the pensioners paid from that office during the course of the year. The returns for the sixteen years ending with 1890-91 have now been collated and the general result is given in the accompanying table.

2. The pensioners are divided into three classes, namely:—

(1) those drawing pensions not exceeding R10 a month;
(2) those drawing pensions exceeding R10 but not exceeding R50 a month; and
(3) those drawing pensions exceeding R50 a month;

and they are grouped by periods of age beginning with that for 50 years and under.

The returns include all pensioners paid in India, whether Europeans, Eurasians, or Natives of India; but as the overwhelming majority are Natives of India, the results may be considered as specially applicable to that class of lives.

3. The number of deaths shown in the returns is—

(*a*) the number of pensioners actually reported to be dead;
+(*b*) the pensioners whose pensions have lapsed owing to non-appearance for six months;
—(*c*) those whose pensions have been subsequently renewed;

it being assumed that the difference between (*b*) and (*c*) represents the number of pensioners whose deaths have not been reported. The number of pensioners shown as exposed to risk is half the number on the rolls at the beginning plus half the number on the rolls at the end of each year.

4. The returns were not prescribed with the object of compiling tables of mortality. But the statistics now obtained, comprising, as they do, more than two millions of years of life and over 115,000 deaths, may be found by actuaries and statisticians to be of value for that purpose; and the Governor General in Council has directed the publication of the results of the observations. In dealing with them it should be borne in mind that pensioners of the earlier ages, below 55, have ordinarily retired on invalid pensions, and that in the age group 51 to 60, there is always a large accession of new pensioners after the age of 55, the maximum number of new entrants coming on the pension list at the age of 56 or 57.

Statement showing the rates of mortality among pensioners during the sixteen years ending 1890-91.

THE WHOLE OF INDIA.—(ALL PENSIONERS.)

AGE.	Number exposed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Number exposed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.
	Not exceeding R10.			Exceeding R10, but not exceeding R50.		
50 and under	711,418·5	23,942	3·37	46,784·5	1,710	3·64
51-60	573,853	29,988	5·23	83,726	3,946	4·71
61-65	197,957·5	14,055	7·1	41,747·5	2,672	6·4
66-70	116,629·5	10,843	9·3	26,823	2,308	8·6
71-75	64,196	7,685	11·97	15,719·5	1,856	11·81
76-80	30,542	4,831	15·82	7,763	1,164	14·99
81-85	14,092·5	2,378	16·87	3,381	562	16·62
86 and upwards	7,306	1,528	20·91	1,602·5	317	19·78
TOTAL	1,715,995	95,250	5·55	227,547	14,535	6·39
	Exceeding R50.			Total of the three classes.		
50 and under	22,621·5	872	3·85	780,824·5	26,524	3·44
51-60	32,100·5	1,802	5·61	689,679·5	35,736	5·18
61-65	15,219	1,101	7·23	254,924	17,828	6·99
66-70	9,294·5	839	9·03	152,747	13,990	9·16
71-75	5,115·5	636	12·43	85,031	10,177	11·97
76-80	2,663·5	423	15·88	40,968·5	6,418	15·67
81-85	1,172	217	18·51	18,645·5	3,157	16·93
86 and upwards	573·5	138	24·06	9,482	1,983	20·91
TOTAL	88,760	6,028	6·79	2,032,302	115,813	5·7

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(EMIGRATION.)

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1893.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Natal.				Surinam.				Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	5	4	9	44·64 per 100 men.	7	15	22	40·54 per 100 men.	12	19	31
From 2 to 10 years	6	7	13		34	23	57		40	30	70
„ 10 to 20 „	19	8	27		29	15	44		48	23	71
„ 20 to 30 „	138	64	202		275	105	380		413	169	582
„ 30 to 40 „	11	3	14		23	12	35		34	15	49
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...		1	1	2		1	1	2
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	179	86	265		369	171	540		548	257	805

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

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	...	8	8	16
Central „	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar „	14	7	21	...	75	42	117	...	89	49	138
North-Western Provinces	104	69	173	...	102	63	225	...	206	132	398
Oudh	59	10	69	...	110	52	162	...	169	62	231
Central India	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Punjab	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Nepal and Native States	...	...	...	...	10	1	11	...	10	1	11
Mixed Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	3	3	6
Grand Total	179	86	265	...	369	171	540	...	548	257	805

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	16	11	27	...	56	28	84	...	72	39	111
Agriculturists	113	31	144	...	131	56	187	...	244	87	331
Artisans	11	12	23	...	33	11	44	...	44	23	67
Low caste	39	30	69	...	90	46	136	...	129	76	205
Musulmans	...	2	2	...	59	30	89	...	59	32	91
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	179	86	265	...	369	171	540	...	548	257	805

Memorandum.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	489	225	714
2. Musulmans	59	32	91
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	548	257	805

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIV of 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April, 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 13th February 1892.			Week ending 11th February 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 13th February, 1892.	Earnings from 1st April, 1892, to 11th February, 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	500	1,634	10,32,429	632	1,634	11,10,055	679	4,30,99,012	4,23,91,662	...	7,07,350
Bengal-Nagpur	150	831	1,56,924	189	862	1,73,090	201	53,85,251	48,46,216	...	5,39,035
Indian Midland	127	752	1,11,730	149	752	1,03,238	137	41,29,527	42,74,645	1,45,118	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,672	5,10,719	311	1,699	5,10,000	300	1,87,11,732	1,89,31,746	2,20,014	...
South Indian	150	948	1,31,209	138	1,043	1,49,051	143	62,50,722	67,43,963	4,93,241	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	87,358	84	1,100	1,10,155	100	40,81,739	39,27,115	...	1,54,624
Bengal and North Western(*d*)	130	753	96,028	128	756	1,12,740	149	41,51,802	44,80,340	3,28,538	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	13,647	69	214	15,432	72	4,64,344	5,70,002	1,05,658	...
Total	250	7,833	21,49,644	274	8,060	22,83,701	283	8,62,74,129	8,61,65,689	...	1,08,440
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*e*)	264	2,424	5,40,999	223	2,511	4,94,510	197	2,85,78,290	2,14,78,492	...	70,99,798
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	992	1,75,038	254	692	1,81,624	262	74,84,991	71,73,461	...	3,11,530
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,76,099	227	777	1,93,420	249	1,02,74,222	1,04,74,470	2,00,248	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	16,008	129	125	15,950	128	6,01,866	6,08,308	6,442	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*g*)	203	609	1,85,112	304	715	2,01,082	282	49,98,806	57,68,231	7,69,425	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	573	20	28	1,044	37	56,334	59,337	3,003	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	423	53	8	509	64	15,834	16,239	405	...
Total	251	4,603	10,94,912	235	4,850	10,88,739	224	5,20,70,343	4,50,38,538	...	64,31,805
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	572	1,492	9,70,275	650	1,490	9,48,182	636	3,72,51,375	3,32,00,825	...	40,50,550
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,96,269	643	461	2,96,000	642	1,20,37,601	1,21,22,654	85,053	...
Madras	216	840	1,95,008	232	840	2,01,746	240	81,06,992	83,40,546	1,73,554	...
Total	468	2,793	14,61,552	523	2,791	14,45,928	518	5,74,55,968	5,36,64,025	...	37,91,943
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	290	15,229	47,00,108	308	15,713	48,18,428	307	19,58,00,440	18,54,68,252	...	1,03,32,188
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,093	106	161	20,248	126	9,26,928	9,46,253	19,325	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	7,400	336	22	6,820	310	2,48,539	2,44,530	...	4,003
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	4,967	74	67	4,131	62	3,31,528	3,71,177	39,649	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,499	147	78	9,107	118	4,43,236	4,31,292	...	11,944
Total	135	329	40,959	124	328	40,372	123	19,50,231	19,93,258	43,027	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	66,617	188	354	67,144	190	24,48,157	23,49,761	...	98,396
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,189	91	13	1,530	118	53,513	53,457	...	56
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	80	311	23,706	77	331	37,108	112	11,76,307	12,93,580	1,17,073	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	5,583	60	93	6,530	70	1,83,887	2,20,790	42,903	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,683	58	29	1,926	66	(*i*) 67,157	79,510	12,353	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,530	63	72	4,330	60	1,73,765	2,07,755	33,990	...
Total	107	872	1,03,398	119	892	1,18,568	133	41,02,986	42,10,853	1,07,867	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	12,506	116	108	9,211	85	5,69,490	4,24,267	...	1,45,223
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	31,797	95	334	44,614	134	12,22,795	14,34,919	2,12,124	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	35,403	122	291	16,100	55	7,01,183	7,72,999	71,780	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	6,651	71	94	6,795	72	2,70,732	2,74,450	3,718	...
Total	76	719	73,851	103	719	67,509	94	21,94,710	24,82,238	2,87,528	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,317	49,36,822	285	17,760	50,54,088	285	20,46,17,857	19,45,78,868	...	1,00,38,989

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 13th February, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 2[illegible] 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of December, 1892, and from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1892, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1890 and 1891.

Articles and whence exported.	Total of month.									Total from January 1st, including total of month.										Articles and whence exported.
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
COTTON, RAW—																									COTTON, RAW—
Madras	...	...	...	304	24	...	...	...	...	304	24	...	...	...	...	16,879	20,554	17,602	...	...	...	16,879	20,554	17,602	Madras
Bombay	...	...	...	3,13,082	1,40,753	3,84,221	...	...	...	3,13,682	1,40,753	3,84,221	7	6	...	41,31,114	36,24,900	42,11,758	...	...	...	41,31,121	36,24,906	42,11,758	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,414*	12,194	21,169	15,414	12,194	21,169	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	83,732	48,885	99,904	Sindh.
Bengal	2,626	1,910	8,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,626	1,910	8,044	83,732	48,867	99,880	...	...	15	...	...	...	83,732	48,885	99,904	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	92,483	7,918	34,971	1,75,331	15,104	1,34,902	...	...	...	2,67,814	23,022	1,69,903	6,15,979	2,07,664	3,04,706	5,85,288	4,18,630	3,44,172	126	1	...	12,01,393	6,86,205	6,48,878	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	2,231	...	2,120	5,279	121	12,057	6,988*	566	29,297	14,498	687	43,474	74,940	16,742	2,357	98,737	62,685	13,894	1,12,974*	48,348†	44,570	2,86,051	1,27,775	60,821	Punjab.
Central Provs.	...	...	2,055	26,404	1,547	45,890	...	...	...	26,404	1,547	47,951	1	5,403	16,206	1,01,405	1,08,603	1,24,357	...	...	...	1,01,466	1,14,666	1,40,653	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	477	1,88,983	86,166	2,05,036	...	...	...	1,88,983	86,166	2,05,513	...	10,451	10,828	18,66,842	17,41,980	16,67,085	...	...	...	18,66,842	17,52,431	16,78,513	Berar.
Assam	135	...	687	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	687	21,086	3,910	16,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,086	3,910	16,972	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	3,177	...	...	80,099	18,752	35,578	...	...	...	83,276	18,752	35,578	1,05,616	31,797	9,051	9,25,832	10,81,531	7,66,783	...	...	...	10,31,448	11,13,328	7,75,834	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	2,219	699	601	...	...	...	2,219	699	601	...	...	...	61,405	34,357	21,512	...	...	...	61,405	34,357	21,512	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	23	12	72	...	...	...	23	12	72	Mysore.
TOTAL	1,00,652	9,828	48,354	7,91,791	2,72,166	8,18,453	22,402	12,760	50,466	9,14,845	2,94,754	9,17,273	9,01,361	3,84,840	4,60,099	77,87,645	70,93,330	71,67,850	4,14,771	3,97,832	2,75,231	91,03,777	78,76,002	79,03,180	TOTAL.
WHEAT—																									WHEAT—
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	1,84,184	65,319	1,72,568	...	...	...	1,84,184	65,319	1,72,568	...	5	...	12,90,828	26,53,832	15,48,730	...	...	...	12,90,828	26,53,837	15,48,730	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,18,283*	30,249	54,873	3,18,283	30,249	54,873	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sindh.
Bengal	81,533	1,33,601	73,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,533	1,33,601	73,121	21,59,100	29,06,455	15,78,902	...	...	...	39,64,863*	45,34,259†	15,87,172	39,64,863	45,34,259	15,87,172	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	39,170	3,79,340	1,84,186	11,578	5,68,789	52,717	...	...	...	47,748	9,48,129	2,36,903	10,68,549	45,69,320	50,50,964	2,21,177	37,81,602	30,03,728	...	2,812	6,183	12,89,726	83,53,734	80,60,875	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	32,732	5,155	3,657	36,761	3,10,517	27,103	5,87,215*	11,68,830	50,779	6,56,708	14,84,502	81,539	1,61,619	2,39,853	1,23,771	4,17,870	26,01,767	11,58,705	56,59,229*	1,10,01,077†	44,87,190	62,38,718	1,38,42,697	57,69,666	Punjab.
Central Provs.	308	306	13,391	7,49,785	5,94,090	4,11,602	...	...	...	7,50,093	5,94,396	4,24,993	53,377	66,005	32,422	56,51,258	84,51,574	56,76,220	...	...	...	57,04,635	85,18,179	57,08,642	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	36,152	49,723	59,018	...	...	...	36,152	49,723	59,018	200	735	...	2,70,299	7,80,573	5,10,684	...	...	...	2,70,499	7,81,308	5,10,684	Berar.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	991	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	288	...	715	82,568	2,16,281	1,38,199	...	...	...	82,856	2,16,281	1,38,914	289	6,402	16,699	9,02,373	13,07,265	14,49,816	...	...	...	9,02,662	13,13,727	14,66,515	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	179	3,035	2	...	...	...	179	3,035	2	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL	1,51,031	5,18,402	2,75,070	11,01,193	18,04,719	8,61,207	9,05,498	11,99,079	1,05,652	21,57,722	35,22,200	12,41,929	34,43,134	77,89,802	68,03,749	87,63,005	1,95,79,672	1,33,47,886	96,24,092	1,55,38,148	60,80,545	2,18,30,231	4,29,07,622	2,62,32,180	TOTAL.
LINSEED—																									LINSEED—
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	409	...	...	...	...	...	409	...	...	...	5,978	1,518	5,968	...	...	...	5,978	1,518	5,968	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	49,885	58,104	97,008	...	...	...	49,885	58,104	97,008	...	3	488	6,68,948	11,78,402	11,56,018	...	...	...	6,68,948	11,78,405	11,56,506	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Sindh.
Bengal	3,66,574	1,58,862	1,05,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,66,574	1,58,862	1,05,651	48,05,005	55,81,771	27,75,377	...	1,161	62	...	...	...	48,05,005	55,82,932	27,75,439	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	67,314	68,895	42,290	1,394	15,797	2,740	...	...	...	68,708	84,692	45,030	18,74,800	29,67,165	26,47,535	50,682	3,23,795	1,62,892	191	...	...	13,25,673	32,90,900	28,10,427	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	50*	...	...	50	...	...	...	297	6,100	...	876	1,841	604*	844†	121	664	2,017	8,122	Punjab.
Central Provs.	4,493	2,334	10,384	66,547	86,506	42,847	...	...	...	71,040	88,840	53,231	82,151	1,34,015	3,14,861	10,91,073	20,46,125	12,01,050	...	...	...	11,74,124	21,80,140	15,15,911	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	63,255	39,501	36,046	...	...	...	63,255	39,501	36,046	...	...	533	5,90,410	11,60,435	11,57,448	...	...	...	5,90,410	11,60,435	11,57,981	Berar.
Assam	225	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	74	...	1,12,178	76,181	34,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,178	76,181	34,714	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	750	6,599	1,559	15,523	28,254	25,964	...	...	...	16,273	34,853	27,523	1,27,527	2,05,703	1,97,640	5,19,645	10,60,160	10,19,149	...	...	...	6,47,172	12,05,863	12,10,789	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	29,343	14,423	46,751	...	...	...	29,343	14,423	46,751	...	...	...	3,75,511	6,06,060	5,27,944	...	...	...	3,75,511	6,06,060	5,27,944	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	Mysore.
TOTAL	4,39,356	2,36,764	1,59,884	2,25,947	2,42,585	2,51,765	50	...	...	6,65,353	4,79,349	4,11,649	64,01,661	89,65,135	59,77,308	33,03,147	63,87,532	52,32,375	855	844	128	97,05,663	1,53,53,511	1,12,09,811	TOTAL.
INDIGO—																									INDIGO—
Madras	...	...	...		247	2,477		...	...	...	247	2,477	...	...	...		985	4,102		...	...	...	985	4,102	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...		196	1,009		...	...	...	196	1,009	...	...	...		1,014	2,712		...	...	...	1,014	2,712	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...		...	...		797	3,215	...	797	3,215	...	...	...		...	117		4,408†	10,352	...	4,408	10,469	Sindh.
Bengal	42,907	54,730	35,550		...	...		...	...	42,907	54,730	35,550	75,947	1,09,340	56,988		...	...		...	...	75,947	1,09,340	56,988	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	7,132	15,692	10,555		29	96		...	...	7,132	15,721	10,651	28,199	28,747	32,495		115	197		...	...	28,199	28,802	32,692	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	...	171		...	...		1,080	2,035	...	1,080	2,206	67	1,068	338		72	5		6,043†	8,389	67	7,183	8,732	Punjab.
Central Provs.	...	...	...		8	...		...	...	...	8	...	...	21	10		492	3		...	...	...	513	13	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
Assam	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...		179	553		...	...	...	179	553	23	...	...		400	1,419		...	23	400	1,419	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		162	1		...	...	...	162	1	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL	50,039	70,422	46,276		659	4,135		1,877	5,250	50,039	72,958	55,851	1,04,236	1,39,176	89,831		3,240	8,556		10,451	18,741	1,04,236	1,52,867	1,17,128	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

† Includes river traffic for August, September, October, November and December only, the statistics of the trade for the first seven months of 1891 not being available.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 18 and 21 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports from April, 1891, the figures from January to March, 1891, not being available.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1893.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 18th, 1893.

The daily weather reports for the week under review show that another period of very unsettled weather has prevailed over Northern India. Snow commenced in Baluchistan and on the North-West Himalayas and rain in the Indus Valley on the 12th, and rain spread right across Northern India on the 13th. This was succeeded by a clear up, which also commenced in the extreme west and followed the rainy unsettled conditions across the country. Before, however, rain had wholly disappeared from Northern India, when indeed, rain was falling fairly heavily and generally over Bengal and Assam, a fresh burst of unsettled conditions made an appearance (morning of 15th) in Baluchistan, and this burst in its turn travelled right across Northern India reaching Lower Bengal by the 18th. Over the Peninsula and Burma the weather was fine throughout. The continued rain and snow in the north kept temperature low, so that except in Madras and Burma there was a considerable deficiency as compared with the normal.

On the 12th pressure was falling everywhere, the change being rapid over Baluchistan. Readings were highest over the north of the Punjab

and low over Western India and the east of the Bay. The winds were generally variable in direction, and the only really important change was the shift to south-south-east at Chaman. Rain had fallen at Dera Ismail Khan, Sambalpur, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Jacobabad and Bikanir, and snow over Baluchistan and the North-West Himalayas. On the next day, the 13th, the barometer was rising fast in Baluchistan and falling in nearly all other places. A deepish depression lay over the north of the Punjab and a large shallow depression over the central parts of the country, while readings were highest in North Bengal. Strong cyclonic winds prevailed over North-Western India and easterly winds over North-Eastern India and the Gangetic plain. Over the Peninsula the directions remained variable. Rain was falling right across Northern India from the Indus to Lower Bengal, while snow was falling over Baluchistan and at all the Himalayan stations. The amounts were large in the Punjab—hills and plains. The chart of the 14th showed a barometric fall over Bengal and the east of the Peninsula and a rise elsewhere. The depression, which, on the 13th, lay over the Punjab had disappeared, while that which lay over the central parts of the country had advanced eastward to the Circars and Orissa. The wind was cyclonic around the depression. Elsewhere the directions were generally northerly. Rain was reported from the east of the Punjab, the Gangetic plain, Bengal and Assam, while snow was reported from the hills. The amounts were large in several places. On the 15th the barometer was rising almost everywhere except Baluchistan, where a fresh and brisk fall had commenced. The depression noticed over the Circars and Orissa had disappeared, and readings ranged from a high pressure area over the central parts of the country and the Punjab to a low pressure area over Mysore and Malabar. Rain was still falling over Assam and Eastern Bengal and had recommenced in Sind. Snow had recommenced in Baluchistan. On the 16th pressure was falling over the south of the Punjab, over Rajputana, over Central India and over Guzerat, and was rising elsewhere. A shallow depression lay over Guzerat. The winds were very variable in direction, but were fresh in force at several stations. Rain was falling over the whole of North-Western India and snow over Baluchistan and the North-West Himalayas. The amounts were nowhere large. By the morning of the 17th the depression noticed over Guzerat and Central India had reached the east of the North-Western Provinces and the barometer was falling over North-Eastern India and the Peninsula, while it was rising fast over North-Western and Central India. Pressure was highest over the Punjab. The winds were anticyclonic over North-West and cyclonic over North-Eastern India. Rain was falling over the Punjab, over the North-Western and Central Provinces, and over part of Bengal, while snow had fallen over the North-West Himalayas. The snowfall was rather heavy but the rain was light. The chart of the 18th showed that the depression which had been traced across India lay over Burma. Pressure had recovered briskly over the east of the North-Western Provinces and the west of Bengal, but was falling elsewhere. Pressure was highest in the north-west, and the general distribution and the general circulation of the winds were fairly normal. Rain was falling in moderate amounts over Lower Bengal.

Temperature.—The extensive depression of temperature which has been noticed during the past weeks has been maintained during the week under review. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·1	+0·5	+0·9	+1·2	+2·0	+1·9	+0·3	+1·1
Bengal and Assam . .	−3·9	−0·7	−4·6	−5·0	−4·2	−2·3	−0·4	−3·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−3·3	−3·1	−7·5	−8·3	−4·2	−5·2	−4·8	−5·2
Punjab	−2·3	−6·0	−9·2	−7·0	−4·8	−10·0	−6·3	−6·5
Bombay	−1·9	−0·5	−0·6	−1·9	+0·5	+0·7	−0·6	−0·6
Central Provinces and Berar	−3·3	−0·5	+0·2	−4·5	−1·5	+2·2	−3·2	−1·5
Central India and Guzerat .	−3·3	−0·1	−4·6	−6·8	−1·1	−3·2	−7·0	−3·7
Sind and Rajputana . .	−2·0	−8·9	−9·9	−6·1	−8·4	−6·5	−5·3	−6·7
Madras	+0·6	+0·2	+0·7	+2·1	+2·9	+1·7	+1·0	+1·3
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA .	−2·0	−2·1	−3·8	−4·0	−2·1	−2·3	−2·9	−2·8

The above shows that the mean temperature of the whole of India for each day of the week and for the whole week was considerably below the normal average. The coolest days relatively to the normal were the 14th and 15th when the deficiency was 3°·8 and 4°·0 respectively. For the whole country for the week, the abnormal deficiency was 2°·8. The provincial variations show that in Burma and Madras the mean temperature was uninterruptedly higher than usual, but that in all other provinces, with the exception of Bombay and the Central Provinces, on the 17th the mean temperature was uninterruptedly below the average. In North-Western India (including the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana) the abnormal deficiency was very large.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close shows that during the week under review rain has fallen over nearly the whole of Northern India and a large part of Central India. Of the 51 rainfall divisions as many as 28 received effective rain, that is, a total for the week of 0·10″ or more, while 23 received absolutely or practically no rain. The latter divisions were all the Burma divisions, all the west of the Peninsula divisions, Berar, the west and centre of the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Central India (East) the East Coast(North, Central and South), Hyderabad and Madras (Central).

Of the divisions which received rain, the hill district of the Punjab recorded the heaviest amount, *viz.*, 3·81″ as the average actual fall of the division; this was followed by 1·56″ in Deltaic Bengal, by 1·46″ in the submontane division of the Punjab, by 1·15″ in Central Bengal, by 1·13″ in Orissa, and by 1·09″ in Chota Nagpur. In all the other divisions the average actual fall for the week was less than one inch. In most of the divisions reporting rainfall the amount received exceeded the normal. In the case of the hill districts of the Punjab this excess equalled 3 inches, and in the submontane district of the Punjab and in Deltaic Bengal equalled one inch.

The three concluding columns of the table show that since the commencement of the year up to the present date the total rainfall has been deficient over Burma, the west and south of the Peninsula and Hyderabad and excessive else-

where. In parts of Bengal, Orissa, the Circars, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab the excess both absolutely and relatively to the average has been large.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
East Bengal	Backergunj	Perozepur	2·30
Deltaic Bengal	Khulna	Satkhira	3·61
Do.	24-Pergunnahs	Barrackpur	3·61
Central Bengal	Bankura	Raipore	2·23
Orissa	Balasore	Bhuddruck	2·95
Chota Nagpur	Singbhoom	Sudder	2·35
Bihar	Monghyr	Do.	2·14
North-Western Provinces	Garhwal	Ukimath	2·55
Punjab	Amritsar	?	5·94
Do.	Simla	Sudder	4·71
Do.	Rawalpindi	Murree	4·50

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 18th February. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 1st January to 18th February 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 1st Jan. to 18th Feb.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0·07	—100
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0·28	—100
	Central ditto	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·20	—100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0·05	0	+0·05	0·08	0·11	— 27
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·74	0·41	+0·33	1·60	1·38	+ 16
	Assam (Surma)	0·57	0·64	—0·07	1·82	1·90	— 4
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·31	0·37	—0·06	1·86	1·78	+ 4
	Deltaic Bengal	1·56	0·38	+1·18	2·75	1·39	+ 98
	Central ditto	1·15	0·35	+0·80	2·32	1·12	+107
	North ditto	0·40	0·22	+0·18	1·37	1·00	+ 37
	Orissa	1·13	0·30	+0·83	3·23	1·00	+223
	Chota Nagpur	1·09	0·24	+0·85	2·13	1·34	+ 59
	Bihar (South)	0·63	0·16	+0·47	1·28	1·03	+ 24
	Ditto (North)	0·51	0·21	+0·30	1·57	1·03	+ 52
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·20	0·09	+0·11	1·54	0·96	+ 60
	Oudh (South)	0·34	0·10	+0·24	1·95	0·95	+105
	Ditto (North)	0·43	0·15	+0·28	2·05	1·12	+ 83
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·15	0·07	+0·08	1·47	0·74	+ 99
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·14	0·12	+0·02	1·62	0·87	+ 86
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·76	0·32	+0·44	3·31	1·97	+ 68
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·85	0·13	+0·72	2·72	0·87	+213
	Ditto (Central)	0·79	0·14	+0·65	2·40	1·20	+100
	Ditto (Submontane)	1·46	0·36	+1·10	6·39	2·51	+155
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	3·81	0·70	+3·11	12·19	5·28	+131
	Ditto (North-West)	0·95	0·36	+0·59	5·38	2·69	+100
	Ditto (West)	0·33	0·11	+0·22	1·44	0·83	+ 73
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·06	—0·06	0·47	0·40	+ 17
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·25	0·34	—27
	Coorg	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·05	—100
	Mysore	0	0	0	0	0·08	—100
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·09	—100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	0	0·06	—100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0·02	—0·02	0·40	0·13	+208
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·01	0·06	—0·05	1·90	0·52	+265
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	2·71	0·61	+344
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·09	0·06	+0·03	2·35	0·77	+205
	Ditto ditto (East)	0·36	0·10	+0·26	1·59	0·75	+112
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0·07	—100
	Kattiawar	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·10	—100
	Sind	0·56	0·02	+0·54	1·27	0·60	+112
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·03	0·05	—0·02	0·74	0·50	+ 48
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·11	0·01	+0·10	0·70	0·26	+169
	Rajputana (West)	0·14	0·01	+0·13	1·15	0·32	+259
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·02	0·16	—0·14	0·96	0·41	+134
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·10	0·07	+0·03	0·70	0·15	+367
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·24	—100
	Madras (Central)	0	0	0	0·12	0·06	+100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·40	0·47	— 15
	Ditto (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·14	0·80	— 83
	Madras (South)	0·10	0·09	+0·01	0·80	0·99	— 19

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

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
Simla, the 23rd February 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Showers in many districts, especially in two northern and parts of the central and West Coast districts and Tinnevelly. On 26th good rain fell in parts of the Carnatic and Central districts. Crops slightly improved in parts of Tinnevelly where rain fell; otherwise pospects unaltered. Water for irrigation growing scarcer in parts of southern districts and Coimbatore. Harvest continues poor in southern half and fair in rest of Presidency. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water generally sufficient, but scarce in parts of Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Prices scarcely altered, but risen slightly in Tinnevelly where, as in Madura, principal grains still double the normal prices.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st March.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind, Gujarat, and Kathiawar. Standing crops damaged by frost, blight, insects, rats, or through other causes in parts of ten districts; otherwise good, except poppy in Baroda which is slightly injured. Harvesting of late crops continues in parts of nine and preparations for next season in parts of six districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 25th February.*—The rainfall of the week has been abnormally large throughout the province and especially in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Some damage has been done to the spring crops, particularly the earlier varieties which are being harvested. Poppy has also suffered, but the extent of the injury has not yet been ascertained. In Monghyr the loss is estimated to be about four annas, but no damage has been reported so far from Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Champaran and but little elsewhere. The rain has injured mango blossoms. Indigo and sugarcane have been benefited. Prospects of spring rice are favourable, and cultivation for autumn rice and jute is making steady progress. Prices remain almost stationary. Cattle are generally reported well, and there is sufficient fodder and water in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st March.*—Rain has fallen generally throughout the provinces. The crops in the eastern districts have been injured by excessive moisture and clear dry weather is greatly needed. Prospects are still favourable. Slight injury by frost is reported from Cawnpore and by insects from Farukhabad. Poppy flowering and opium collections commenced in places. Sugarcane pressing and sowing continue. Prices show a rising tendency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st March.*—Rain fell throughout the province. Sowing of extra spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is reported good throughout. Prospects of crops good in all but one district where they are said to be average, but warmth and sunshine are required, as the crops are suffering from excessive rain. Crops on low lands have been much damaged in parts of two districts by heavy rains and floods. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient in all districts but one where it is getting scarce. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices rising in two districts, falling in one; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 1st March.*—Rainfall good in Damoh; moderate elsewhere. In two districts damage is reported to have been caused to standing crops by frost, and in most of the other districts by rust.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th February.*—LOWER BURMA: Threshing nearly completed. Cultivation of dry-weather paddy in Thayetmyo progressing.—UPPER BURMA: Reaping and threshing of wet-weather paddy nearly completed. Cultivation of dry-weather crops progressing, and crops are reported to be in good condition. In Pakokko, with the exception of tobacco and gram, island crops are unsatisfactory. The prices of paddy and rice have risen in one district in Upper and Lower Burma, respectively, while they have fallen in three districts of the former and two of the latter; elsewhere prices are generally steady. Number on relief works—Meiktila, 327.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th February.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for early rice and pressing of sugarcane progressing. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st March.*—MYSORE: Rainfall slight in parts. Crops and prospects good except in parts of two districts, where deficiency of water is felt. Prices show a tendency to fall in parts.

COORG:—Rainfall slight. Threshing of rice and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) in progress. Rain in parts favourable for coffee blossom. Prices stationary. Water supply for cattle sufficient. Fodder decreasing.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st March.*—BERAR: Weather fair and cool. Reaping of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) and picking of cotton almost completed. Standing spring crops in fair condition, except wheat which is affected by rust in parts. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Weeding of hot-weather crops continues. Standing crops are in good condition. Prices generally steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st March.*—Rain fell throughout Central India during the week, but more is needed in Bundelkhand. Agricultural operations at a standstill in Bhopal owing to rain. Standing crops and opium somewhat damaged by frost and hail in parts of three States. Outturn in Gwalior expected to be below average; elsewhere good. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage generally good. Prices of food-grains rising in parts of two States; steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st March.*—Rainfall good in two States, elsewhere slight. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Slight damage in parts by frost. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices rising in four States, falling in one, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Weather cold and cloudy. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1891-92.

No. 43 I., dated Calcutta, the 27th February 1893.

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

READ—

The Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1891-92, and the Resolution thereon by the Government of Bengal, No. 25 I.A., dated 7th January 1892.

OBSERVATIONS—The canal systems in Bengal for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are seven in number, of which four are classed as Major Works and three as Minor Works; of the seven works, three are for navigation only. The Capital outlay on these works during and up to the end of 1891-92 was as follows:—

	Number of works.	During the year 1891-92.							Total direct and indirect, to end of 1891-92.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.									
Irrigation works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) . .	4	6,38,556	1,43,804	57,442	2,423	8,42,225	20,141	8,62,366	6,25,35,598
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—Provincial—in operation (Account head 43)	3	—11,799	—449	...	5,859	—6,389	—63	—6,452	1,03,22,275
TOTAL .	7	6,26,757	1,43,355	57,442	8,282	8,35,836	20,078	8,55,914	7,28,57,873

2. The direct outlay on the Orissa system during 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 3,88,740. The principal outlay was on the Taldandah Extension Canal and on new distributaries: 25¾ miles of navigable canal and 125¾ miles of distributary were opened during the year.

On the Sone Canals the outlay amounted to Rs. 2,04,098, and was in connexion with subsidiary works to complete the project, of which the construction estimate was closed with effect from the 31st March 1891.

On the Hidgellee Tidal Canal the outlay amounted to Rs. 2,34,918, and was in connexion with the remodelling works, which were nearly completed.

3. The length of main and branch canal open at the end of the year was 916 miles, and of distributary 2,381 miles.

4. The actual financial results of the year are shown in the following statement:—

CANAL.	Direct and Indirect Capital outlay to end of 1891-92.	GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED.			WORKING EXPENSES.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of Revenue on Capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue.*	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—IRRIGATION.									
Orissa canal	2,51,60,896	2,17,177	1,53,745	3,70,922	3,96,016	27,070	4,23,086	—52,164	...
Midnapore canal	84,42,844	1,32,978	1,51,719	2,84,697	2,57,324	9,002	2,66,326	18,371	0·21
Sone canal	2,66,42,645	8,07,730	98,344	9,06,074	6,48,060	49,780	6,97,840	2,08,234	0·78
TOTAL I.—IRRIGATION .	6,02,46,385	11,57,885	4,03,808	15,61,693	13,01,400	85,852	13,87,252	1,74,441	0·29
II.—NAVIGATION.									
Hidgellee Tidal canal	22,89,213	...	26,915	36,915	. 48,669	2,014	50,683	—13,768	...
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS, 1891-92 .	6,25,35,598	11,57,885	4,40,723	15,98,608	13,50,069	87,866	14,37,935	1,60,673	0·25
TOTAL FOR 1890-91 .	6,16,73,232	9,62,376	3,76,765	13,39,141	13,43,686	88,450	14,32,136	—92,995	...
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
I.—IRRIGATION.									
Sarun canals	6,96,753	15,785	46	15,831	12,538	519	13,057	2,774	0·39
II.—NAVIGATION.									
Orissa Coast canal	43,41,952	...	62,057	62,057	75,296	3,253	78,549	—16,492	...
Calcutta and Eastern canals	52,83,570	...	5,25,219	5,25,219	3,28,403	14,996	3,43,399	1,81,820	3·44
TOTAL II.—NAVIGATION .	96,25,522	...	5,87,276	5,87,276	4,03,699	18,249	4,21,948	1,65,328	1·72
TOTAL MINOR WORKS, IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION, 1891-92	1,03,22,275	15,785	5,87,322	6,03,107	4,16,237	18,768	4,35,005	1,68,102	1·63
TOTAL FOR 1890-91 .	1,03,28,727	36,823	5,90,831	6,27,654	4,20,792	18,844	4,39,636	1,88,018	1·82
GRAND TOTAL, 1891-92 .	7,28,57,873	11,73,670	10,28,045	22,01,715	17,66,306	1,06,634	18,72,940	3,28,775	0·45
GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91 .	7,20,01,959	9,99,199	9,67,596	19,66,795	17,64,478	1,07,294	18,71,772	95,023	0·13
Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Nuddea Rivers, 1891-92	...	...	1,92,737	1,92,737	1,06,857	6,417	1,13,274	79,463	...
Nuddea Rivers, 1890-91	...	...	2,00,482	2,00,482	1,03,537	6,357	1,09,894	90,588	...
Minor Works of which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Eden canal, 1891-92	...	9,391	728	10,119	25,663	...	25,663	—15,544	...
Eden canal, 1890-91	...	2,795	802	3,597	34,795	...	34,795	—31 198	...

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

5. There was a very satisfactory increase in the net revenue realized from the Major Works, which was, with the exception of 1885-86, the highest on record. The result may be ascribed in great measure to improved administration. The net result was a profit of Rs. 1,60,673, as compared with a deficit of Rs. 92,995 in 1890-91, which was, however, an exceptionally bad year. The profit amounted to only 0·25 per cent. on the capital outlay, but for reasons that are well-known and into which it is not necessary to enter, the Bengal Irrigation Works can never be as remunerative as those in other Provinces.

6. There was on the whole, and on the Sone Canals in particular, a considerable decrease in the demands remaining unrealized, the figures for the three Major Irrigation systems at the beginning and close of the year being as follows :—

Canals.	Balance unrealized at beginning of year.	Demands of year.	Total.	Less collections and remissions.	Balance unrealized at close of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa . .	1,98,364	4,36,625	6,34,989	4,01,285	2,33,704
Midnapore . .	64,967	2,81,541	3,46,508	2,87,536	58,972
Sone . . .	2,08,782	8,27,975	10,36,757	9,25,314	1,11,443
Total .	4,72,113	15,46,141	20,18,254	16,14,135	4,04,119

There is a difference of Rs. 35,946 between the unrealized demands at the close of 1890-91 on the Sone Canals given in paragraph 6 of the review of the report for that year and the figures entered against those canals in column 2 of the above statement. This is due to a portion of the *rabi* assessment for 1890-91 having been erroneously included among the unrealized demands of that year, whereas it was not due till 1st April 1892.

7. The following figures exhibit the area and revenue assessed for irrigation under the three Major Irrigation systems :—

Canal.	Area irrigated.		Assessed water-rates.		Per acre irrigated.	
	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canal . .	177,685	180,299	2,66,587	2,69,310	1·50	1·49
Midnapore Canal .	83,973	82,002	1,29,245	1,23,043	1·54	1·50
Sone Canal . .	474,723	281,014	9,82,032	5,92,847	2·07	2·11
Total .	736,381	543,315	13,77,864	9,85,200	1·87	1·81

The increase is almost entirely on the Sone Canals. During 1890-91 the irrigation under this system declined owing to the rains being favourable, and the demand for canal water consequently small. During 1891-92 the opposite conditions obtained ; the autumn rains were deficient, and there was therefore a large demand for water for rabi sowings.

8. The proportions of kharif and rabi irrigation were as follows :—

Canals.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa	173,742	3,943
Midnapore	83,905	68
Sone	284,090	190,633
Total .	541,737	194,644

The area irrigated by flow aggregated 700,137 acres against 36,244 acres by lift.

9. The principal crops irrigated were—

	Acres.
Rice	505,904
Wheat	76,845
Barley	44,369
Sugarcane	20,139

Compared with 1890-91, there is a considerable increase under all crops, that under wheat and barley, which are grown on the Sone Canals only, being due to the failure of the autumn rains.

The gross estimated value of the irrigated crops was 215 lakhs of rupees.

10. The details of the working expenses given in the statement in paragraph 4, omitting the Eden Canal, are as follows :—

Canals.	1891-92.					1890-91.
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Irrigation						
Orissa Canal . . .	1,75,638	1,93,355	27,023	27,070	4,23,086	4,67,603
Midnapore Canal . . .	1,41,262	64,301	51,761	9,002	2,66,326	2,08,860
Sone Canal . . .	2,63,644	3,55,573	28,843	49,780	6,97,840	7,02,099
Total I.—Irrigation .	5,80,544	6,13,229	1,07,627	85,852	13,87,252	13,78,562
Per acre irrigated by Major Works .	...	...	...	...	1·88	2·54
II.—Navigation.						
Hidgellee Tidal Canal . . .	32,588	14,388	1,693	2,014	50,683	53,574
Minor Works and Navigation.						
I.—Irrigation.						
Sarun Canals	9,021	3,710	—193	519	13,057	38,881
II.—Navigation.						
Orissa Coast Canal . . .	48,598	23,234	3,464	3,253	78,549	76,798
Calcutta and Eastern Canals .	2,68,746	1,07,116	12,541	14,996	3,43,399	3,23,957
Nuddea Rivers	59,689	45,838	1,330	6,417	1,13,274	1,09,894
GRAND TOTAL .	9,39,186	8,07,515	1,26,462	1,13,051	19,86,214	19,91,666

Of the maintenance outlay on the Orissa Canals, Rs. 45,565 was on head-works, Rs. 87,911 on the main canals, and Rs. 15,324 on distributaries.

On the Midnapore Canal Rs. 8,373 were spent on the head-works, Rs. 1,18,241 on the main canal and branches, and Rs. 10,365 on distributaries.

On the Sone Canals Rs. 20,942 were spent on the head-works, Rs. 1,75,837 on the main canals and branches, and Rs. 58,248 on the distributaries.

The working expenses on the Midnapore Canal were heavier than usual on account of extensive silt clearances in the tidal reaches after a lapse of many years and consequent repairs to locks and dredging plant.

On the Calcutta and Eastern Canals there was also an increase under dredging and levelling spoil banks.

11. The charge for establishment in the last statement is made up thus :—

	Revenue management.	Maintenance.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	23,555	23,553	47,108	5·83
Executive	2,08,921	2,08,924	4,17,845	51·75
Collection	2,30,460	...	2,30,460	28·54
Navigation	1,12,102	...	1,12,102	13·88
GRAND TOTAL	5,75,038	2,32,477	8,07,515	100·00

The total cost of maintenance in the case of the irrigation major systems amounted to 88·83 per cent. of the gross revenue, of which the charge for revenue management including collections formed 28·24 per cent.

12. The following figures relate to the complaints, principally against assessments, received and disposed of during the year under review :—

System.	Pending from previous year.	Filed during year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance left pending.
Orissa	1,421	3,780	5,201	4,371	830
Midnapore	170	626	796	701	95
Sone	113	4,855	4,968	4,439	529

The number of complaints pending on the Sone Canals has risen with the Rabi area, which is mostly under short leases.

13. The following statement exhibits the navigation receipts and outlay :—

Canals.	Length of navigable canal.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canal	205	1,35,731	38,179
Midnapore Canal	72	1,35,577	34,538
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	29	36,348	50,683
Sone Canal	218	66,517	29,497
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	47	5,15,125	3,43,523
Orissa Coast Canal	102	60,571	78,615
Nuddea Rivers	477	1,92,718	1,13,502
TOTAL	1,150	11,42,587	6,88,537
Figures for 1890-91	1,117	11,10,605	6,54,973

There was an increase in the working expenses, which, as mentioned in para. 10, occurred principally on the Midnapore and Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

14. The navigation receipts were thus divided :—

	Rs.
Tollage on private boats	10,78,803
,, Government boats	14,298
,, rafts	15,870
Transport service	24,145
Fines and sundries	9,471
TOTAL	11,42,587

The aggregate ton-mileage amounted to 52½ millions ; the estimated value of the cargoes to 1,435 lakhs, and the number of passengers carried to 506,000.

15. The agreement as regards the Sarun Canals expired on 1st April 1891, and was renewed as a yearly agreement on a different basis. The original agreement was for an annual payment of Rs. 21,500 by the indigo firms interested in the maintenance of the canals. The working expenses were considerably in excess of this, and it was therefore proposed to close the canals. But as a temporary arrangement it was agreed to hand over the maintenance of the inner channels to the parties interested and to accept a guarantee of Rs. 11,000 per annum for the maintenance of the head-works, Government paying establishment charges. During the year under review this arrangement worked satisfactorily.

16. The following figures relate to the duty of the water used for purposes of irrigation :—

Canals.	Average discharge, cubic feet per second.				Area irrigated per cubic foot per second.			
	At head.		Utilized.		Discharge at head.		Utilized.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orissa	1,952·75	812·19	1,763·83	371·51	88·97	4·85	98·5	10·61
Sone	4,561	3,078	4,224	2,290	57·84	69·06	62·46	92·83

17. The result of 162 crop experiments on irrigated land, and of 99 experiments on unirrigated land on the Orissa canals, was to give an average outturn per acre of 16·6 maunds of paddy, and of 19·26 maunds of straw from the former, and of 12·15 maunds of paddy and 13·7 maunds of straw from the latter. The respective values, taking paddy at Re. 1 per maund, and straw at 9 maunds per rupee, were Rs. 18·74 and Rs. 13·67. On the Sone Canals the yield per acre from crops of average outturn gave 23 maunds of paddy and 56 maunds of straw, and from specially selected crops 36 maunds of paddy and 87 of straw. The extraordinary divergence between the two sets of experiments appears to require explanation.

18. The Revenue Report was received by the Government of India on 11th January, or about the same time as that for the previous year. The Chief Engineer's note on the operations of the year, though excellently done, has been considerably expanded, and the Government of India trust that the necessity for making it as concise as possible will not be lost sight of.

19. The Government of India notice with satisfaction that in paragraph 18 of the Resolution on the Report the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal observes that the officers of the Irrigation Department have, during the year under review, done everything in their power to make the most of the canals in a season when every drop of water was of value.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

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

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

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and the Resolution by the Government of Bengal be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLV OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April, 1892*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	WEEK ENDING 20TH FEBRUARY, 1892.			WEEK ENDING 18TH FEBRUARY, 1893.			Earnings from 1st April, 1891, to 20th February, 1892.	Earnings from 1st April, 1892, to 18th February, 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	10,17,865	623	1,634	10,11,7·8	619	4,41,16,877	4,33,43,499	...	7,73,378
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,40,240	176	862	1,65,341	192	55,31,491	50,11,557	...	5,19,934
Indian Midland	127	752	1,16,880	155	752	1,19,666	159	42,46,407	44,00,795	1,54,388	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,672	4,76,171	285	1,699	5,22,000	307	1,91,87,903	1,94,30,066	2,42,163	...
South Indian	150	948	1,32,165	139	1,043	1,70,081	163	63,82,887	69,14,665	5,31,778	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	87,839	84	1,107	1,08,676	98	41,69,578	40,36,723	...	1,32,855
Bengal and North Western(*d*)	130	753	92,074	122	756	1,17,710	156	42,43,876	45,98,050	3·54,174	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	14,629	74	214	17,470	82	4,78,973	5,88,121	1,09,148	...
TOTAL	250	7,833	20,83,863	266	8,067	22,32,662	277	8,83,57,992	8,83,23.476	...	34,516
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*e*)	264	2,424	5,88,524	243	2,511	4,99,856	199	2,91,66,814	2,20,43,399	...	71,23,415
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,71,180	247	692	1,67,039	241	76,56,171	73,28,970	...	3,27,201
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,84,653	238	777	1,84,810	238	1,04,58,875	1,06,59,280	2,00,405	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	15,004	125	125	14,380	115	6,77,530	6,82,688	5,158	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*g*)	203	609	1,93,274	317	715	2,26,329	317	51,92,080	60,05,181	8,13,101	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,023	37	28	1,082	39	57,357	60,419	3,062	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	428	53	8	462	58	16,202	16,701	439	...
TOTAL	251	4,603	11,54,746	248	4,856	10,93,958	225	5,32,25,089	4,67,96,638	...	64,28,451
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	573	1,492	10,36,571	695	1,490	8,96,842	602	3,82,87,946	3,41,19,228	...	41,68,718
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,07,494	667	461	2,83,000	614	1,23,45,095	1,24,08,764	63,669	...
Madras	216	840	1,85,809	221	840	2,10,539	258	83,52,801	85,60,045	2,07,844	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	15,29,874	548	2,791	13,96,381	500	5,89,85,842	5,50,88,637	...	38,97,205
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,289	47,08,483	212	15,714	47,23.001	301	20,05.68,023	19,02,08,751	...	1,03,00,172
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,977	111	161	19,239	119	9,44,905	9,59,066	14,161	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,294	286	22	9,035	411	2,54,833	2,54,129	...	704
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	5,559	83	67	4,286	64	3,37,087	3,75,628	38,541	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	10,370	133	78	9,020	116	4,53,606	4,37,094	...	16,512
TOTAL	135	329	40,200	122	328	41,580	127	19,90,431	20,25,917	35,486	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	63,909	181	354	58,098	164	25,12,066	24,06,859	...	1,05,207
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,185	91	13	910	70	54,098	54,051	...	47
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	23,946	77	331	41,002	124	12,00,453	13,35,263	1,34,810	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	5,043	61	93	7,330	79	1,89,530	2,33,020	43,490	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,736	60	29	2,933	101	(*i*) 68,893	82,814	13,921	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,454	62	72	4,430	62	1,78,219	2,12,238	34,019	...
TOTAL	107	872	1,00,873	116	892	1,14,703	129	42,03,859	43,24,845	1,20,986	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	12,506	116	108	9,211	85	5,81,996	4,33,478	...	1,48,518
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	29,046	87	334	42,000	126	12,51,841	14,77,231	2,25,390	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	25,114	86	291	15,000	52	7,26,297	7,89,288	62,991	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,752	61	94	6,508	69	2,76,484	2,80,679	4,195	...
TOTAL	76	719	59,912	83	719	63,508	88	22,54,622	25,47,198	2,92,576	..
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,317	49,81,974	228	17,761	49,52,003	279	20,95,99,831	19,95,40,189	...	1,00,59,642

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January, 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khamgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 20th February, 1892.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd March, 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT.
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	...	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 11	13 9	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	211 2	211 2	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 5	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	9 3	14 12	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 7	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	326 0	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	‡	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 8	11 8	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 13	18 13	18 13	6 14	6 14	392 0	392 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 4	11 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 1	10 1	20 2	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	15 8	18 8	8 13	8 9	74 0	72 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakókku	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	29 0	28 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	7 2	6 11	8 14	7 2	...	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 13	12 13	...	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 15	16 9	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	12 7	12 7
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 4	9 14	12 3	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	9 10	9 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 13	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 10
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 8	6 8	11 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 6	6 3	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 6	6 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	7 8	8 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	6 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	[illegible] 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	55 0	60 0	3 12	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0 and 12 8	8 0 and 12 14	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	85 0	10 8	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 8	9 0	12 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	9 0	10 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 8	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	10 0
24-Parganas	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 12	11 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	7 0	15 4	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	10 4	11 4	...	...	10 0	9 4	13 2	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	17 8	17 8	280 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 14	12 4	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	106 0	106 0	10 10½	10 10½
Calcutta	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 4	85 0	85 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 0	11 8	120 0	160 0	11 8	11 12
Nadia (Krishnagar)	13 14½	13 5	...	...	9 4	9 2	11 4½	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9¾	16 0	...	...	17 12½	17 12½	128 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	...	13 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	11 0	10 0	20 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	22 8	20 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	12 0	11 12	...	...	11 4	9 0 and 10 8	12 12	11 1 and 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	...	...	19 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 8	...	...	11 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	24 0	24 0	18 8	18 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	14 4	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 10	14 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 5	...	...	21 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	10 14	10 8	...	...	9 12	9 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	12 12	12 12	19 8	19 8	11 4	9 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 4	18 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	8 8	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 8	11 0	...	...	9 6	8 0	10 10	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 12
Dinajpur	11 13	11 4	15 12	15 12	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	180 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	...	...	...	...	9 3	7 14	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 1	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6†	19 1†	...	...	17 1	16 7	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 0	8 8	13 0 to 14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 11 8	8 0 to 12 0	10 0	9 0	11 0 to 14 0	11 0 to 13 0	16 4	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	...	...	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	21 0	21 0	11 8 and 13 4	11 0 and 15 0	160 0	140 0 to 160 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	11 13	11 4	...	...	11 13	11 4	16 14	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	11 13	25 5	28 2	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 4½
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	...	...	13 12	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 0

† Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	20 4	20 4	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	16 S	16 S	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0	20 0	21 8	10 8	10 8	17 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 8	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihar, north—																										
Purnea	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	21 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	13 14	12 10	8 13 and 12 10	8 13 and 12 10	12 10 and 15 2	12 10 and 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 2	27 14	27 14	16 6	16 6	176 0	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	13 3	13 3	17 S	17 8	27 8	27 S	17 9	17 9	176 0	176 0	10 6	10 6
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 8	8 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	26 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Saran	14 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 7	15 8	13 10	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	18 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	23 4	18 12	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	11 0	11 0	12 8	14 8	9 0	9 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	26 8	27 0	...	...	16 4	16 4	25 0	26 8	16 4	16 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 8¾	13 6¾	17 11½	18 0	9 3	9 3	11 15	11 15	20 1	20 12	18 0	17 13½	19 0	19 0	15 7	16 2	17 1¼	17 9	22 12½	23 5	20 7½	20 7½	120 0	125 0	9 10	9 12
Ghazipur	13 14	14 3	18 0	18 10	7 12	8 6	12 4	12 4	20 0	21 14	17 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 5	20 10	21 4	19 5	20 0	180 4	180 4	10 0	10 0
Jaunpur	12 8	12 8	19 8	19 12	7 0	7 4	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	170 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	12 6	12 4	18 4	18 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	19 8	21 0	19 0	19 0	21 4	21 0	85 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 8	16 4	22 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	11 0
Fatehpur	11 8	12 0	18 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	24 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 8	...	...	22 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Hamirpur	17 8	17 12	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 8	12 8	12 8	24 8	25 0	21 0	21 12	...	...	...	...	21 14	22 4	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 0
Jalaun	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 4	14 4	21 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	22 8	25 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 S	21 8	23 8	24 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 14	14 12	22 4	22 4	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 8	22 4	22 8	19 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	22 12	22 12	24 0	24 4	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 12	13 12	20 0	19 12	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	19 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	21 12	23 4	21 0	21 4	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Mainpuri	15 4	15 8	20 8	20 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 4	24 0	25 0	24 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Etah	15 12	15 4	26 8	26 8	6 12	6 8	12 8	12 8	25 4	24 4	22 12	22 4	24 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	23 8	23 8	30 8	30 8	17 8	17 8	120 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	17 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	7 4	7 4	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 12	21 0	19 12	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	24 0	24 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	17 0	23 S	23 S	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	160 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 8	14 8	27 0	27 0	5 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	26 0	29 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	26 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	14 12	15 8	24 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 5	25 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	23 12	24 S	22 8	22 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Submontane—																										
Ballia	12 14	14 4	18 0	19 0	8 12	9 12	14 0	14 12	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 12	19 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	19 8	115 0	115 0	10 8	11 0
Azamgarh	13 6	12 13	18 4	18 8	8 14	8 12	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 14	9 0	9 0	14 6	13 15	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	14 6	14 6	16 3	16 10	19 12	19 12	19 5	19 5	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 10
Basti	14 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	32 0‡	32 0‡	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	18 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 8	14 8	24 8	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	21 4	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	23 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	23 8	25 0	24 0	25 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Pilibhít	13 2	13 2	21 4	20 0	11 14	12 8	13 12	13 12	25 0	25 0	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 2	23 12	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Bareilly	12 14	12 14	20 9	20 9	5 14	5 14	12 0	12 0	22 4	21 12	19 6	19 6	...	...	11 9	11 4	19 6	19 6	22 0	22 4	21 1	21 2	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	13 15	14 2	20 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 4	22 8	22 8	20 1½	20 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 14	22 0	22 0	23 1	22 4	22 4	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	...	20 0	10 0	12 0	...	22 0	...	14 0	14 8	23 0	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 12	9 8	12 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0‖	10 0‖	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	12 15	13 8	20 4	18 4	12 6	10 2	12 15	13 8	...	20 0	18 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 11	20 4	...	20 4	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 4	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	13 12	13 13	20 14½	22 0	5 8	5 8	11 4	11 4	23 1½	24 3	18 2	18 11	8 13	9 14	6 9½	6 9	20 14½	22 0	19 13	20 5	15 6½	15 6	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	19 8	19 S	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 S	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur	13 4	13 4	19 2	19 2	5 5	5 5	10 10	10 10	24 7	24 7	20 3	20 3	23 6	23 6	17 0	17 0	20 3	20 3½	21 4	21 4	14 14	14 4	127 8	120 7½	10 10	10 10
Dehra Dún	12 8	12 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	12 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	24 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 0	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	25 8	25 8	19 0	19 S	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 8	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	12 0	13 0	20 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	13 8	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	25 0	16 0	15 0	20 S	21 S	16 0	16 0	24 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 S	18 S	22 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 4	13 8	19 12	20 8	6 0	6 0	13 8	13 8	23 0	24 0	20 0	21 8	...	...	20 0	22 0	19 8	19 8	22 4	23 0	21 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	24 8	27 12	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 6	13 4	20 0	19 12	11 4	11 2	15 8	15 4	25 0	24 8	18 0	18 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	24 8	24 4	20 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	12 8	12 12	19 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	14 8	14 12	20 0	21 0	11 12	11 12	14 8	14 8	24 0	25 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 4	26 8	29 0	20 8	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 8	15 12	23 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	14 0	27 0	30 0	21 0	19 0	33 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	26 8	29 0	20 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	15 4	23 8	24 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	29 0	24 8	25 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	29 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	24 6	23 2	9 6	9 6	10 14	11 14	20 10	20 10	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	24 1	24 1	20 5	20 5	...	...	13 4	13 2
Bánswara	16 4	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	27 8	36 4	37 8	20 0	18 12	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5¼	10 2½	15 10	15 10	8 9½	7 6½	9 6	7 13	21 14	19 8½	11 11½	9 12½	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	11 11½	14 13½	12 1½	22 10½	21 1½	10 8	9 12¼	160 0	160 0	9 9	9 9
Sirohee	9 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 12	10 11	17 4	17 2	...	...	7 4	7 3	20 0	20 0	16 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 1¾	16 12	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 0	11 13	19 3	19 3	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 10	26 0	19 0	18 10	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 13	9 13	15 4	15 4	5 12	5 12	6 12	6 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 8	17 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	11 12	12 0	17 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 4	21 8	20 8	18 0	†	†	†	†	17 4	18 0	20 0	21 8	†	†	*	*	13 0	14 0
Boondee	19 8	19 4	24 0	25 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	27 0	25 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	27 0	31 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Kotah	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	27 8	35 0	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	30 0	31 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	15 11	15 15	17 14	20 5	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	22 11	22 7	15 13	14 15	...	...	20 0	21 5	18 4	16 15	21 9	21 10½	11 13	11 12½	175 0	175 0	10 3	9 12
Tonk	16 8	16 12	23 8	25 0	8 0	6 8	10 10	9 12	26 12	31 0	22 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	23 14	25 8	...	...	90 0	80 0	11 7	11 12
Jeypore	12 4	13 0	20 0	20 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	23 0	23 S	18 8	17 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	19-0 to 24 8	19-4 to 24 0	21 0	21 8	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 0	16 4	23 12	23 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	21 4	22 8	19 10	20 10	...	...	13 12	14 6	23 2	23 12	...	...	37 8	37 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	15 12½	15 13¾	27 9	28 2½	8 5½	8 6¼	9 0	9 0	27 2½	28 2½	25 3¼	26 6½	...	...	11 4	11 4	25 3	25 14½	...	...	5 3	5 5	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	14 8	14 12	25 4	25 12	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	29 12	29 6	24 8	24 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	25 4	25 4	22 0	24 0	24 8	24 0	120 0	160 0	12 0	12 12
Ulwur	14 1	13 10	24 7	25 8	7 4	7 4	8 10	8 10	28 8	28 13	26 13	26 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 5	23 8	25 4	25 5	29 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 5½
Deoli Cantonment	15 2½	14 15	18 12½	19 0½	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	25 8½	22 0	22 1½	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 3½	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	12 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	22 7	24 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	§	¶	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	9 0	9 0	...	...	4 9	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 12	13 12
Anadra	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 8	12 12	16 8	16 8	8 11	8 4	10 0	10 0	21 7	22 8	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 6	21 8	21 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 6
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 6 and 11 4	9 9 and 11 4	15 0	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8 and 22 8	17 8	16 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0 and 16 4	16 4 and 16 9	17 8	18 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 0	8 12	...	...	7 4	7 6	8 10	8 12	17 0	17 10	16 10	17 4	••••	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	240 0	320 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 2	9 8	...	...	3 0	3 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	18 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 5¼	...	...	10 0	10 0	90 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 8	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	160 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	16 11¾	16 11¾	23 10	24 2¾	7 7	7 7	8 12¼	8 8	23 10½	23 12½	20 11½	21 4	...	...	12 12	10 10	23 6	24 4¾	21 4	21 4	24 15½	25 8	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 1½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1892 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	13 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	29 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	12 0	13 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	17 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 0
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	26 0	25 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	80 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	32 0	31 0	26 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	13 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	12 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 4
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	90 0	100 0	8 4	8 4
Kángra	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Gujránwála	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Gujrát	11 0	11 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	13 0	12 8
Jhelum	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	*	*	*	*	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	21 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	68 0	60 0	13 0	13 0
Hazára	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	80 0	75 0	36 0	36 0
Kohát	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	105 0	105 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	11 0	01 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	11 12
Mooltan	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Bannu	12 0	12 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	80 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	11 0	11 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	17 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	40 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	26 4	26 4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	‡	‡	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	13 0	...	...	‡	‡	106 10½	106 10½	12 12	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	14 6	14 0	11 4	11 4	12 2	12 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 2	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	8 0	8 4	...	...	‡	‡	106 0	106 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	19 3	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 12	9 6	14 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	...	‡	5 8	5 0	13 4	13 12	14 [illegible]	14 0	8 8	8 8	60 0	59 0	8 12	8 8
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 2	13 2	14 0	15 3	11 4	11 4	19 12	19 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	208 0	208 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	14 7	14 7	15 4	15 4	16 7	16 7	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	*	136 13	109 11	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	89 5	89 5	11 14	11 14
Bombay	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 15	7 15	13 1	13 1	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	11 4	11 4	58 4	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 4	9 4	*	*	12 10	12 10	18 16	17 4	...	...	12 7	10 10	..	...	*	*	75 0	75 0	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	9 10	9 10	...	...	14 2	12 4	15 1	13 11	22 14	22 14	23 7	22 8	26 10	26 10	...	...	10 0	10 7	...	...	11 1	10 10	100 0	88 14	10 8	10 8
Belgaum	11 0	10 8	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	24 0	22 8	24 0	27 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	78 0	78 0	14 0	13 8
Sátara	9 6	8 11	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 14	10 2	17 5	17 5	18 1	16 11	*	*	...	...	11 2	10 8	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 4
Sholapur	11 3	10 12	...	...	7 4	7 11	10 14	9 6	21 7	19 13	24 6	21 9	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 6	...	..	12 12	12 12	82 4	69 1	11 12	11 10
Bijápur	9 12	9 12	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 7	9 8	21 7	21 7	27 5	26 7	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	64 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	9 3	8 10	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	14 2	15 4	13 13	13 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	..	...	12 0	12 0	60 13	60 13	11 11	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 9	11 9	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	17 14	19 4	21 15	16 1	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 3	16 3	80 0	80 0	11 11	12 6
Násik	12 3	12 8	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	19 10	16 4	16 4	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	106 13	80 0	13 8	13 4
Dhulia (Khandesh)	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 12	22 12	19 12	19 12	...	...	...	...	12 3	10 9	...	...	..	...	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Gujerat—																										
Surat	9 11	9 11	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 6	7 6	16 3	16 3	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	13 14	13 14	91 0	91 0	12 6	12 0
Broach	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	10 0	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	8 9	8 5	..	...	6 5	6 14	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	10 14	10 14
Ahmadabad	12 0	11 8	...	...	9 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	17 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	80 0	80 0	13 12	13 12
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	8 8	9 0	...	...	9 0	8 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	182 8	182 14	13 0	13 0
Deesa Cantonment	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	..	...	...	...	142 3	142 3	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 8	12 4	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 4	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	90 0	76 0	78 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	11 13	22 9	22 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 10	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	14 4	14 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 6	10 6	17 8	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	16 10	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	17 4	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 14	11 7	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	11 8	...	...	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 14	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	95 0	90 0	10 8	10 10
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 14	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 11	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	10 11	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	19 3	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 12	12 11	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 1	9 11	16 9	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 10	12 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 2	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	13 8	13 0	21 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 12	16 0	26 0	25 2	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	24 8	23 4	14 0	16 15	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 4	18 12	...	...	24 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 11	9 4
Mandla	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	14 7	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	190 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	130 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 0	...	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	12 9	16 8	18 0	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 14	...	...	11 13	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 5	12 5	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 10	...	...	12 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	13 10	13 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 5
Sambalpur	11 13	10 15	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 10	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 8	13 10	...	...	8 0	7 12	10 8	10 5	20 8	21 5	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 5	...	...	12 10	12 4	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 2
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	87 0	87 0	10 0	11 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	5 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	12 12	12 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	9 4	8 8	18 0	17 4	12 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	11 4	11 0	81 0	81 0	9 14	10 0
Wún	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 9	9 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 10	8 8	15 2	14 7	18 13	20 1	23 0	25 14	...	...	10 11	10 14	...	...	14 7	13 13	125 0	125 0	9 4	9 4
Bolárum	9 0	9 5	...	...	7 0	7 8	8 7	8 2	15 15	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 11	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 [illegible]	9 5 8
Chadarghat	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	15 0	17 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	80 0	9 8	9 9

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1892—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	WHEAT. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	BARLEY. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	BARLEY. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	RICE, BEST SORT. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	RICE, COMMON. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	RICE, COMMON. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	FIREWOOD. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	FIREWOOD. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	SALT. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	SALT. Past fortnight. S. Ch.
Madras—																												
Malabar Coast—																												
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 12	10 2	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	9 12	9 9	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 1
S. Canara	7 14	7 6	...	...	9 14	10 10	8 13	11 5	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 3	...	...	8 0	9 8	19 0	...	...	...	11 5	11 2	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																												
Coimbatore	8 3	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	16 6	17 3	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 4	133 11	133 11	12 3	11 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	274 3	274 3	10 2	11 0
Salem	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 5	10 11	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	196 13	196 13	14 10	14 2
Central—																												
Bellary	8 10	8 10	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	21 5	23 5	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 2	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	9 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 *	...	...	11 0	10 13	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 4	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	6 11	...	...	10 5	13 5	10 1	10 11	...	...	...	...	13 0	*	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																												
Ganjam	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 3	23 3	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 4	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	21 5	23 11	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	82 10	82 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	7 11	8 2	...	...	9 3	8 14	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	*	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	145 13	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																												
Kistna	6 8	6 0	...	...	10 14	10 6	11 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	19 14	20 14	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	17 5	16 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																												
Madras	7 2	7 5	...	...	8 8	8 5	9 3	8 13	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	7 *	7 *	...	...	7 8	8 5	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	16 6	15 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 6	8 6	10 5	9 6	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 10	...	...	8 5	8 11	8 13	9 3	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	7 8	7 2	8 13	8 6	...	...	...	...	14 11	13 10	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	7 3	7 3	7 10	7 6	...	...	...	...	15 2	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 6	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																												
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 2	8 0	9 10	8 13	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 10	7 5	8 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																												
Mysore	6 8	6 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	108 0	108 0	10 0	9 8
Bangalore	8 5	8* 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	20 5	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	9 12
Tumkur	8 0	7 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 10	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	8 0
Kadur	8 0	6 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 0
Shimoga	7 14	7 10	...	...	8 15	8 0	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Chitaldroog	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	27 5	26 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	9 0
Coorg—																												
Coorg	7 0	8 0	6 8	7 8	10 0	6 8	13 0	7 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	13 0	13 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 25th, 1893.

During the first three days of the week under review the weather was showery over North-Eastern India and at most of the Hill stations, while it was fine in most other parts of the country, but on Tuesday a brisk barometric fall occurred in North-West India and Baluchistan, and from Wednesday till the close of the week, the weather was under the influence of a series of depressions which passed from west to east across Northern India giving more or less continuous rain to the plains of Northern and Central India, and fairly constant snow to the Hill districts. This unsettled weather extended in a moderate degree to parts of the Peninsula and scattered showers were experienced in a few places. As a consequence the depression of temperature which has been so general during several weeks past has been maintained, and the mean temperature of the whole of India for the week has been nearly 4° below the normal average.

The chart of Sunday, February 19th, showed that the barometer was falling except in North-East India where it was steady or inclined to rise. Readings were high over North-West India and low over the east of the Peninsula, where a shallow depression was shown. The winds were anticyclonic in the North-West and irregularly cyclonic over the east of the Peninsula and generally northerly elsewhere. The force was fresh in many places. Moderate to heavy rain had fallen in the extreme south of the Peninsula, while light showers

were reported from Sibsagar, Darjeeling, the east of the Central Provinces, and Orissa. On the morning of the 20th pressure was increasing except in Baluchistan. The depression over the east of the Peninsula had disappeared and readings decreased from a high pressure area in the north-west to a large area of uniformly low pressure over the Bay and the south of the Peninsula. The winds were moderate to fresh and generally normal in direction. Moderately heavy rain was falling around the head of the Bay and light showers at Patna, Chaibassa, Cochin and Colombo. On the North-West Himalayas hail and snow had fallen. On the next day, the 21st, pressure was increasing over North-East India and decreasing elsewhere. The fall had been brisk over North-West India and rapid in Baluchistan. The high pressure area which previously existed over North-West India had moved eastward to central and North-East India and very uniform pressures existed in the west. The winds were very variable, and over Northern India were very light in force. Snow had commenced at Quetta and Chaman and local rain showers were reported from several north-eastern stations. On the 22nd pressure was rising over Burma, Assam, and North Bengal as well as in Baluchistan and falling elsewhere. The fall has been rapid over North-West India and a well marked depression lay over the south of the Punjab and the north of Rajputana. Readings were highest in the Assam Valley, while they were very uniform over Central and Southern India. The wind was easterly across Bengal and up the Gangetic plain, cyclonic over North-West India and variable elsewhere. Rain was falling over the whole of Northern India from the Indus eastward to Behar, as well as at some central and southern stations. Snow had fallen on the Hills. The chart of the 23rd exhibited somewhat complicated conditions. Pressure was high and gradients moderately steep over North-Eastern India, but elsewhere pressure was uniform, though three slight depressions were shown, one near Chaibassa, one over Katthiawar and Lower Sind, and a third over the west of the Punjab and Upper Sind. The wind was easterly and south-easterly over Northern India and variable elsewhere. The force was fresh or moderate. Rain had ceased in Sind and part of Rajputana, but continued over Bengal, the Gangetic plain, and the Punjab as well as at one or two central stations. Snow had fallen on the North-West Himalayas. In many places the amounts received were considerable. By the morning of the 24th pressure had given way over North-East India and increased elsewhere. In consequence the area of highest puresrse had been re-transferred to North-West India. Pressure was lowest off the Malabar Coast. The wind was between north and east over the greater part of the country and was fresh at several stations. Rain continued over the greater part of the Northern India and snow was still falling on the Hills. The amounts were, however, somewhat smaller than on the previous day. On the 25th the chart showed a high pressure area over North-West India and a low pressure area over the Peninsula, the Bay, and Burma, but a small local depression existed over the North-Western Provinces. The winds were northerly over North-West India and the west of the Peninsula, cyclonic over the Gangetic plain, and variable over North-East India and the east of the Peninsula. Rain had again fallen over the greater part of Northern and Central India the exceptions being the Indus Valley and East Bengal. In the Peninsula scattered showers were reported. Snow had fallen moderately heavily on the Hills.

Temperature—Has remained low except in Burma and Madras throughout the week. In Burma and Madras the mean temperature on each day exceeded the normal, while on the contrary in all the other provinces on no day was the mean temperature equal to the normal average, but in most provinces and on

most days was considerably below it. The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

Province.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	Mean Variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·7	+1·4	+1·6	+1·4	+0·9	+0·9	+0·9	+1·1
Bengal and Assam	−0·5	−1·7	−5·3	−4·2	−7·7	−8·9	−6·4	−5·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−5·6	−5·9	−5·0	−3·4	−10·2	−7·8	−8·7	−6·7
Punjab	−4·6	−3·6	−2·5	−3·7	−8·9	−7·6	−11·3	−6·0
Bombay	−1·3	−3·3	−2·7	−1·7	−2·4	−1·1	−2·0	−2·1
Central Provinces and Berar	−2·0	−3·7	−7·5	−1·9	−5·2	−3·6	−9·7	−4·8
Central India and Guzerat	−5·7	−7·0	−5·9	−1·6	−6·3	−3·1	−12 3	−6·0
Sind and Rajputana	−6·6	−6·7	−2·2	−8·5	−9·2	−6·6	−9·9	−7·1
Madras	+2·2	+2·8	+3·2	+2·6	+1·5	+2·0	+2·7	+2·4
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	−2·6	−3·1	−2·9	−2·3	−5·3	−4·0	−6·3	−3·8

From the above it will be seen that the mean temperature of the week for the whole of India was 3°·8 below the normal, and that on each day of the week there was a deficiency which increased from 2°·6 on the 19th to 6°·3 on the 25th. On the latter date there was a mean deficiency of between 9° and 12° over North-West India.

Rain.—The earlier part of the summary showed that rain had fallen heavily and fairly continuously over Northern and Central India, and as scattered showers over the Peninsula and the table at the close shows that rain has been received during the week in all the rainfall divisions except the Burma divisions, Coorg, the Bombay, Deccan, Khandesh, Hyderabad, and the East Coast (South). In the Peninsula and parts of North-West India the amounts were comparatively small, but in Bengal they were large. The average actual rainfall was heaviest, 2·90 inches in Chota Nagpur, this was followed by 2·61 inches in the Hill districts of the Punjab, by 2·35 inches in Deltaic Bengal, and by 2·27 inches in Central Bengal. In East Bengal, Assam (Surma), Behar (South), Oudh (North), the North-Western Provinces (Submontane), the Punjab (Central, Submontane and North-West), and the Central Provinces (East), the actual average rainfall of the division for the week exceeded one inch. In nearly all cases where rain was received, the amount exceeded the normal, the greatest excess being over 2 inches in Deltaic and Central Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

The three concluding columns of the latter show a large excess of rain for the period January 1st to February 25th in all parts of the country except Burma and part of the west and south of the Peninsula and Guzerat.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount, Inches.
Eastern Bengal	Dacca	Munshigunj	2·44
Deltaic do.	24-Parganas	Diamond Harbour	4·12
Central do.	Bankura	Sunamukhi	4·61
Chota Nagpur	Manbhoom	Barabazar	4·29
North-Western Provinces	Bijnor	Nagina	4·27
Punjab	Sialkot	Pasru	5·44
Do.	Rawalpindi	Murree	6·80
Central Provinces	Damoh	Sudder	2·17

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 25th February.			Rainfall data from 1st Jan. to 25th Feb. 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall. 1st Jan. to 25th Feb.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0·07	−100
	Lower Burma	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·30	−100
	Central ditto	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·21	−100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	−0·07	0·09	0·17	− 47
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·34	0·11	+1·23	2·94	1·49	+ 97
	Assam (Surma)	1·58	0·26	+1·32	3·40	2·16	+ 57
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·47	0·20	+0·27	2·32	1·98	+ 17
	Deltaic Bengal	2·35	0·12	+2·23	5·10	1·51	+238
	Central ditto	2·27	0·08	+2·19	4·55	1·18	+286
	North ditto	0·68	0·08	+0·60	2·04	1·08	+ 89
	Orissa	0·88	0·17	+0·71	4·12	1·17	+252
	Chota Nagpur	2·90	0·08	+2·82	5·03	1·41	+257
	Bihar (South)	1·49	0·05	+1·44	2·77	1·08	+166
	Ditto (North)	0·53	0·04	+0·49	2·10	1·07	+ 96
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·67	0·04	+0·63	2·21	1·00	+121
	Oudh (South)	0·41	0·04	+0·37	2·36	0·99	+138
	Ditto (North)	1·17	0·04	+1·13	3·22	1·16	+178
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·51	0·04	+0·47	1·98	0·78	+154
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·82	0·08	+0·74	2·38	1·00	+138
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	1·47	0·18	+1·29	4·82	2·16	+123
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·77	0·13	+0·64	3·49	1·01	+246
	Ditto (Central)	1·24	0·09	+1·15	3·04	1·29	+182
	Ditto (Submontane)	1·35	0·25	+1·10	7·35	2·78	+166
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	2·01	0·89	+1·72	14·80	6·16	+140
	Ditto (North-West)	1·58	0·31	+1·27	0·95	3·00	+132
	Ditto (West)	0·16	0·07	+0·09	1·07	0·89	+ 88
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·43	0·17	+0·26	0·90	0·57	+ 58
	Madras (South Central)	0·15	0·03	+0·12	0·41	0·37	+ 11
	Coorg	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·12	−100
	Mysore	0·22	0·02	+0·20	0·23	0·10	+130
	Konkan	0·02	0	+0·02	0·02	0·09	− 78
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·07	−100
	Khandesh	0	0·04	−0·04	0·40	0·16	+150
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·02	0·02	0	1·92	0·54	+256
	Central Provinces (West)	0·07	0·09	−0·02	2·77	0·70	+296
	Ditto (Central)	0·47	0·09	+0·38	2·82	0·86	+228
	Ditto (East)	1·33	0·07	+1·26	2·92	0·83	+252
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·06	0·01	+0·05	0·06	0·09	− 33
	Kattiawar	0·15	0	+0·15	0·15	0·10	+ 50
	Sind	0·54	0·05	+0·49	1·80	0·65	+177
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·41	0·11	+0·30	1·26	0·62	+103
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·35	0·12	+0·23	1·08	0·37	+192
	Rajputana (West)	0·06	0·12	−0·06	1·21	0·44	+175
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·25	0·06	+0·19	1·21	0·47	+157
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0·35	0·02	+0·33	1·05	0·16	+556
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·28	−100
	Madras (Central)	0·07	0·02	+0·05	0·19	0·07	+171
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·40	0·50	− 20
	Ditto (South)	0·01	0·04	−0·03	0·15	0·84	− 82
	Madras (South)	0·20	0·14	+0·06	0·99	1·12	− 12

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

Simla, the 2nd March, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 4th March.*—Considerable showers have fallen in many parts, especially in the Circars, Central and Southern Districts and on the Nilgiris. The rainfall has done much good in Tinnevelly, allowing sowings and improving pasture, but more rain is wanted there, and also in Madura and parts of Coimbatore. Standing crops generally confined to land under wells and largest irrigation works. Harvest continues with poor outturn in the southern districts, but fair elsewhere. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water generally sufficient, but scarce in a few parts of Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, though improved in latter district. Prices of principal food-grains easier in Deccan, but almost stationary elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Slight rain in parts of seven districts. Standing crops damaged by blight, rats, rain, or rust in parts of nine districts; otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops progressing generally. Lands being prepared for the next season in parts of five districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*oFr week ending 4th March.*—There has been little rain during the week and crops have benefited by the fine weather. The spring crop is being harvested, and in spite of the unusual rain of last week, prospects are generally promising. Reports from the opium districts show that though early sowings suffered and in some cases the poppy leaves were destroyed, the rain was beneficial to late sowings. With a continuance of fine weather, a fair outturn may be anticipated. Lancing and collection of the drug are in progress. Ploughing for the autumn crops is in full swing. Prospects of spring rice and indigo are favourable. Prices are almost stationary. Fodder and water-supplies are sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Weather cloudy and unsettled with general rain. Some injury has been caused to crops by blight, hail and frost, and by wet and cloudy weather. Prospects are generally good, though clear and dry weather is now wanted. Poppy is healthy. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in eastern districts. Pressing and sowing of sugarcane and collection of opium continue. Supplies and fodder are ample, but prices are high and rising.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of five districts. Sowings of extra spring crops in progress. Prospects of standing crops are good to average. No more rain, but warmth and sunshine required. Crops have been injured by excessive rain in the eastern districts, and also by hail in Hissar. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Rawalpindi. Poppy crop flourishing. Prices rising in five districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Weather cloudy and rainy throughout the week, and crops have suffered more or less in consequence. Harvesting of winter crops progressing in parts, but retarded in the Nagpur country by the rain. Prices rising in three districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th March.*—LOWER BURMA: Threshing completed everywhere, except in Thongwa and Mergui. Cultivation of dry-weather paddy in Thayetmyo progressing.

UPPER BURMA: Reaping and threshing of wet-weather paddy almost completed. Cultivation of dry-weather crops progressing. Wheat and gram and peas are being reaped in two districts. Standing crops are reported everywhere to be in good condition, but in Pakokku, island crops with the exception of tobacco and gram, have all failed. In Lower Burma, except for a slight fall in Tavoy, the price of paddy remains practically unchanged, while in Upper Burma it has risen considerably in three districts and fallen slightly in two others. A very large increase is reported in the price of rice at Thayetmyo, and enquiry is being made as to the correctness of the figures The price has also risen in two other districts and fallen in one. In Upper Burma the price has fallen in four districts, while it has risen slightly in one. Number on relief-works—Meiktila, 365.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th March.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for summer paddy and pressing of sugarcane progressing. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th March.* MYSORE: Slight rain in parts of four districts. Prospects good. Sugarcane crop being harvested in parts. No marked change in prices.

COORG: Threshing of rice nearly completed. Seasonable showers for coffee blossom have fallen in most parts and prospects generally good. Prices stationary. Water-supply for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.— *For week ending 8th March.*— BERAR: Weather wet and cloudy. Picking of cotton completed. Spring crops damaged by rain and hail. Preparation of land for ensuing crops commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices rising in one district; elsewhere almost steady. Cattle generally healthy.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good during the week. Weeding of hot-weather crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Rain general, except in parts of Gwalior; sufficient rain has fallen in Bundelkhand. Crops in three States and in Neemuch somewhat damaged by rain and hail. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage good. Prices of food-grains high in two Agencies, rising in three others, steady elsewhere. Opium slightly damaged in parts by hail.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Slight rain in parts of Bickanir and Abu. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Slight damage in parts. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in one State, rising in four others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th March.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Surveys.

RE-ORGANIZATION AND RECRUITMENT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT OF INDIA.

No. $\frac{3}{74}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—dated Calcutta, the 8th March 1893.

READ the following despatches:—

From Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary of State, Nos. 201 and 202, dated 28th July 1891.
From Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to Secretary of State, No. 67 (Surveys), dated 8th September 1891.
From Secretary of State, No. 86 (Statistics), dated 17th December 1891.
From Secretary of State, No. 6 (Statistics), dated 28th January 1892.
From Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary of State, No. 150, dated 21st June 1892.
From Secretary of State, No. 70 (Revenue), dated 25th August 1892.

RESOLUTION.

The papers read in the preamble have reference to the future organization and recruitment of the Geological Survey of India. Changes in the scale of pay, designations and other particulars having considerably modified the rules or conditions of appointment to the Department originally published in 1867, a revision of these rules was undertaken in 1886. Meantime, however, the constitution of the Department came under examination by the Public Service Commission appointed in that year, and it was found advisable to postpone further consideration of the subject until the recommendations of the Commission were before Government. A final settlement of the questions to be dealt with has been retarded by the discussion of proposals affecting scientific appointments generally, but the questions which specially affect the Geological Department have now been separately disposed of, and the rules as revised are appended to this Resolution.

2. The recommendations of the Public Service Commission regarding the Geological Survey of India, as recorded in Chapter X, paragraphs 70 to 74 of their report, are transcribed below:—

(1) That candidates should continue to be obtained from England so long as Indian schools do not provide adequate geological and scientific education, but that selection should be made irrespective of nationality.
(2) That appointments as Sub-Assistants should be limited to the number required to assist the upper grade, and that promotion to the upper grade should be open to Sub-Assistants who prove their ability for independent work.
(3) That the organization of the Department should not exceed that required to secure systematic investigation.
(4) That the graded system is unsuited to a Department which calls for the highest efficiency in an equal degree throughout the whole term of employment.
(5) That the system of engaging specialists for a limited term of years is advantageous and should be continued.

3. Subject to the exception and modifications explained in the succeeding paragraphs, these recommendations have been accepted generally by the Government of India and effect has been given to them in the revised organization.

4. In the Sub-Assistant class referred to in the second of the recommendations there are at present two appointments. These were created experimentally in 1873 with the object of affording natives of India educated in the country an opening in the Department. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is anxious that natives of India, whether educated here or in England, should be

utilized in the Department, provided that they are found to possess the qualifications essential to independent and original work in the field of geological investigation. It has been found, however, owing to the difficulty which is experienced in obtaining Asiatics with pronounced talent for geological research, that the system of appointing natives as probationary Sub-Assistants is not likely to be successful. It may, perhaps, be hoped that with an improved system of school education, in which habits of observation and practical enquiry will be more developed than they now are, candidates will eventually be forthcoming upon whose powers of original investigation more dependence can be placed than is the case at present. In the meantime it is undesirable to make any more appointments to the class of Sub-Assistants, which was only created as a tentative measure.

5. The Government of India have found themselves unable to accept the view of the Public Service Commission that the graded system is unsuitable to the Geological Survey Department. In the first place the officers of the Department become continuously more useful, at any rate for the earlier part of their employment, with each year of service, and secondly, a system of grade promotion is desirable to secure efficiency of labour as well as of qualifications; for even an officer who is eminently qualified for geological research will require some incentive to make a sufficiently industrious use of his abilities, especially under circumstances in which (as is often the case in the prosecution of geological investigation) it is not easy to detect perfunctory performance of work. A reduction in the number of grades has, however, been made in the revised scheme.

6. With the suggestions of the Public Service Commission, that the organization of the Department should not exceed that required to secure systematic investigation, and that the system of engaging specialists should be continued, the views of the Government of India are in entire accord. The necessity for reserving a certain number of appointments, to be held for a limited term by persons specially qualified for scientific or economic investigations in particular branches of science, instead of creating new posts whenever the need for such investigation arises, has long been felt; and the opportunity afforded by the present re-organisation has been taken to give an extended application to the principle advocated by the Public Service Commission by providing two appointments of this class, which may, when necessary, be recruited from specialists in other branches of science besides geology. These special appointments will be made for such term as the Government of India may determine in each case, and will not ordinarily be pensionable. They are made part of the cadre of the Geological Survey Department, first, because they will frequently be given for special geological investigations, and secondly, because it is convenient that the holders of such appointments should be subjected in respect of their movements, reports and other proceedings to the control of some responsible head of department.

7. The future staff of the department, to which the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been obtained, is contrasted below with that now existing, and the new scheme will come into force from the 1st of April 1893.

Present scale.	Future scale.
1 Director (Pay R1,500 and Personal Allowance R300).	1 Director R1,500.
3 Superintendents on R800—50—1,100 per mensem.	3 Superintendents on R700—50—1,100 per mensem.
1 First Grade Deputy Superintendent on R700—50—1,000 per mensem.	4 Deputy Superintendents on R500—40—700 per mensem.
5 Deputy Superintendents on R500—40—700 per mensem.	† 5 Assistant Superintendents on R350—30—500 per mensem.
* 6 Assistant Superintendents on R350—30—500 per mensem.	1 Palæontologist on R500—40—700 and then rising by annual increments of R50 to R1,000 per mensem.
1 Palæontologist on R500—40—700 and then rising by increments of R50 to R1,000 per mensem.	2 Specialists on any salary not exceeding R1,100 and not less than R700.
2 Sub-Assistants on R200—20—300 per mensem.	

* Two appointments were reserved to cover the cost of existing Sub-Assistants.
† Only one appointment is now reserved to cover the cost of Sub-Assistants.

8. In order that there may be no interruption in the purely scientific geological inquiry, the Governor-General in Council has resolved that not less than eleven officers out of the total of sixteen executive officers, shall, as a rule, be employed on such duties. Of the remaining five officers, one will be the Director and one the Palæontologist. The remaining three, two of them specialists, will be available for mineral and other economic investigations. The staff assigned to scientific geological research is smaller than the originally sanctioned scale of the Geological Survey Department. But this scale has for some time not been worked up to, and the holders of even those appointments which have been filled have been largely employed on economic instead of purely scientific work. The reductions and alterations now resolved on are fully justified both by financial considerations and the undoubted necessity of expert advice and investigation for the development of the mineral and economic resources of the empire. Orders for bringing the new scale into effect will be separately communicated to the Director, Geological Survey.

9. One important point, *viz.* the infusion of a practical element in the training of candidates for the Geological Survey Department, which did not come under the notice of the Public Service Commission, has recently pressed itself on the attention of the Government of India. Under the system hitherto adopted for recruitment, the only qualification required from candidates has been a sound geological education of an academic character. Practical training has not been insisted on, but the necessity for combining scientific education with a practical training in applied science, especially in mining, has been brought prominently forward in connection with the development of the mineral resources of Burma, Baluchistan and other parts of the Indian Empire. After an examination of the character of the education which the officers in the Department had received and their qualifications for practical investigations, the Government of India find that, with a few notable exceptions, the appointments to the Department were filled until quite recently by officers who had not previously gone through a course of practical training, and that the talent for practical exploration, though in some instances of a remarkable character, has had generally to be developed by what has virtually amounted to an apprenticeship during the later years of service in India. The new rules accordingly provide that candidates must undergo one or two years' training in mines, or technical laboratories, as may be required by the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Director of the Geological Survey of India, for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the N.-W. P. and Oudh.
" " the Punjab.
To the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg.
" " Ajmere.
To the Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix.

Revised Conditions for Indian Geological Survey Appointments.

The Geological Survey Department is constituted as follows:—

	Monthly Salary.			
	R	R		R
1 Director	1,500			
3 Superintendents	700 rising by	50	to	1,100
4 Deputy Superintendents	500 „	40	„	700
5 Assistant Superintendents	350 „	30	„	500
1 Palæontologist	500 „	40	„	700, and then to R1,000 by increments of R50.
2 Specialists	Specially engaged for short terms on such pay as may be agreed upon, not exceeding R1,100 per mensem.			

The rates of pay for natives of India appointed to any of the above posts will be two-thirds of the full scale of pay.

2. Appointments to the department are made, as occasion requires, by the Secretary of State for India. Every candidate for such an appointment must be in sound bodily health, and will be required to satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of his physical fitness in all respects to perform the duties of a Surveyor, which involve considerable fatigue and exposure. His age should not exceed 25.

3. Besides a good general education, a sound education in geology is essential; a university degree and a knowledge of French or German will be regarded as important qualifications; and certificates of a high moral character will be required.

4. Candidates must also have had one or two years' practical training in mines, or in technical laboratories, as may be required by the Government of India.

5. First appointments are probationary for two years, at the end of which time the probationer, if found qualified, and continued in the department, will reckon his service for leave and pension from the date of original appointment.

6. Pay commences from date of joining appointment in India. Travelling allowances, regulated by the rules applicable to the department, are allowed at a rate calculated to cover actual expenses of tentage and locomotion.

The officer holding the appointment of Museum-Curator receives special Presidency house-rent allowance of R150 per mensem.

A first-class passage to India will be given.

7. Under ordinary circumstances, all Assistants, unless they have special claims from previous training and experience elsewhere, will enter the Department, in the lowest class, on a salary of R350 per month. This will increase annually at the rate of R30 per month; the first increase to be from the date on which the Assistant be declared to have passed the ordinary examination in the language of the country by the first or lower standard, according to the general rules provided for such examinations.

8. This annual increase will, in all cases, be granted only on the certificate of the Head of the Department, that the Assistants so recommended have proved fully deserving of the promotion by the intelligence and zeal with which their duties have been performed.

9. The said increase of salary, at the rate of R30 per month annually, will proceed until the limit of pay for the lower grade, namely, R500 per month, be attained.

10. Promotion to the higher grades will then depend on the qualification and merit of the several officers, and on the existence of a vacancy in the number of those holding these appointments. But in the event of no vacancy occurring, the candidate's claim to the same regulated increase of pay will continue (subject to certificate of qualification and good conduct), so that the rate of pay to which he will be entitled when promoted, on the subsequent occurrence of a vacancy, will be regulated by his length of service.

(For instance, a qualified Assistant having, by good service, attained to the highest pay of the Assistant grade, namely, R500 per month, may be prevented from rising to the grade of Deputy Superintendents by the fact of there being no vacancy, although he may be in every way qualified; and this vacancy may be delayed for, say, three years. In the event of his promotion after this time, he will be entitled to his former pay, plus the sanctioned increase of R40 per month for three years, or plus R120, and will at once receive R620 per month. No substantive or acting promotion to a higher grade will, however, be allowed to an Assistant Superintendent until he is in receipt of his maximum pay.)

11. While local experience and training must always hold a very prominent place in estimating the position or the promotion of Assistants, it must be distinctly understood that mere seniority of service, unaccompanied by proved ability and steady devotion to duty, gives no claim to promotion into the higher grades of the staff of the Survey.

12. The leave, leave allowances and pensions of officers of the Department will be governed by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations applicable thereto. These regulations are liable to be modified by the Government of India from time to time.

13. The foregoing rules do not apply to the two special appointments, except in so far as they may be made applicable in each case by the Government of India or Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

14. The changes made by the present rules in the rules previously in force will not affect existing incumbents.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND) FOR 1891-92.

No. 53 I., dated Calcutta, the 9th March 1893.

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

READ—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 14 I., dated 11th January 1893, forwarding the above Report and the Resolution of the Local Government reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of works in operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts were kept was 36, the same as in the previous year. The Capital outlay incurred during and to the end of the year under review was as follows:—

	Number of works.	During the year 1891-92.								Total direct and indirect to end of 1891-92.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	Deduct receipts on Capital Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.										
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35)	2	73,638	49,311	—4,675	1,18,274	...	1,18,274	6,904	1,25,178	71,62,387
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	7	7,922	3,030	396	11,348	...	11,348	532	11,880	1,05,58,006
MINOR WORKS.										
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43.)										
Imperial	26	18,437	6,324	1,168	20,929	...	20,929	2,848	23,777	6063,168
Provincial	1	31,636	5,737	—3,605	33,768	—3	33,771	803	34,574	10,36,505
TOTAL	36	1,26,633	64,402	—6,716	1,84,319	—3	1,84,322	11,087	1,95,409	2,48,20,066

2. The principal Capital outlay was again incurred on the Nira Canal, which is a Protective Work. It amounted to Rs. 1,25,311 including indirect charges, and was mainly in connexion with the waste weir of the Bhatghar Dam. Ten miles of new distributary were also opened bringing an additional area of 24,149 acres under command.

There was a credit entry of Rs. 133 on account of the other Protective Work, the Mhasvad Tank.

The Capital outlay on the Gokak Canal, 1st section, and storage works which is a Provincial charge, amounted to Rs. 34,574.

3. The actual financial results of the year under review are shown in the following statement:—

Canal.	Total direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of year.	Gross revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.
		Irrigation revenue.*	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Protective Irrigation Works—									
Nira Canal	51,27,750	42,555	1,930	44,485	40,952	1,953	42,905	1,580	0·03
Mhasvad Tank	20,34,637	18,566	655	19,221	12,014	619	12,633	6,588	0·32
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—									
Hathmati Canal	5,18,395	9,245	1,120	10,365	6,227	268	6,495	3,870	0·75
Lower Panjhra River Works	4,59,844	17,565	448	18,013	11,778	512	12,290	5,723	1·24
Kadva River Works	7,20,182	8,167	272	8,439	7,999	431	8,430	9	...
Pravara River Works, Lakh Canal	3,72,196	1,537	164	1,701	2,902	152	3,054	—1,353	...
Mutha Canals	63,07 228	1,43,184	1,03,742	2,46,926	79,871	4,987	84,858	1,62,068	2·57
Ekruk Tank	13,33,406	12,271	13,842	26,113	13,058	712	13,770	12,343	0·93
Krishna Canal	8,46,755	30,177	1,707	31,884	10,725	376	11,101	20,783	2·46
Total Major Works, 1891-92	1,77,20,393	2,83,267	1,23,880	4,07,147	1,85,526	10,010	1,95,536	2,11,611	1·19
Total for 1890-91	1,75,83,334	2,43,331	1,18,751	3,62,082	1,67,378	8,445	1 75,823	1,86,259	1·06
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.									
Imperial.									
Khari cut	1,74,495	6,529	646	7,175	3,726	147	3,873	3,302	1·89
Hartala Tank	73,382	67	722	789	608	43	651	138	0·19
Mhasvad „	1,40,930	450	464	914	1,134	96	1,230	—316	...
Jamda Canals	10,39,526	2,724	962	3,686	15,629	853	16,482	—12,796	...
Parsul Tank	2,09,232	1,044	...	1,044	787	64	851	193	0·09
Pravara River Works, Ojhar Canal	3,28,233	5,422	306	5,728	4,691	272	4,963	765	0·23
Bhátodi Tank	3,79,707	5,166	340	5,506	3,291	156	3,447	2,059	0·54
Mátoba „	2,00,727	12,742	193	12,935	2,748	141	2,889	10,046	5·00
Kásurdi „	45,590	340	184	524	404	21	425	99	0·22
Shirshuphal Tank	2,06,008	3,122	145	3,267	3,712	246	3,958	—691	...
Bhádalvádi „	2,27,228	3,465	212	3,677	3,138	214	3,352	325	0·14
Koregaon „	39,189	530	13	543	825	61	886	—343	...
Ashti „	8,26,247	3,488	1,588	5,026	5,034	299	5,333	—307	...
Revári Canal	58,879	4,905	65	4,970	1,878	61	1,939	3,031	5·15
Upper Man River Works	4,29,554	3,924	166	4,090	5,162	180	5,342	—1,252	...
Yerla River Irrigation Works	6,57,163	8,912	656	9,568	6,223	217	6,440	3,128	0·47
Chikhli Canal	57,442	1,927	107	2,034	767	17	784	1,250	2·17
Maini Tank	3,89,910	7,196	153	7,349	17,756	466	18,222	—10,873	...
Muchkundi Tank	1,55,549	57	188	245	481	14	495	—250	...
Nilgund „	8,972	...	...	...	1	...	1	—1	...
Gadikeri „	9,279	1,987	...	1,987	199	...	199	1,788	19·27
Dambal „	63,873	820	231	1,051	627	15	642	409	0·64
Medleri „	81,149	395	3	398	604	15	619	—221	...
Madag „	1,67,598	3,867	152	4,019	1,177	26	1,203	2,816	1·66
Asundi „	62,459	655	2	657	655	17	672	—15	...
Mavinkop „	30,847	856	...	856	86	...	86	770	2·50
Provincial.									
Gokak Canal, first section and storage works	10,36,505	9,011	7,876	16,887	5,163	210	5,373	11,514	1·11
Total of Minor Works, 1891-92	70,99,673	89,551	15,374	1,04,925	86,506	3,851	90,357	14,568	0·21
Total for 1890-91	70,41,321	89,667	9,064	98,731	61,130	2,662	63,792	34,939	0·50
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1891-92	...	5,25,964	2,003	5,27,967	1,16,967	52,681	1,69,648	3,58,319	...
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1890-91	...	5,26,231	1,138	5,27,369	1,43,589	52,667	1,96,256	3,31,113	...

* Refunds deducted from revenue.

4. The Major Works show an improvement in net revenue of Rs. 25,352 as compared with 1890-91, the receipts being more by Rs. 45,065, and the working expenses more by Rs. 19,713. The principal increase in receipts was on the Mutha Canals, amounting to Rs. 29,343.

The net revenue derived from the Major Works was equivalent to a return of 1·19 per cent. on the Capital outlay incurred. The balance of interest against these works amounted to Rs. 4,71,002 during 1891-92, and to Rs. 88,38,827 to the end of the year. The Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept yielded a net revenue of only Rs. 14,568 against Rs. 34,939 in the previous year, owing chiefly to increased working expenses.

5. The irrigation revenue from the Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Water rates directly paid	3,60,874
Share of enhanced land revenue	12,647
	3,73,521
Deduct—Refunds	703
	3,72,818

6. The miscellaneous receipts from the same works comprised—

	Rs.
Plantations	17,636
Water-power	11,310
Miscellaneous	1,10,308
	1,39,254

The miscellaneous receipts were mainly on account of the water supplied to the city and cantonment of Poona from the Mutha Canals. The city took nearly 306 million gallons for which it paid Rs. 16,011. The average daily consumption of the cantonment and civil station was 848,356 gallons, giving an average consumption per head per diem of 26·3 gallons for a population of 32,247.

7. In the reviews of the Revenue Reports for previous years reference has been made to the charge for water supplied to the Poona City Municipality from the Mutha Canals. The charge is Rs. 10,000 per annum for a quantity not exceeding 750,000 gallons a day, which is equivalent to a rate of seven pies per 1,000 gallons, and three annas per 1,000 gallons for any supply in excess of this. The Government of India thought the charge levied was inadequate, but in letter No. 76 W. I.—791, dated 17th May 1892, the Government of Bombay intimated that any increase in the payment for the fixed supply of 750,000 gallons was inadvisable, but that for water taken in excess of this, the rate would in future be determined on the merits of the case, irrespective of the rate paid under the original agreement. On this understanding the matter may be left in the hands of the Bombay Government, with the remark, however, that in the opinion of the Government of India there appears to be no reason why the charge to the Municipality for supplies in excess of the 750,000 gallons daily should not be paid for at the same rate that is charged to the public.

8. The following statement compares the areas irrigated by Major and Minor Works during the year under review and the previous year with the assessments :—

Irrigation works.	Area irrigated.		Assessment, 1891-92.			Assessment, 1890-91.	Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1891-92.	1890-91.	Occupiers' rates.	Share of land Revenue.	Total assessment, excluding miscellaneous.		1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Works	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nira Canal	28,863	16,913	66,390	...	66,390	36,226	2·30	2·14
Mhasvad Tank	8,304	7,106	25,457	...	25,457	13,541	3·07	1·91
Hathmati Canal	2,716	3,766	6,715	...	6,715	8,674	2·47	2·30
Lower Panjhra River Works	2,603	2,390	9,276	6,643	15,919	14,714	6·11	6·16
Kadva River Works	2,971	2,227	10,157	594	10,751	8,540	3·62	3·83
Pravara River Works, Lakh Canal	508	433	1,509	...	1,509	1,250	2·97	2·90
Mutha Canals	14,061	11,201	1,52,451	...	1,52,451	1,10,000	10·84	9·82
Ekruk Tank	3,137	2,598	13,125	...	13,125	10,188	4·18	3·92
Krishna Canal	5,374	3,950	39,262	...	39,262	32,707	7·31	8·28
Total Major Works	68,537	50,584	3,24,342	7,237	3,31,579	2,35,840	4·84	4·66
Minor Works								
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	*27,488	24,268	92,250	5,410	97,660	82,280	3·55	3·39
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	145,597	145,563	5,23,116	2,63,371	7,86,487	7,86,022	5·40	5·40
GRAND TOTAL	241,622	220,415	9,39,708	2,76,018	12,15,726	11,04,142	5·03	5·01

* Does not include 1,049 acres on which consolidated assessment is levied.

9. The irrigated area of 1891-92 shows an increase of 21,207 acres, which is said to be due partly to an increased demand for water caused by deficient rainfall, and partly to the extensions carried out on some of the works. Considering that drought prevailed over a large area in the Deccan districts, that many of the Major and Minor Works under notice were undertaken with the object of affording relief to that area in seasons of drought, and that the acreage brought under command of a water-supply is very largely in excess of that for which water was taken, the increase reported in the irrigated area is much smaller than might have been expected. Viewing, again, the large expenditure incurred on the construction and up-keep of these works, the Government of India cannot regard as satisfactory the results obtained and will be glad to receive from the Government of Bombay an explanation of the reasons why greater progress has not been achieved in extending the irrigated areas below new works of Irrigation in the Deccan, as to the efficiency of the several works in furnishing a water-supply for cultivation in seasons of deficient rainfall, and whether they are worked with careful regard to their effective utilisation for that service.

10. The balance of unrealised demands which amounted to Rs. 35,265 at the beginning of the year had risen to Rs. 54,427 at its close. The principal items outstanding were Rs. 18,229 for payments on account of town water supplied in March from the Mutha Canals, which could not be recovered within the year ; and Rs. 19,418 from the Krishna Canal.

11. The principal crops irrigated were as follows :—

	Acres.
Jowár	29,095
Ground-nut	11,973
Wheat	10,264
Sugarcane	9,694
Bajri	8,415

The aggregate estimated value of the crops irrigated was 54½ lakhs.

12. The working expenses shown in the statement in para. 3 were sub-divided as follows :—

Irrigation Works.	1891-92.					1890-91.
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works—						
Nira Canal	24,371	16,081	500	1,953	42,905	30,482
Mhasvad Tank	6,534	5,402	78	619	12,633	12,729
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
Hathmati Canal	4,508	1,677	42	268	6,495	6,662
Lower Panjhra River Works	6,615	5,163	...	512	12,290	8,879
Kadva River Works	4,466	3,458	75	431	8,430	6,542
Pravara River Works, Lakh Canal	1,696	1,162	44	152	3,054	3,598
Mutha canals	35,135	42,800	1,936	4,987	84,858	79,826
Ekruk Tank	7,206	5,705	147	712	13,770	13,824
Krishna Canal	6,164	4,458	103	376	11,101	13,281
Total Major Works	96,695	85,906	2,925	10,010	1,95,536	1,75,823
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	2·85	3·48
Minor Works.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Imperial	50,228	30,283	832	3,641	84,984	59,370
Provincial	2,626	2,338	199	210	5,373	4,422
Total Minor Works	52,854	32,621	1,031	3,851	90,357	63,792
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	3·17	2·52
Total Major and Minor Works	1,49,549	1,18,527	3,956	13,861	2,85,893	2,39,615
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	2 95	3·15
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	51,975	64,123	869	52,681	1,69,648	1,96,256
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1·17	1·35

13. There is a considerable increase in the working expenses of both Major and Minor Works for which Capital Accounts are kept. This is alluded to in para. 10 of the Resolution by the Bombay Government, and the Government of India trust that the remarks in that paragraph regarding the necessity for strict economy under this head of expenditure will be productive of good results.

14. The aggregate net return from the Minor Works for which Capital Accounts are kept is very small. In the case of eleven of these works the working expenses exceeded the receipts during the year under review. On these eleven Minor Works the Capital outlay has amounted to Rs. 33,79,493, while the aggregate receipts and working expenses during 1891-92 were, respectively, Rs. 26,175 and Rs. 53,240, showing a loss on working of Rs. 27,065. The Capital outlay on the Minor Works as well as the cost of up-keep has to be

met from the general assignment from Imperial revenues that can be made under the head 43 Minor Works and Navigation, and the grants to works in Sind and in other Provinces where the outlay is very remunerative have to be curtailed in order to provide for unremunerative works in the Deccan and Gujarat. The Government of India have previously expressed the opinion that some of these works might, with advantage, be handed over to the Revenue authorities, but the Bombay Government in para. 17 of their Resolution on the Revenue Report hold that they should continue to be managed by the Public Works Department. The Government of India are of opinion that this question requires further consideration, and a separate communication thereon will be addressed to the Bombay Government. It is observed in para. 17 of the Bombay Government Resolution that the Muchkundi Tank for the first time paid its working expenses, but the figures in Statement I. C. show that there was a loss on working of Rs. 250.

15. The cost of maintenance per acre irrigated by the Major Works is very high compared with similar figures for Sind and other Provinces. The average cost for the five years ending 1891-92 is as follows :—

	Cost of maintenance per acre irrigated by Major Works.
	Rs.
Deccan and Gujarat	3·01
Punjab	1·14
Madras	0·50
Sind	0·39

16. The establishment charges on the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept were made up as follows :—

	Revenue Management.	Maintenance.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	2,386	2,076	4,462
Executive	58,813	35,010	93,823
Civil Officers	20,242	...	20,242
TOTAL	81,441	37,086	1,18,527

17. Taking the Major Works alone the total cost of working was 48 per cent. of the gross revenue realized, of which revenue management comprised 15 per cent.

18. Part II of the Revenue Report deals with the works in operation for which only Revenue Accounts are kept. There are 1,270 such works in the different Collectorates bringing in a net consolidated assessment of Rs. 7,86,487, of which Rs. 5,23,116 represents the share due to irrigation, and Rs. 2,63,371 the share due to land. The area irrigated by these works during the year was 145,597 acres.

The total receipts consisted of—

	Rs.
Irrigation share of consolidated assessment	5,23,116
Direct Receipts	4,866
	5,27,982
Deduct—Refunds	15
	5,27,967

The expenditure was as follows:—

	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements	23,089
Maintenance and Repairs	28,886
Establishment	64,123
Tools and Plant	869
	1,16,967
Share of collection charges	52,681
TOTAL	1,69,648

19. The notice of these works in the report under review is more full than that in previous reports, especially as regards bandháras and tanks in the Nasik and Dharwar districts. These old works are for the most part managed by the Revenue Department, and the water-cess is generally merged in consolidated assessments fixed for the terms of the survey settlements. A comparison of the figured statement in para. 2, Part II, with that in Appendix I. C. of the report shows that they yield more profitable returns than the majority of the Irrigation Works of recent construction in the Deccan and Gujarat. The Government of India are glad to learn from the orders cited in para. 22 of the Resolution on the Revenue Report that the small outlay appropriated in recent years to the up-keep of the old tanks has attracted the attention of the Government of Bombay, and that measures are now in progress for securing the systematic maintenance and improvement of those useful works of Irrigation, and further that it has been decided to abandon the practice of requiring cultivators to contribute a portion of the cost of repairs necessary for the maintenance of the water-supply for the use of which they are liable to pay fixed rents under survey settlements, as a condition precedent to the execution of such repairs. The need for providing funds for the up-keep of the old tanks from the allotments placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay affords an additional reason for careful scrutiny of the position as regards expenditure on new works in the Deccan to which reference has already been made. The expenditure shown under the head "Establishment" in the table in para. 2, Part II, of the Report, as charged against "Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept," is larger than that entered under the same head against "Major" and "Minor" Works combined in Statement I. C. of the appendix, and requires explanation.

20. The Revenue Report was received by the Government of India on 19th January. It has been very well prepared, and is accompanied as usual by a useful series of maps.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

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

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

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

C. VINCENT,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVI OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April, 1892*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 27th February, 1892.			Week ending 25th February, 1893.			Earnings from 1st April, 1891, to 27th February, 1892.	Earnings from 1st April, 1892, to 25th February, 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.		TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	10,69,940	655	1,634	9,92,739	608	4,51,86,817	4,43,51,685	...	8,35,132
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,34,367	162	862	1,07,220	194	56,65,858	51,70,359	...	4,95,499
Indian Midland	127	752	1,20,977	169	752	1,03,523	138	43,73,384	45,04,318	1,30,934	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,672	4,75,611	284	1,699	4,99,000	294	1,96,63,514	1,99,45,217	2,81,703	...
South Indian	150	948	1,21,618	128	1,043	1,55,351	149	65,04,505	70,70,360	5,65,855	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	82,148	79	1,107	1,17,153	106	42,51,726	41,50,322	...	1,04
Bengal and North Western(*d*)	130	753	1,18,905	158	756	1,18,500	157	43,02,841	47,16,550	3,53,709	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	15,023	75	214	16,373	77	4,93,996	6,04,864	1,10,868	...
TOTAL	250	7,833	21,44,649	274	8,067	21,69,859	269	9,05,02,641	9,05,19,675	17,034	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*e*)	264	2,424	7,00,099	289	2,511	5,29,689	211	2,98,66,913	2,26,00,075	...	72,66,838
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,73,241	250	692	1,73,404	251	78,29,412	174,98,806	...	3,30,606
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,98,581	256	777	2,01,630	259	1,06,57,456	1,08,60,910	2,03,454	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	15,245	122	125	14,580	117	6,92,775	6,97,209	4,434	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*g*)	203	609	2,13,824	351	715	2,37,726	332	54,05,904	62,43,140	8,37,236	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,248	45	28	975	35	58,605	61,394	2,789	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	450	56	8	525	66	16,712	17,226	514	...
TOTAL	251	4,663	13,02,688	279	4,856	11,58,529	239	5,45,27,777	4,79,78,760	...	65,49,017
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	572	1,492	10,97,320	735	1,490	10,23,528	687	3,93,85,266	3,51,47,769	...	42,37,497
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,91,684	633	461	3,03,000	657	1,26,36,779	1,27,02,148	65,369	...
Madras	216	840	1,87,497	223	840	2,22,271	265	85,40,298	87,85,152	2,44,854	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	15,76,501	564	2,791	15,48,799	555	6,05,62,343	5,66,35,069	...	39,27,274
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,289	50,23,838	329	15,714	48,77,187	310	20,55,92,761	19,51,33,504	...	1,04,59,257
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	18,523	114	161	18,004	112	9,63,428	9,78,802	15,374	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	10,221	465	22	5,051	230	2,65,054	2,59,978	...	5,076
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	9,949	148	67	5,766	86	3,47,036	3,81,292	34,256	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,502	147	78	9,532	122	4,65,108	4,46,626	...	18,482
TOTAL	135	329	50,195	153	328	38,353	117	20,40,626	20,66,698	26,072	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	64,899	183	432	64,543	149	25,76,965	24,71,402	...	1,05,563
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	898	69	13	1,020	78	55,596	55,827	231	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	23,673	76	331	40,824	123	12,24,126	13,75,381	1,51,255	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	5,632	61	93	7,040	76	1,95,162	2,40,127	44,965	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,980	68	29	1,897	65	(*i*) 70,873	85,467	14,594	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,414	61	72	4,440	62	1,82,633	2,16,995	34,362	...
TOTAL	107	872	1,01,496	116	970	1,19,764	123	43,05,355	44,45,199	1,39,844	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	12,506	116	108	9,211	85	5,94,502	4,42,689	...	1,51,813
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	32,563	97	334	42,969	129	12,84,404	15,19,956	2,35,552	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	24,160	83	291	15,400	53	7,50,457	8,07,025	56,568	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,406	58	94	6,147	65	2,81,890	2,87,680	5,790	...
TOTAL	76	719	62,129	86	719	64,516	90	23,16,751	26,14,661	2,97,910	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,317	52,50,164	303	17,839	51,09,031	286	21,48,49,995	20,47,02,751	...	1,01,47,244

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January, 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 27th February, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th March, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1892, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Burma—						
Tenasserim—						
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	25 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Pegu (deltaic)—						
Pegu	12 8 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Rangoon	10-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 14-0	12-0 to 14-0	10-0 to 12-0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Thôngwa	15 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Bassein	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Pegu (inland)						
Shwegyin	20 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	30-0 to 60-0
Tharrawaddy	20-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	17 8 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Upper Burma—						
Mandalay	11 0 0	11 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0
Bhamo	14 0 0	15 0 0	17 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	30-0 to 45-0
Pakôkku	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Meiktila	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
Arrakan—						
Sandoway	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu	10 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Akyab	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—						
Surma—						
Sylhet	7 0 0	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0	13-0 to 30-0	13-0 to 30-0
Cachar	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	14-0 to 15-0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	9-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
Garo Hills	5-10 to 7-8	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 12-0	7-8 to 12-0	20-0 to 40-0	20-0 to 40-0
Brahmaputra—						
Goálpára	8-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 60-0	15-0 to 30-0
Kámrúp	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 50-0
Darrang	5-0 to 11-4	5-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 30-0	6-0 to 40-0
Nowgong	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
Sibságar	7-0 to 12-0	5-0 to 12-0	9-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 15-0	15-0 to 40-0	15-0 to 80-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 12-0	9-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 40-0	15-0 to 50-0
Bengal—						
Eastern hill tracts—						
Chittagong Hill Tracts	12 0 0 *	12 0 0 *	†	12 0 0 *	20-0 to 25-0 *	20 0 0 *
Hill Tippera	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 22-8	12-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 16-0	25-0 to 35-0	20-0 to 35-0
Nágá Hills						

* Not stated. † Not procurable.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1892, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Bengal—*contd.*						
Eastern—						
Backergunge	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0	13 8 0
Noakhali	7-8 to 10-0	6-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 15-0
Chittagong	10 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	12 0 0	12-0 to 14-0
Tippera	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Dacca	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 20-0	8-0 to 20-0
Mymensingh	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 25-0
Deltaic—						
Khulna	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
24-Parganas	9-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Midnapore	6 9 0	7 0 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 11-4	7-8 to 12-0
Howrah	7 8 0	9 6 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 25-0	12-0 to 20-0
Calcutta	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hooghly	9 13 6	7 8 0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 30-0	8-0 to 30-0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Jessore	7-8 to 10-0	7 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	6 0 0	10-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 20-0
Faridpur	7 8 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 30-0
Central—						
Bankura	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Burdwan	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	11-0 to 15-0
Birbhum	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-0	7-8 to 12-0
Murshidabad	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0	8-0 to 20-0
Sonthal Parganas	3-12 to 4-0	3-12 to 4-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Pabna	5-0 to 6-8	5-0 to 6-8	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 20-0	7-0 to 20-0
Bogra	7 8 0	7 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 20-0
Rajshahi	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 16-0
Malda	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
Northern—						
Rangpur	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Dinajpur	7 8 0	7 8 0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Jalpaiguri	7 8 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Darjeeling	7-8 to 8-0	7 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 30-0
Orissa—						
Puri	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0
Cuttack	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Balasore	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0
Chota-Nagpur—						
Singhbhum	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Manbhum	4 3 6	5 2 6	5 0 0	6 0 0	9-6 to 15-0	10-5 to 18-12
Lohardaga	3 12 0	3-12 to 4-11	3-8 to 5-0	6 0 0	5-10 to 11-4	5-10 to 11-4
Palámau	3 12 0	...	3-0 to 5-0	...	7-8 to 11-4	...
Házáribagh	3 12 0	4 4 0	4-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Bihár, south—						
Monghyr	5 10 0	2 12 0	3-0 to 4-0	2 0 0	7-8 to 15-0	3-0 to 15-0
Gaya	2-8 to 3-0	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 5-0	3-0 to 5-0	5-8 to 8-0	5-8 to 8-0
Patna	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0
Shahabad	4-0 to 5-8	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6 0	4-0 to 6-0	3-0 to 10-0	3-0 to 10-8
Bihár, north—						
Purnea	4-11 to 5-10	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 13-0	8-0 to 14-0
Bhágalpur	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4 0 0	7-8 to 15-0	8-0 to 10-0
Darbhanga	3-12 to 5-10	3 12 0	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	3-12 to 9-6	4-8 to 9-6
Muzaffarpur	3-12 to 5-10	3-12 to 5-10	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	3-12 to 9-6	5-10 to 9-6
Saran	3-12 to 7-8	3-12 to 7-8	4-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-10 to 10-0	5-10 to 10-0
Champaran	3-12 to 4-0	3-12 to 4-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMCER 1892 COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
N.-W. Provinces—						
Eastern—						
Mirzapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 11 0	8 11 0
Ghazipur	2 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0
Central—						
Bánda	2-13 to 4-0	2-4 to 4-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Fatehpur	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	3-8 to 4-0	5-10 to 7-8	5-10 to 7-8
Hamirpur	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Jalaun	3 8 0	3-0 to 4-0	5 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Cawnpore	4-0 to 5-0	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 & 6-0	8-0 to 10-0	7-8 & 9-6
Etáwah	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0
Farukhabad	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Mainpuri	4 0 0	4-0 & 5-0	5 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 12-0
Etah	4 4 0	3-8 to 5-0	4 8 0	4-0 & 5-0	10 8 0	8-0 to 12-0
Western—						
Jhánsi	4 0 0	3-0 & 3-8	5 8 0	5-0 & 6-0	11 0 0	10-0 & 12-0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	10-0 to 11-0	10-0 & 11-0
Muttra	4 11 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0
Aligarh	3 12 0	3-12 & 4-0	4 0 0	4-0 & 5-0	9 6 0	8-0 to 10-0
Bulandshahr	4 0 0	3-0 & 4-0	4 8 0	4-0 & 5-0	8 0 0	8-0 & 10-0
Sub-montane—						
Ballia	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Gorakhpur	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	7-8 to 9-12	7-8 to 9-12
Basti	3 12 0	1-14 to 3-14	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
Sháhjahánpur	2 8 0	2-0 & 3-0	4 10 0	3-8 to 6-0	8-0 to 8-8	7-0 to 10-0
Budaun	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Pilibhit	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Bareilly	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4-0 & 5-0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Naini Tal	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Almora	6 0 0	4-0 to 8-0	5 8 0	5-0 & 6-0	11 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Bijnor	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Muzaffarnagar	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4-0 & 5-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0
Meerut	5 8 0	5-0 & 6-0	5 8 0	5-0 & 6-0	13 8 0	12-0 & 15-0
Saháranpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Dehra Dun	5 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Garhwál	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Oudh—						
Southern—						
Partabgarh	2 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5-12 to 6-8	6-0 to 6-8
Sultanpur	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareli	3 12 0	3-8 & 4-0	4 4 0	4-0 & 4-8	7 8 0	7-0 & 8-0
Unao	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9-4 to 11-4	9-4 to 11-4
Lucknow	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	11-4 to 15-0	10-0 to 11-8
Hardoi	3 12 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	9 6 0	8 0 0
Northern—						
Fyzabad	2 13 0	1-14 to 3-12	3 12 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Barabanki	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6-12 to 7-8	8 0 0
Gonda	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	4-0 & 5-0	8-0 to 10-0	10 0 0
Sitapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Kheri	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	7 0 0	8-0 to 8-8
Rajputana—						
Eastern—						
Partábgarh	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 16-14	15-0 to 16-14
Bánswara	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 to 18-12	11-4 to 18-12
Meywar (Oodeypore)	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-8 to 7-0	25-0 to 35-0	25-0 to 35-0
Sirohee	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1892, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Rajputana—*contd.*	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Eastern—contd.						
Erinpura	6 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Abu	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Kishengarh	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-11 to 15-12	4-8 to 15-12
Boondee	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-0	7-8 to 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 30-0	5-0 to 30-0
Tonk	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Jeypore	2-0 to 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-4	7-8 to 10-[illegible]
Kerowlee	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0
Dholpur	3-12 to 4-11	1-14 to 4-11	...	...	7-8 to 10-5	5-10 to 20-0
Bhurtpore	1-8 to 3-0	1-8 to 3-0	...	...	4-0 to 17-0	4-0 to 17-0
Ulwur	4-0 to 4-8	4-0 to 5-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0	6-0 to 15-0
Deoli Cantonment	3-12 to 5-10	3-12 to 5-10	3-12 to 5-10	3-12 to 5-10	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Nusseerabad Cantonment	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	9-6 to 15-0	9-6 to 15-0
Bálmer	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	11 8 0	9 8 0
Anádra	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...
Shahpoora	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Western—						
Jodhpore	9 11 0	9 6 0	6 12 6	6 9 0	11 10 0	11 4 0
Jeysulmere	...	8 0 0	...	5 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bickaneer	4 2 3	3 9 6	3 15 9	3 0 9	8-7 to 11-4	6-9 to 9-8-6
Central India—						
Indore	5 0 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nimach Cantonment	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0	12-0 to 13-0
Goona	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	12-0 to 15.0	12-9 to 15-0
Gwalior	4 11 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11-4 to 15-0	11-4 to 15-0
Panjab—						
Southern—						
Hissar	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozepore	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Montgomery	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Central—						
Gurgáon	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	12 0 0	12 8 0
Delhi	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	11 14 0	12 3 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 4	9 5 4
Karnál	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Lahore	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sub-montane—						
Umballa	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 9 4	12 0 0
Ludhiána	6 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	12 8 0	16 0 0
Jullundur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0
Hills—						
Simla	6 9 0	6 2 0	6 1 6	6 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0
Kángra	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
North-Western—						
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Gujránwála	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrát	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 5 0
Jhelum	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Ráwalpindi	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Hazára	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Pesháwar	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	13 8 0	20 0 0
Kohát	12 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0	23 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1892, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Panjab—*contd.*	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Western—						
Sháhpur	4 10 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Jhang	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Mooltan	8 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0
Bannu	6 9 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 13 4	16 0 0
D. I. Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	21 2 8	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	5 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	20 10 8	20 8 0
D. G. Khan	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karáchi	12-0 to 20-0	15 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12 0 0	25-0 to 40-0	30 0 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0 0	15 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	7-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	19-0 to 39-0	25-0 to 30-0
Sukkur (Shikarpur)	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	30-0 to 35-0
Shikárpur	12 0 0	...	8 0 0	...	24-0 to 30-0	...
Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	28-8 to 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	15 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	35-0 to 40-0	30-0 to 40-0
Bombay—						
Konkan—						
Karwar (Canara)	8 7 0	8 7 0	6 1 6	10 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	18-12 to 22-8
Ratnágiri	5 10 0	6 1 6	9 6 0	7 15 6	7-8 to 15-0	12-3 to 15-0
Alibág (Colába)	5 10 0	5 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-0	22 8 0
Bombay	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-0	27-8 to 42-0
Tanna	9 6 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	22-8 to 24-0	22 8 0
Deccan—						
Dharwar	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	12-0 to 16 0	19-6 to 23-4
Belgaum	6 8 0	6 10 8	9 0 0	8 9 4	18 0 0	15 1 4
Sátara	7 0 0	5 10 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 16-14
Sholapur	7 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	20-0 to 25-0	20-0 to 25-0
Bijápur	7 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	18-12 to 30-0
Poona	8 0 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	17-0 to 22-8	18-12 to 22-8
Khandesh—						
Ahmadnagar	7 8 0	7-0 to 8-0	10 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	22 0 0	20-0 to 22-0
Násik	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
Guzerat—						
Surat	5-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 25-0	15-0 to 25-0
Broach	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 30-0	16-0 to 30-0
Kaira	4-11 to 6-9	5 10 0	8-0 to 10-0	9 0 0	9-6 to 22-0	11-4 to 22-8
Baroda (Camp)	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	18-12 to 22-8
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	7 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	5 8 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 19-0	15-0 to 19-0
Deesa Cantonment	5 13 0	5 13 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	19 6 0	19 6 0
Kattywar—						
Rájkot	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 22-8
Central Provinces—						
Western—						
Nimar	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	15 0 0
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	6-0 to 8-0	6 0 0	6-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 30-0
Betul	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Chhindwára	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nágpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1892, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Central Provinces—*contd.*	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Central—						
Narsinghpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 16-0	12-0 to 16-0
Saugor	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Damoh	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 13-0	13-0 to 14-0
Jubbulpore	5 0 0	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	12-0 to 13-0	10-0 to 15-0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9-12 to 21-0	14 0 0
Mandla	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0
Seoni	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Bálaghát	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Bhandára	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Chanda	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	11-4 to 15-0
Eastern—						
Biláspur	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
Raipur	4 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	5 0 0	7-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 15-0
Sambalpur	4 0 0	2 12 4	3 8 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Berar—						
Buldána	6 0 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18 0 0	22 8 0
Básim	10 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	22 4 0
Akola	7 8 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 0 0	24 0 0
Ellichpur	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 7 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Amraoti	7 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	22 0 0	18 10 0
Wún	8 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-0 to 30-0	13-0 to 30-0
Boláram	...	...	6-0 to 8-0	5-2-1 to 6-13-6	15-0 to 30-0	9-15-1 to 19-14-2
Chadarghat	7 12 0	7-0 to 12-0	8 0 0	8 1 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—						
Malabar Coast—						
Malabar	7 5 8	7 5 8	6 11 2	6 11 2	15 9 10	...
S. Canara	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	18 2 0	16-14 to 18-12
South, central—						
Coimbatore	5 4 0	5 1 4	5 13 4	6 5 4	17 8 0	16-4 to 20-0
Nilgiris	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	23 12 0	23 12 0
Salem	3 5 4	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 2 8	11 8 0	11-10-8 to 12-10-3
Central—						
Bellary	5 5 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	16 14 0	18-12 to 20-10
Anantapur	5 10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Cuddapah	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Kurnool	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	18 12 0	15-0 to 18-12
East Coast, north—						
Ganjam	4 6 3	4 6 3	5 4 0	5 4 0	9 12 8	9 12 8
Vizagapatam	5 0 0	4 10 9	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 1 0	11-2 to 13-1-6
Godávari	5 12 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	15 6 0	12-0 to 13-8-0
East Coast, central—						
Kistna	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 5 4	7 5 4	18 4 0	17-4 to 19-9-4
Nellore	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	17 8 0	15-0 to 17-8
East Coast, south—						
Madras	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	6 8 0	14 5 4	13-0 to 16-0
Chingleput	4 6 0	4 15 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	12 14 8	13-8 to 16-6
N. Arcot	5 9 7	5 14 5	6 6 5	6 6 5	16 6 5	15-11-2 to 17-14-5
S. Arcot	5 1 4	5 4 0	6 3 4	6 3 4	12 11 4	12-8 to 14-6
Tanjore	6 3 2	6 7 4	6 3 2	6 8 0	15 0 0	15-6 to 16-2
Trichinopoly	6 2 11	6 6 6	7 0 0	7 0 0	13 12 0	13-2 to 14-1
Madras—*contd.*						
Southern—						
Tinnevelly	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 10 8	6 10 8	13 5 4	12-6-8 to 14-13-4
Madura	6 0 0	5 5 0	6 0 0	5 14 0	14 8 6	12-13 to 13-7
Mysore—						
Mysore	7 8 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	5-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 10-0	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	18-0 to 22-8
Kolar	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Tûmkûr	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 25-0
Hassan	5-8 to 7-8	2-8 to 5-0	7 8 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Kadur	...	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Shimoga	2-8 to 5-0	2-8 to 5-0	3-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 25-0	10-0 to 25-0
Chitaldroog	5 0 0	2-0 to 5-0	7 0 0	5-0 to 7-0	15 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Coorg—						
Coorg	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Aden	...	...	13-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 37-8	30-0 to 37-8

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR

1891-92.

BY

STEPHEN JACOB,

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

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APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1891-92.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Throughout the report the figures are tens of rupees (Rx. 1 = Rs 10), with the last two figures cut off for brevity, thus, 149,7 reads one hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred tens of rupees.

In the Budget Estimates for 1891-92 the total Revenue was estimated at 86,025,3, and the Expenditure chargeable against it at 85,909,7, leaving a small surplus of 115,6. A substantial surplus was secured in each of the two previous years, but as it resulted mainly from temporary causes, no important remission of taxation or other great fiscal reform involving a serious sacrifice of revenue was possible in the Financial Statement of 1891-92. The only important financial measure undertaken in that year was the restoration of the Famine Insurance Grant to the full amount of 1,500,0, and after setting aside this sum for that purpose, the Government of India was able to show a surplus of 115,6 only in the Budget Estimate of the year as mentioned above. The accounts of the year now show a surplus of 467,5. Considering the magnitude of the transactions the difference in the net result is of little importance, but there were remarkable variations from the Budget Estimates under individual heads. The net revenue from Railways showed, apart from the loss due to a fall in the rate of exchange, a remarkable improvement of 1,428,7, chiefly in consequence of unusually heavy exports of wheat and seeds to Europe, and of an exceptionally heavy pilgrim traffic. The net revenue from Opium also showed the large improvement of 831,8, due partly to a rise in the prices obtained at the sales of Bengal opium, partly to larger exports of Malwa opium from Bombay, and partly to a reduction in the expenditure for production in Bengal owing to a poor crop. There were also satisfactory improvements in the revenue under Salt, Stamps, and Excise. These improvements were however nearly swallowed up by an increase of 675,2 in the charges under Exchange, due to the fall in the rate, an increase of 1,055,2 in the net Military expenditure of the year, excluding the effects of the fall in the rate of Exchange, due chiefly to the charges of the Manipur and other frontier expeditions, to the expenditure on the preparations to facilitate mobilisation, and to the purchase of additional transport and ordnance mules and remounts, and by a falling off of 433,5 in the collections of Land Revenue, due to scarcity in some provinces. The actual revenue and expenditure of the year under the different groups are compared in detail in the following paragraphs with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimates.

2. No important changes of classification of revenue and expenditure, requiring special notice here, were made during the year.

3. The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1891-92 to be reviewed in this report, and the details will be found in the statements on pages 134 to 135:—

Receipts.		Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings.	
Budget.	Accounts.		Budget.	Accounts.
58,926,2	59,517,0	A Principal Heads of Revenue .	10,035,4	9,547,2
806,4	879.5	B Interest	3,867,2	4,315,2
2,469,7	2,575,7	C Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . . .	2,368,1	2,429,2
1,571,3	1,656,2	D Civil Departments . .	13,976,5	13,853,8
821,4	897,3	E Miscellaneous . . .	4,972,9	5,046,6
...	...	F Famine	1,043,0	1,268,3
...	...	G Construction of Railways .	210,5	163,2
17,872,4	19.938,1	H Railways	19,374,1	20,253,9
2,160,6	2,272,0	J Irrigation	2,883,1	2,945,0
597,1	627,1	K Buildings and Roads . .	6,109,1	6,208,8
800,2	780,4	L Army Services . . .	21,051,2	22,280,6
		LL Special Defence Works .	847,0	604,9
		M Provincial Deficit— . .	—828,4	—240,9
		Imperial Surplus+ . . .	+115,6	+467,5
86,025,3	89,143,3	Total .	86,025,3	89,143,3

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
+115,6	+467,5	Imperial Surplus above .	...	...
...	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works .	3,500,0	3,500,0
1,091,4	3,038,3	Permanent Debt . .	...	...
583,0	899,4	Unfunded Debt . . .	...	...
...	1,480,3	Deposits and Advances .	459,0	...
...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	484,7	488,8
...	...	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	523,6	465,4
...	...	Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts	441,4	1,146,4
19,5	116,1	Remittances . . .	...	...
16,000,0	16,093,8	Secretary of State's Bills .	16,934,4	16,796,5
20,329,6	21,711,3	Cash Balance, April 1st .	...	...
...	...	Ditto, March 31st .	15,796,0	21,409,6
38,139,1	43,806,7	GRAND TOTAL .	38,139,1	43,806,7

Comparison with the year 1890-91.

4. The comparison in respect of revenues with the year 1890-91 is as follows :—

Revenues.	1890-91	1891-92.	Difference. 1891-92, greater. (+)or less(—).
Principal Heads of Revenue . . .	58,890,2	59,517,0	+626,8
Interest	931,1	879,5	—51,6
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . .	2,537,7	2,575,7	+38,0
Civil Departments	1,612,1	1,656,2	+44,1
Miscellaneous	927,1	897,3	—29,8
Railways	17,236,0	19,938,1	+2,702,1
Irrigation	2,172,6	2,272,0	+99,4
Buildings and Roads	649,3	627,1	—22,2
Army Services	785,6	780,4	—5,2
	85,741,7	89,143,3	+3,401,6

5. The important variations under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are the following :—

Land Revenue	—79,4
Opium	+133,2
Salt	+112,8
Stamps	+193,1
Excise	+169,4
Customs	—41,9
	+487,2

There was a heavy falling off in the collections of *Land Revenue* in Madras (422,9), due to the scarcity prevailing there during the year, but this was nearly made good by larger collections in some of the other provinces, notably in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab owing to revision of settlements in some districts, and the collection of suspensions of the previous year. The improvement under *Opium* resulted chiefly from larger exports of Malwa opium. There was an increase also in the prices obtained at the sales of Bengal opium, but the improvement due to this was to some extent counterbalanced by a reduction in the quantity sold in the last three months. *Salt Revenue* showed an increase in

all provinces except Madras, where the revenue in 1890-91 was unusually high, owing to an exceptional increase in the cash sales, the rise in the price of Government Securities having induced salt purchasers to pay the duty on their salt in cash instead of deferring payment on lodging Government Promissory Notes as security. The steady growth of *Stamp* revenue seemed to have received a temporary check in 1890-91, but the ground lost was more than recovered in 1891-92. The *Excise* revenue showed the normal advance in all provinces, arising chiefly from more efficient administration. The improvement was largest in Bengal. The falling off in *Customs* revenue occurred chiefly in Burma, where the revenue in 1890-91 was exceptionally high, owing to a large export of rice from the province.

6. Under *Interest* there was a falling off of 136,6 in the receipts in England, an unusually large amount having been realised in the previous year from the investment of the cash balances, while on the other hand there was an increase of 85,0 in India, due to an increase of the currency investment, to the grant of additional loans to the Calcutta Port Trust and other public corporations, and to larger realisations from Guaranteed Railways in consequence of their having overdrawn their balances. *Post Office* and *Telegraph* revenue both showed a considerable advance over the previous year, but this was largely counterbalanced by a decline in the *Mint* receipts, which were unusually large in 1890-91 owing to the exceptionally heavy silver coinage of that year. Notwithstanding a special receipt of 41,1 in 1890-91 from the sale of the Royal Lunatic Asylum Estate at Ealing, the receipts of the *Civil Departments* showed an advance in 1891-92 chiefly in Magisterial fines, sale of Jail manufactures, and Cattle Pound receipts. The falling off under *Miscellaneous* occurred chiefly under Gain by exchange, owing to the rate of exchange for remittances for the East Indian Railway, and for revenue stores of Guaranteed Railways having been especially favourable for Government in 1890-91. The improvement under *Railways* was to some extent nominal, being due to the inclusion of the gross traffic receipts of the South Indian Railway for the whole year in 1891-92 against gross receipts for the last three months only, and net receipts for the first nine months in 1890-91, when it was a Guaranteed Railway. But the greater portion of the improvement was due to an exceptionally heavy export traffic of wheat and seeds, to the increased movement of food grains owing to scarcity in certain parts of the country, to a large pilgrim traffic on account of a special fair at Hurdwar and to additions to the open mileages of certain Railways. A further development of irrigation from the Sirhind Canal, a large increase in the irrigated area in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, owing to the seasons having been exceptionally favourable for Canal irrigation, and the recovery of old outstandings in Bengal and the Punjab contributed to the increase in the revenue under *Irrigation*. Under *Buildings and Roads* there was a special receipt in 1890-91 from the sale of the Custom House premises at Calcutta to the East Indian Railway Company.

7. The comparison of the expenditure side is given below. The average rate of Exchange for the Secretary of State's drawings in 1891-92 was 1*s* 4·7333384*d* against 1*s* 6·0893039*d* in 1890-91. As there was a large difference in the rates of Exchange of the two years, the increases under the different heads due to the fall in the rate of Exchange are shown separately :—

	1890-9.	1891-92.	Difference 1891-92, greater + or less — Due to Exchange.	Due to other causes.	Total.
Direct Demands on the Revenues	9,536,0	9,547,2	+ 3,9	+ 7,3	+ 11,2
Interest	4,195,3	4,315,2	+ 283,8	— 163,9	+ 119,9
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,282,6	2,429,2	+ 28,6	+ 118,0	+ 146,6
Civil Departments . . .	13,386,3	13,853 8	+ 48 2	+ 419,3	+ 467 5
Miscellaneous . . .	4,678,5	5,046,6	+ 220,5	+ 147,6	+ 368,1
Famine . . .	600,0	1,268,3	+ 2	+ 668,1	+ 668,3
Construction of Railways .	—4,8	163,2	...	+ 168,0	+ 168 0
Railways	17,923.3	20,253,9	+ 607,8	+1,722,8	+2,330,6
Irrigation	2.742,1	2,945.0	...	+ 202,9	+ 202,9
Buildings and Roads . .	5,730.9	6,208,8	+ 11,8	+ 466,1	+ 477,9
Army Services . . .	20,690,1	22,280,6	+ 490.2	+1,100,3	+1,590,5
Special Defence Works . .	491,8	604,9	+ 22,5	+ 90,6	+ 113,1
	82,252,1	88,916.7	+1,717,5	+4 947,1	+6,664,6

8. The increases due to the fall in the rate of exchange require no further explanation, and it is necessary to explain only the differences shown above as due to other causes.

9. As regards the *Direct Demands on the Revenues* there was a decrease of 319,0 in the opium expenditure due to the smaller outturn of Bengal opium, but this was more than counterbalanced by increases under the other heads, notably under Land Revenue and Forest. The *Interest* charges in 1890-91 included a considerable amount of special expenditure connected with the conversion operations in India, and for interest on the sterling loan which was, in order to take advantage of a favourable market, raised some months before the purchase of the South Indian Railway for which it was required, while those of 1891-92 were reduced by the transfer of a larger portion of the interest charges in India to the Railway Revenue account in consequence of additional capital expenditure on State Railways. This reduction was, however, partially counterbalanced by a large payment on account of discount on the sterling loan raised in England during the year. Under *Post Office, Telegraph*, and *Mint* the Post Office was charged for the first time with the cost of Stationery supplied to it from Central Stores and the printing work done for it at Government Presses, and the extended operations of the departments concerned also led to an increase in their expenditure which would have been met by the increase in their revenue, but for the falling off in the Mint receipts owing to the exceptionally heavy silver coinage of the previous year. In the *Civil Departments* expenditure connected with the Census largely increased the charges of the Scientific and Other Minor Departments, but there was an increase also under most of the other heads. The charges for Law and Justice were higher owing to the appointment of additional Judicial Officers and the transfer of some charges to this head from Land Revenue; the Jail charges were enhanced by an increase in the Jail population and a rise in the price of food-grains, and those under Medical by the transfer of the charges for Local Conservancy Establishments in Madras to this head from Miscellaneous. Under Marine, the contribution paid to the Admiralty was increased during the year, and some new steamers were purchased for Upper Burma and Madras; Education charges also had their normal growth. In the group *Miscellaneous* the increase occurred mainly in the English charges: there was a special payment to Maharajáh Duleep Singh on account of arrears of his pension and the payments of furlough and other allowances in England were higher; the normal growth of the retired list and the payment in England of pensions of the Uncovenanted Service at a minimum rate of exchange, of 1*s*. 9*d* considerably enhanced the Superannuation charges, while the charges underStationery increased owing to a specially large local purchase at Calcutta. On the other hand, a considerable amount of expenditure was transferred from this to other sections in the accounts. As mentioned in para. 1 the *Famine Insurance* grant was raised during the year to the full amount of 1,500,0 including the net charges on the revenues on account of the Protective Railways, while the grant in the previous year, including the latter, was only 1,082,4. The expenditure under *Construction of Railways, etc.*, is chiefly on account of the Mayavaram-Mutapet and the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railways, the capital expenditure on which is being met from revenue. In the *Railway Revenue Account* there was a large increase in the working expenses of the Railways and in the payments of surplus profits to Companies consequent on the improvement in their earnings and the interest charges were also higher owing to additional capital outlay. Under *Irrigation* extensive repairs became necessary to the Irrawaddy embankments and a large outlay was incurred in the construction of Famine Relief Works in Rajputana and Upper Burma and of a new canal from the Kabul river to Nowshera, while larger grants were made from Provincial Funds for Minor Works in Madras, and the interest charges were enhanced by additional capital outlay. As regards *Buildings and Roads*, a large outlay became necessary on Famine Relief Works in Rajputana and Upper Burma, and the Provincial Governments were enabled by their affluent circumstances to assign larger funds for expenditure on Provincial Buildings and Roads. The large increase in the *Army Expenditure* was due to the special expenditure connected with the Manipur and other frontier expeditions, the cold weather field operations in Upper Burma, the preparations made to facilitate mobilisation, the augmentation of transport, the purchase of additional ordnance mules and remounts, the rise in prices of articles of food for both men and animals, and the reconstitution of some regiments involving extra payments of pensions, bonuses and gratuities to men discharged. There was, on the other hand, a saving in the pay of British troops which

was issued at a rate of exchange of 1*s*. 6½*d*. in 1891-92 against 1*s*. 5*d*. in the previous year. The increase in the charges for *Special Defence Works* resulted from larger payments in England in connection with the supply of armaments and stores and from the vigorous prosecution of the Rawalpindi Defences and the Wet Basin at the Bombay Dockyard for torpedo boats.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates of 1891-92.

10. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts, between the Budget and the Actuals, the loss due to the fall in the rate of exchange which was taken in the Budget at 1*s*. 5·25*d*. being shown in a separate column. The comparison of the gross figures has been given before under paragraph 3:—

	Better + Worse—		
	Due to fall in exchange.	Due to other causes.	Net.
Principal Heads of Revenue	— 1,6	+1,080,6	+1,079,0
Interest	— 110,9	— 264,0	— 374,9
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	— 10,9	+ 55,8	+ 44,9
Civil Departments	— 19,1	+ 226,7	+ 207,6
Miscellaneous	— 83,3	+ 85,5	+ 2,2
Famine	— 1	— 225,2	— 225,3
Construction of Railways	...	+ 47,3	+ 47,3
Railways	— 242,8	+1,428,7	+1,185,9
Irrigation	...	+ 49,5	+ 49,5
Buildings and Roads	— 3,5	— 66,2	— 69,7
Army Services	— 194,0	—1,055,2	—1,249,2
Special Defence Works	— 9,0	+ 251,1	+ 242,1
Combined Surplus, Imperial and Provincial	— 675,2	+1,614,6	939,4

11. The net improvement of 1,079,0 under the *Principal Heads of Revenue* is made up of an increase of 590,8 in the revenue and a saving of 488,2 in the expenditure. As explained in paragraph 14 the increase in revenue occurred principally under Opium, Salt, Stamps and Excise counterbalanced by a large falling off in the collections of Land Revenue in Madras due to scarcity; while the saving in expenditure occurred chiefly under Opium, Land Revenue, and Forest, as explained in paragraph 51. The *Interest* charges were higher owing to no provision having been made in the Budget for the discount on the new loan raised in England during the year. As regards *Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint*, there was a large expansion in the traffic of the Telegraph Department and the Post Office also would have shown an improvement but for the debit to the department of the cost of stationery and printing work required by it. The silver coinage operations at the mints were, however, considerably smaller than expected. The improvement under *Civil Departments* was the result partly of larger receipts from Magisterial fines, Cattle Pounds and Dockyards, partly of the non-payment to the Admiralty of a part of the subsidy payable for the India Government Defence Vessels, which were not taken over by the Admiralty during the year, and partly of a large saving under Police owing to the failure to carry into effect the contemplated reorganisation of the Bombay District and Presidency Police, and to a reduction in the Burma Police, partially counterbalanced by the additional expenditure connected with the Lushai police. The improvement under *Miscellaneous* resulted chiefly from some extraordinary receipts which were not foreseen when the Budget was framed. The charge under *Famine Relief and Insurance* represents the balance of the fixed grant after providing for the net charge on the revenues on account of the protective Railways constructed through the Agency of Companies which was smaller than expected owing to a large improvement in the net earnings of the Railways. Under *Construction of Railways* the construction of the Mayavaram-Mutapet Railway was not pushed on as fast as was expected. The improvement in the *Railway Revenue Account* was

derived chiefly from an exceptionally heavy export traffic of wheat and seeds, an unusually large pilgrim traffic, and increased movement of food-grains owing to scarcity in certain parts of the country. Under *Irrigation* there was a large improvement in the net receipts of the Sirhind, Lower Ganges, and Ganges Canals, but this was partially counterbalanced by the extra expenditure on famine relief works in Rajputana and Upper Burma, which involved a large additional expenditure under *Buildings and Roads* also. The increase in the *Army* charges resulted from the special expenditure connected with the Manipur and other frontier expeditions, the cold weather field operations in Upper Burma, the preparations made to facilitate mobilisation, the augmentation of transport, the purchase of additional ordnance mules and remounts, and the rise in the price of food-grains, none of which were foreseen when the Budget was framed. The lapse under *Special Defence Works* was caused by smaller payments in England for armaments and stores, which were not supplied as rapidly as was anticipated. The progress of the works in India also, though better than in the previous year, was not as rapid as was expected.

12. The budget estimated for an excess expenditure of 712,8 on the whole account, but a sum of 828,4 out of the Provincial and Local Expenditure was payable from past accumulations of balances, leaving a net surplus in the Imperial account of 115,6. The accounts close with a surplus of 467,5 in the Imperial account, and a deficit in the Provincial and Local account of 240,9. The net Imperial Revenue has, therefore, been better than the Budget by 467,5 — 115,6 or 351,9, and the Provincial and Local Expenditure by 828,4—240,9 or 587,5. The details of these fluctuations are given below, the sign + meaning better and — worse than the estimate :—

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Principal Heads of Revenue .	+ 309,1	+ 281,7	+ 590,8	+ 432,2	+ 56,0	+ 488,2
Interest	+ 76,6	— 3,5	+ 73,1	— 452,3	+ 4,3	— 448,0
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint .	+ 104,9	+ 1,1	+ 106,0	— 62,9	+ 1,8	— 61,1
Civil Departments . . .	+ 19,4	+ 65,5	+ 84,9	+ 143,7	— 21,0	+ 122,7
Miscellaneous	+ 54,4	+ 21,5	+ 75,9	— 131,9	+ 58,2	— 73,7
Famine	...	...	...	— 211,0	— 14,3	— 225,3
Construction of Railways . .	...	...	...	...	+ 47,3	+ 47,3
Railways	+ 1,984,2	+ 81,5	+ 2,065,7	— 694,1	— 185,7	— 879,8
Irrigation	— 2,6	+ 114,0	+ 111,4	— 45,0	— 16,9	— 61,9
Buildings and Roads . .	+ 11,7	+ 18,3	+ 30,0	— 177,4	+ 77,7	— 99,7
Army	— 19,8	...	— 19,8	— 1,229,4	...	— 1,229,4
Special Defence Works . .	...	...	...	+ 242,1	...	+ 242,1
Total .	+ 2,537,9	+ 580,1	+ 3,118,0	— 2,186,0	+ 7,4	— 2,178,6
Total Net .	+ 351,9	+ 587,5	+ 939,4	...	...	...

13. The improvement in the Provincial Section occurred mainly in the Principal Heads of Revenue and under Irrigation and Buildings and Roads. The notable items making up the difference in the Imperial Section are indicated in the following table :—

Imperial.	Better.	Worse.
Loss due to the fall in the rate of Exchange		675,2
Land Revenue net (excluding loss due to the difference in the rate of Exchange)		579,3
Opium ,, ,, ,, ,, . .	831,8	
Salt ,, ,, ,, ,, . .	307,8	
Excise ,, ,, ,, ,, . .	119,4	
Interest ,, ,, ,, ,, . .		264,8
Telegraph ,, ,, ,, . .	99,6	
Police ,, ,, ,, . .	62,3	
Marine ,, ,, ,, . .	76,0	
Famine Relief ,, ,, ,, . .		210,9
Railways ,, ,, ,, . .	1,532,9	
Irrigation ,, ,, ,, . .		47,6
Buildings and Roads ,, ,, ,, . .		162,2
Army ,, ,, ,, . .		1,055,2
Special Defence Works ,, ,, ,, . .	251,1	
Minor Improvements under other heads ,, ,, ,, . .	66,2	
	3,347,1	2,995,2
Net better .	351,9	

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
58,890,2	REVENUE	58,926,2	59,326,2	59,517,0

14. The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by 590,8. There was an improvement of 410,0 under Opium, owing chiefly to the prices realised at the sales of Bengal opium having been higher than anticipated, but partly also to larger exportations of Malwa opium, of 292,7 under Salt, due chiefly to larger issues of salt in Bombay, Bengal, and Sambhar, and of 113,9 and 163,5 under Stamps and Excise, being the normal improvements under those heads. The scarcity in Madras on the other hand diminished the estimated collections of Land Revenue there to the extent of 522,3, which was partly counterbalanced by improvements in some of the other provinces, the net deficiency under the head being 433,5. Compared with 1890-91 there was an improvement of 626,8, to which Opium, Salt, Stamps, and Excise contributed 133,2, 112,8, 193,1, and 169,4, respectively. The falling off under Land Revenue in Madras was nearly counterbalanced by improvements in some of the other provinces, notably in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.

I.—Land Revenue.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Ordinary Land Revenue.	Accounts.	1890-91.	97,8	671,3	84,6	942,9	417,2	3,803,2	5,807,5	2,167,3	4,732,8	3,582,7	22,307,6
	Budget.	1891-92.	125,7	690,4	143,0	925,0	418,9	3,745,3	6,084,1	2,198,0	4,871,1	3,592,4	22,793,9
	Revised.	1891-92.	117,7	686,4	93,0	991,1	424,0	3,750,0	6,003,4	2,223,5	4,269,4	3,597,3	22,150,4
	Accounts.	1891-92.	127,5	693,2	97,7	992,5	430,8	3,772,6	5,996,8	2,195,0	4,312,5	3,579,4	22,198,0
Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents.	Accounts.	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	7,5	...	19,1	...	894,7	921,3
	Budget.	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	7,8	...	20,3	...	893,1	921,2
	Revised.	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	7,5	...	20,3	...	900,0	927,8
	Accounts.	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	7,4	...	21,0	...	899,8	928,2
Capitation Tax (Burma)	Accounts.	1890-91.	...	...	...	362,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	362,9
	Budget.	1891-92.	...	...	...	364,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	364,7
	Revised.	1891-92.	...	...	...	375,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	375,0
	Accounts.	1891-92.	...	...	...	374,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	374,7
Sale of Proprietary Right, Sale of Waste Lands, etc., and Receipts for the Improvement of Government Estates.	Accounts	1890-91	1,5	...	6	...	2	41,6	1,4	1,5	1,7	...	48,5
	Budget.	1891-92.	1,5	...	4	...	5	42,0	1,0	1,3	1,8	...	48,5
	Revised.	1891-92.	1,7	...	1	...	4	57,8	2,3	2	1,3	...	63,8
	Accounts	1891-92.	1,0	...	1	...	4	57,6	1,6	1,6	1,0	...	63,3
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue.	Accounts.	1890-91.	51,1	4,9	530,8	186,9	35,5	29,6	45,5	83,6	116,8	29,2	1,113,9
	Budget.	1891-92.	3,8	3,4	511,6	175,3	35,2	29,9	45,7	85,9	106,1	30,3	1,027,2
	Revised.	1891-92.	8,1	4,9	513,0	187,3	35,6	29,1	47,5	87,4	105,3	28,8	1,047,0
	Accounts.	1891-92.	10,2	8,3	484,7	192,3	35,7	30,4	47,1	129,0	109,1	28,0	1,074,8
TOTAL	Accounts.	1890-91	150,4	676,2	2,108,7		452,9	3,881,9	5,854,7	2,271,5	4,851,3	4,506,6	24,754,2
	Budget.	1891-92.	131,0	693,8	2,120,0		454,6	3,825,0	6,130,8	2,305,5	4,979,0	4,515,8	25,155,5
	Revised.	1891-92.	127,5	691,3	2,159,5		460,0	3,845,0	6,053,2	2,331,4	4,376,0	4,526,1	24,570,0
	Accounts.	1891-92.	138,7	701,5	2,142,0		466,9	3,868,0	6,045,5	2,346,6	4,422,6	4,507,2	24,639,0
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	Accounts.	1890-91	...	...	...		...	...	110,7	46,4	477,6	74,3	709,0
	Budget.	1891-92.	...	...	...		...	...	108,3	43,0	506,0	98,9	750,2
	Revised.	1891-92.	...	...	...		...	...	113,1	24,5	481,4	70,7	689,5
	Accounts	1891-92.	...	...	...		...	...	114,6	25,1	471,9	61,6	673,2
TOTAL	Accounts.	1890-91.	150,4	676,2	2,108,7		452,9	3,881,9	5,744,0	2,225,1	4,373,7	4,432,3	24,045,2
	Budget.	1891-92.	131,0	693,8	2,120,0		454,6	3,825,0	6,022,5	2,262,5	4,473,0	4,416,9	24,399,3
	Revised.	1891-92.	127,5	691,3	2,159,5		460,0	3,845,0	5,940,1	2,306,9	3,804,8	4,455,4	23,880,5
	Accounts.	1891-92.	138,7	701,5	2,142,0		466,9	3,868,0	5,930,9	2,321,5	3,950,7	4,445,6	23,905,8

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

15. The most noticeable feature of the receipts under this head was the falling off in Madras due to the scarcity prevailing there during the year.

16. In India the *Ordinary Collections* exceeded the Budget Estimate in Coorg and Beluchistan, but the excess was to a large extent counterbalanced by a falling off in Ajmere-Merwara due to scarcity. The increase in the actuals of 1891-92 over those of the previous year is due to the transfer to this head of the ordinary land revenue collections realised in the Quetta Assigned Tracts and the Bori, Khetran and Zhob Valleys, which with the stamp and excise revenue realised in those tracts were previously shown under special heads under Land Revenue. The improvement in the Central Provinces is due to the rapid progress in the revision of settlements in the province. In Upper Burma the Budget erroneously included a sum of 40,0 under this head instead of under Miscellaneous on account of thathameda. Allowing for this the actuals show a slight decrease due to scanty rainfall in three districts. The improvement compared with the previous year is due partly to the extension of cultivation and partly to the enhancement of the plough tax. The improvement in Lower Burma is due partly to the extension of surveys and settlement which has added more than 4 per cent. to the assessed area, and partly to the high prices of grain, due to the failure of crops in Upper Burma, which enabled larger collections with arrears to be made. In Assam also there was an improvement due to extension of cultivation, progressive enhanced rate of assessments on waste lands and *junglehuri* tenures, and re-measurement and re-classification of lands by the cadastral survey as well as to the assessment of estates on the expiry of the revenue-free terms. In Bengal the actuals of 1890-91 included large arrear collections; and the Budget for 1891-92 was fixed at a lower figure being based on the normal annual demand after allowing for anticipated remissions, but it has been exceeded in the actuals owing to greater punctuality in the payment of the revenue and consequent reduction in the amount of arrears. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Budget was framed 276,3 higher than the actuals of 1890-91, partly to provide for the realisation of the suspensions rendered necessary in the previous year by the failure of the kharif crops in several districts, and partly to provide for the increase due to the revision of settlements in the districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Jhansi, and Basti. The actuals however, fell short of the estimate owing to collections having been delayed by the kharif harvest which was below the average and to a reduction of assessments due to the revision of settlements in certain deteriorated tracts, chiefly in the Agra and Muttra districts. In the Punjab the actuals have closely followed the Budget Estimate, but have exceeded those of the previous year owing to damage done by locusts having necessitated remissions and suspensions in that year. The Revised Estimate was framed too high, sufficient allowance not having been made for the abolition of the Water Advantage Rate on the Bari Doab Canal in the Lahore and Amritsar districts. In Madras the collections were exceptionally low owing to two successive years of scarcity, the year 1890-91 itself unfavourable to agriculture having been succeeded by another year of drought owing to the failure of the monsoons. In Bombay in 1890-91 there were advance collections in Broach, and the season in Sind was also exceptionally favourable for the canal revenue, while in 1891-92 the inundation season was bad and the rainfall was also scanty. The deficiency on these accounts was, however, nearly counterbalanced by increased receipts from the introduction of revised survey rates and the sale of occupancy rights, by advance collections in some districts and by the collection in some districts of revenue postponed in the previous year, chiefly in consequence of the revenue establishment having been engaged during the collecting season on the census operations.

17. As regards the other heads, the introduction of revised survey rates accounts for the increase in Bombay under *Assessment of Alienated Lands Less Quit Rents*, while the increase under *Capitation Tax* in Lower Burma resulted from the expiry of the periods of exemption granted to immigrants and from the growth of population. Under *Sale of Proprietary Right, etc.*, there was a special receipt of 8,1 in Bengal on account of the sale proceeds of leases under the new waste land lease rules, and the percentage on collections from Government estates set apart for their management and improvement was increased from 10 to 12 since the beginning of the year. Under *Fisheries and Miscellaneous* the falling off in India has been explained above as due to a change in the classification of the revenue realised in certain districts in Beluchistan. The increase in the Central Provinces was due to a special receipt of the capitalised value of remission on account of land acquired for the Indian Midland Railway and to large fines realised from the Mekrai State in the Hoshangabad district. As explained under *Ordinary Revenue*, the Budget Estimate of Upper Burma was really 40.0 higher than shown above. The large falling off was due to a decline in the demand for the thathameda in the districts affected by scarcity and also to the postponement of the payment of 20,0 by the Ruby Mines Company on account of the second instalment of their rent. The decrease in Bombay occurred chiefly in the stone quarry and sand receipts of Local funds.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*concluded.*

18. The following statements A and B give the usual particulars regarding the distribution of Land Revenue between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments:—

A.—Transactions affecting the Distribution of Land Revenue in 1891-92.

CREDITS + DEBITS — TO PROVINCIAL.

PROVINCES.	Original Assignments under contract.	Subsequent Recurring Transfers.	Special Transfers.	Miscellaneous Adjustments	Inter-Provincial Adjustments.	Total Adjustments
Central Provinces	—277,0	+ 1,1	...	...	—2,3	—277,1
Burma	+ 218,4	—8,9	...	...	—18,8	+ 190,7
Assam	—131,2	+ 43,4	...	...	—3,7	—91,5
Bengal	—69,0	+ 49,9	+ 146,9	+ 3,7	+ 6,6	+ 138,1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—45,4	—202,4	+ 31,2	...	+ 20,0	—196,6
Punjab	...	+ 21,5	+ 37,8	...	+ 7,7	+ 67,0
Madras	+ 330,1	+ 70,5	+ 2	+ 3,8	+ 10,1	+ 414,7
Bombay	+ 818,7	+ 67 0	+ 26,8	+ 4,1	+ 7,2	+ 924,4

B.—Distribution of the Land Revenue in 1891-92.

PROVINCES.	Total Revenues.	Proportion assigned to Provincial Governments.	Provincial Share.	Special adjustments noted above.	Revised share.	LAND REVENUE NOT INCLUDED IN THE DIVISION. Impl.	Prov.	Local.	DISTRIBUTION OF THE LAND REVENUE. Impl.	Prov.	Local.	TOTAL.
Central Provinces	701,5	whole	701,5	—277,1	424,4		...	...	277,1	424,4	...	701,5
Burma	1,392,0	One third	464,0	+ 190,7	654,7	582,6	166,0	1,4	1,319,9	820.7	1,4	2,142,0
Assam	466,9	whole	466,9	—91,5	375,4	...	...	...	91,5	375,4	...	466,9
Bengal	3,821,1	One fourth	955,3	+ 138,1	1,093,4	...	46,9	...	2,727,7	1,140,3	...	3,868,0
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	5,984,7	One fourth	1,496,2	—196,6	1,299,6	...	57,7	3,0	4,685,1	1,357,3	3,1	6,045,5
Punjab	2,343,3	407193	954,2	+ 67,0	1,021,2	...	...	3,3	1,322,1	1,021,2	3,3	2,346,6
Madras	4,321,7	One fourth	1,080,4	+ 414,7	1,495,1	...	...	100,9	2,820,6	1,495.1	100,9	4,422,6
Bombay	3,591,4	One fourth	897,8	+ 924,4	1,822,2	...	899,7	16,1	1,709,2	2,721.9	16,1	4,507,2

19. The special transfers only call for notice. Their details are as follows:—

Bengal.

From Imperial to Provincial.

In recoupment of a moiety of the extra charges met from Provincial revenues for the administration of the South Lushai country	61,3
In recoupment of half the charges incurred on survey and settlement in excess of the contract allowance	22,8
In recoupment of the payment from Provincial revenues on account of the net earnings of the Bengal North-Western Railway Company for the half year ending December 1891, the Provincial revenues having been credited with the earnings of two half-years only, but charged with the payments for three half-years	59,4
Contribution towards the cost of traverse surveys in some Wards' estates met from Provincial revenues	3.4
TOTAL	146,9

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

From Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution towards the additional expenditure involved by the reorganisation of the Police Force	27,5
Contribution towards the compensation paid from Provincial revenues for surrender of the lease of the Ghazipore Tobacco Farm	3,7
TOTAL	31,2

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

Punjab.

From Imperial to Provincial.

Cost of construction of the road through the Gomal Pass	8,1
Cost of construction of certain posts in the Sherani Country	1,5
For transfer of the Derajat Militia to the Civil Department	9,7
Contribution towards the construction of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar	20,0
	39,3
Less Transfer from Provincial to Imperial.	
For drainage and water-works at Kohat	1,5
	37,8

Madras.

From Imperial to Provincial.

For construction of a bridge over the Viderinum Canal	2

Bombay.

Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution for value of rails supplied to the Hyderabad-Umerkot Railway	25,0
Contribution towards the cost of the commission of enquiry into the working of the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act	2,2
	27,2
Less Provincial to Imperial.	
Interest on value of rails for the Hyderabad-Umerkot Railway	4
	26,8

II.—Opium.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
5,912,9	Sale of Bengal Opium	5,625,0	5,949,7	5,949,7
1,749,3	Bombay Opium Pass Fees	1,746,0	1,855,1	1,839,3
	Excise Opium—			
3	India	3	3	2
22,0	Central Provinces	22,2	23,0	23,5
1,3	Burma { Upper	1,4	3,0	2,8
41,9	Burma { Lower	43,0	37,0	38,3
37,9	Assam	37,6	40,0	39,7
56,8	Bengal	56,0	57,5	58,6
47.7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	47,7	47,7	47,8
2,9	Punjab	3,2	2,9	2,9
210,8		211,4	211,4	213,8
6,2	Miscellaneous	11,0	9,9	9,6
7,879,2	TOTAL	7,593,4	8,026,1	8,012,4

20. The average price realised from the sale of Bengal opium in 1891-92 was R1,058 a chest against R1,037 realised in 1890-91 and R1,000 assumed in the Budget. The exports of Malwa opium were considerably larger than anticipated and the Budget Estimate of revenue was exceeded by 93,3.

21. The following table gives the usual statistics of the produce and sales in Bengal and the exports from Bombay. The season in Bengal was again a bad one, the produce being almost exactly the same as in 1890-91.

Year.		BENGAL. Balance in stock on 1st April. Chests.	Produce of season. Chests.	Chests sold.	Average price per Chest. ₹	Total price. ₹	BOMBAY. Chests.	Rate. ₹	Amount. ₹
1881-82		64,052	49,732	56,400	1,324	7,465,3	31,196	700	2,184,7
1882-83		57,384	51,697	56,400	1,222	6,890,5	36,327	700 & 650	2,395,6
1883-84		52,681	38,214	54,400	1,250	6,803,7	38,586	650	2,508,5
1884-85		36,495	65,993	46,698	1,296	6,052,0	39,039	650	2,537,9
1885-86		55,790	64,925	50,994	1,235	6,296,0	37,677	650	2,449,0
1886-87		69,705	64,500	54,750	1,123	6,147,0	39,745½	650	2,583,4
1887-88		79,455	57,500	57,000	1,059	6,038,0	34,884½	650	2,267,5
1888-89		79,955	69,500	57,000	1,120	6,384,0	30,222½	650	1,964,5
1889-90		92,455	38,305	57,000*	1,136	6,473,6	29,029	650	1,886,9
1890-91		73,760	44,760	57,000	1,037	5,912,9	28,591	650 & 600	1,749.3
1891-92	Budget			56,250	1,000	5,625,0	29,100	600	1,746,0
1891-92	Revised			56,250	1,058	5,949,7	30,918⅓	600	1,855,1
1891-92	Actuals	61,493	44,522	56,250	1,058	5,949,7	30,654½	600	1,839,3

* Excluding 27 chests issued to the Excise Department.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

II.—Opium—*continued.*

22. As regards excise opium the revenue in the *Central Provinces* was larger owing partly to an increased demand in the Feudatory States, while in *Lower Burma* there was a heavy decline in the sale of the drug. The receipts of 1890-91 in *Assam* were abnormally low, a portion of the opium consumed in that year having been laid in by consumers in 1889-90 in view of the enhancement of the duty from R32 to R37 per seer from 1st April 1890. The Budget Estimate for 1891-92 was framed in the anticipation that in consequence of the enhancement of the duty there would not be any further increase in the consumption of the drug, but the anticipation was not realised and some extra opium was taken out by the vendors in the Lakhimpur district in the latter months of the year on account of a rumour that the duty would be further enhanced in 1892-93. The consumption of opium in *Bengal* also was larger than expected. The increase under "Miscellaneous," as compared with the previous year, was due chiefly to the credit for an amount realised in England by the sale of morphia recovered from the wreck of the P. & O. S.S. *Nepal*.

III.—Salt.

		India.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Sale of Government Salt	Accounts 1890-91	141,4	...	...	...	219,0	45,9	406,3
	Budget 1891-92	154,3	...	...	...	265,8	47,1	467,2
	Revised 1891-92	125,7	...	...	...	286,5	45,8	458,0
	Accounts 1891-92	128,3	...	...	...	275,5	45,2	449,0
Excise on Local Manufacture	Accounts 1890-91	1,772,1	9	17,3	...	1,711,4	2,109,4	5,611,1
	Budget 1891-92	1,748,1	1,1	9,8	...	1,560,2	2,043,9	5,363,1
	Revised 1891-92	1,837,6	1,7	20,0	...	1,494,0	2,240,0	5,593,3
	Accounts 1891-92	1,824,9	1,7	23,4	...	1,484,8	2,259,1	5,593,9
Duty on Imported Salt	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	140,6	2,306,7	4	1,4	2,449,1
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	140,0	2,315,0	4	2,7	2,458,1
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	140,0	2,377,5	4	2,5	2,520,4
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	135,9	2,393,4	7	15,0	2,545,0
Miscellaneous	Accounts 1890-91	17,0	...	...	12,8	21,0	6,1	56,9
	Budget 1891-92	17,6	...	...	15,0	16,2	6,3	55,1
	Revised 1891-92	16,7	...	...	12,5	13,1	6,7	49,0
	Accounts 1891-92	18,0	...	...	11,1	11,9	7,3	48,3
Total	Accounts 1890-91	1,930,5	158,8		2,319,5	1,951,8	2,162,8	8,523,4
	Budget 1891-92	1,920,0	150,9		2,330,0	1,842,6	2,100,0	8,343,5
	Revised 1891-92	1,980,0	161,7		2,390,0	1,794,0	2,295,0	8,620,7
	Accounts 1891-92	1,971,2	161,0		2,404,5	1,772,9	2,326,6	8,636,2

23. There was an improvement in all the provinces except Madras, the bulk of the improvement having occurred in Bombay. The falling off in Madras was not due to any decline in consumption but to an exceptional increase in the cash sales in 1890-91.

24. In *India* the proceeds of the sale of Government salt fell short of the estimate, chiefly owing to a reduction in the sale price of Sambhar salt, which, however, stimulated the sales and brought in a large increase in the duty. In *Burma* the Budget Estimate of excise duty was low, and the demand for the year was realised in full with arrears. A falling off in the imports during the last three months of the year reduced the import duty as compared with the Budget and the actuals of 1890-91. In *Bengal* the total quantity of salt imported was less than in 1890-91, but a larger quantity paid duty on being taken out of bond. The Budget under "Miscellaneous" anticipated increased receipts from the rent of warehouses in consequence of the construction of the Railway siding and other works in the Sulkea Salt Golahs, but the anticipations were not realised owing to the larger clearances of salt from bond. In *Madras* the falling off was due almost entirely to the abnormally large cash sales in 1890-91, the high price of Government securities having induced many purchasers to give up the credit system in order to realise the high premium obtainable by the sale of the paper that they would otherwise have deposited as security for credit purchases. Although the high price of Government paper and the consequent increase in the cash sales continued during 1891-92, the latter was not sufficient to bring up the figures to the level of 1890-91. The revenue realised in *Bombay* is the largest on record, and even the Revised did not make sufficient allowance for the increase. The sales at Kharagoda, Ahmedabad, and the Salt Works near the island of Bombay were exceptionally high. The increase under "Duty on imported salt" is due to the duty on salt imported from the Portuguese territory having been collected as customs duty at the frontier stations instead of as excise duty since the abrogation of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IV.—Stamps.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Court-fee Stamps	Accounts 1890-91	24,2	107,2	18,0	61,8	54,7	1,018,9	505,2	254,1	393,5	296,0	2,733,6
	Budget 1891-92	29,2	110,4	19,6	60,7	58,2	1,046,7	517,4	259,5	404,6	298,2	2,810,5
	Revised 1891-92	28,4	124,2	17,6	62,1	61,7	1,009,2	515,0	262,3	405,0	300,5	2,846,0
	Accounts 1891-92	26,2	121,9	17,4	63,4	59,1	1,095,0	520,3	264,3	410,6	303,5	2,887,7
Commercial and other Stamps	Accounts 1890-91	22,5	44,2	4,6	39,0	21,8	395,3	166,8	130,5	243,5	187,5	1,255,7
	Budget 1891-92	23,0	45,6	5,0	38,0	21,4	390,0	165,5	120,8	240,7	191,5	1,256,5
	Revised 1891-92	21,4	52,0	0,0	40,2	22,9	408,0	174,5	138,4	247,0	190,0	1,300,4
	Accounts 1891-92	21,4	46,7	6,6	42,9	22,7	406,2	170,8	138,3	250,2	191,5	1,297,3
Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous	Accounts 1890-91	5	5	5	1,2	3	10,5	2,0	4,1	8,7	51,4	79,7
	Budget 1891-92	3	5	4	1,3	4	13,3	2,1	3,9	8,7	50,3	81,2
	Revised 1891-92	3	8	6	1,3	4	12,8	2,5	4,3	8,0	49,5	80,5
	Accounts 1891-92	5	9	7	1,4	3	8,8	2,4	4,3	8,0	49,8	77,1
Total	Accounts 1890-91	47,2	151,9	125,1		76,8	1,424,7	674,0	388,7	645,7	534,9	4,069,0
	Budget 1891-92	52,5	102,5	125,0		80,0	1,450,0	685,0	393,2	660,0	540,0	4,148,2
	Revised 1891-92	50,1	177,0	127,8		85,0	1,490,0	692,0	405,0	660,0	540,0	4,226,9
	Accounts 1891-92	48,1	169,5	132,4		82,1	1,510,0	693,5	406,9	674,8	544,8	4,262,1

25. The steady growth of the revenue under this head appeared to have received a temporary check in 1890-91, but the ground lost was more than recovered in 1891-92. There was a large improvement in the receipts from the sale of *Court-fee Stamps* in all provinces except Ajmere, Bangalore and Coorg (under India) and Upper Burma, due generally to increased litigation. In the Central Provinces it was also due to the Civil Courts having been closed on account of the usual vacation in January and February 1891 instead of in May and June, in order to facilitate the census operations, there having thus been two vacations in 1890-91 and none in 1891-92. The decline in Ajmere and Upper Burma was due to scarcity. Under *Commercial and Other Stamps* also there was an increase representing the normal development of the revenue under the head in all provinces except Ajmere (under India). It is specially attributed to the stimulus given to trade and to money-lending operations in the Central Provinces by the extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in Assam by the Assam-Bengal Railway and the Manipur transport service, and in Bengal, Punjab, and Madras by the high prices of food-grains. In Burma increased facilities were afforded to the public for procuring stamps. The falling off under *Fines and Penalties, etc.*, in Bengal is due to smaller receipts from duty on impressing documents, chiefly for debentures compounded.

V.—Excise.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
License and Distillery Fees and Duties for the sale of Liquors and Drugs	Accounts 1890-91	81,3	221,2	37,1	231,2	92,0	885,6	453,8	167,1	1,153,9	880,2	4,203,4
	Budget 1891-92	90,4	218,0	40,0	225,0	90,4	893,2	480,7	164,2	1,153,8	860,0	4,215,7
	Revised 1891-92	90,5	232,5	37,2	260,9	97,8	931,0	461,1	173,6	1,170,8	897,0	4,352,4
	Accounts 1891-92	91,1	229,9	38,1	249,1	97,2	945,0	405,7	109,6	1,171,0	905,3	4,362,0
Opium	Accounts 1890-91	2,7	43,2	4,9	139,8	155,7	160,0	57,5	9,7	43,3	111,4	728,2
	Budget 1891-92	2,6	44,0	4,5	138,0	154,6	156,0	57,5	8,1	34,1	122,4	721,8
	Revised 1891-92	2,5	45,9	9,3	124,0	164,1	163,0	57,5	10,8	34,5	114,3	725,9
	Accounts 1891-92	1,4	46,0	9,9	127,5	163,0	167,5	57,7	13,5	39,0	111,5	737,0
Other Receipts	Accounts 1890-91	6	1,8	3	1	...	9	2,2	2	2,6	7,5	16,2
	Budget 1891-92	5	2,0	5	3	...	8	1,8	3	2,1	7,9	16,2
	Revised 1891-92	5	1,6	2	1	1	1,0	1,4	2	4,7	8,7	18,5
	Accounts 1891-92	1,1	1,5	1	1	1	9	9	8	4,0	8,7	18,2
Total	Accounts 1890-91	84,6	266,2	41,3 4		247,7	1,046,5	513,5	177,0	1,199,8	999,1	4,947,8
	Budget 1891-92	93,5	264,0	408,3		245,0	1,050,0	540,0	172,6	1,190,0	990,3	4,953,7
	Revised 1891-92	93,5	280,0	431,7		262,0	1,095,0	520,0	184,6	1,210,0	1,020,0	5,096,8
	Accounts 1891-92	93,0	277,4	424,8		260,3	1,113,4	524,3	183,9	1,214,0	1,025,5	5,117,2

26. The Excise revenue showed an advance in all provinces, the increase being nowhere very large but being largest in Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces it was not so large as it was expected to be when the Budget was framed.

27. Under *License and Distillery Fees, etc.*, in *India* there was a falling off in Bangalore, but this was more than made up by an increase in the other districts. The increase compared with 1890-91 is due to the Excise receipts in the Quetta Assigned Tracts being now shown under this head instead of under Land Revenue as before. In the *Central Provinces* the revenue has steadily increased since 1888-89. The

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

V.—Excise—*continued.*

increase in 1891-92 is due to higher prices paid for the sale of monopolies owing to the substitution of triennial for annual leases. In *Upper Burma* the license fees for the vend of opium and preparations therefrom did not fetch half as much as was estimated owing to combinations among the Chinese to keep down bids in the auction sales. The falling off was, however, counterbalanced to a great extent by larger receipts from license fees for the sale of liquor and distillery fees. In *Lower Burma* the increase under license and distillery fees was due chiefly to heavy imports of Madras liquor, the receipts from which rose from 11,9 in 1890-91 to 21,1 in 1891-92. There was also an increase in the license fees for the wholesale vend of foreign spirits and for the vend of country fermented liquor and in the duty on distillery liquor, while there was a falling off in the license fees for the retail vend of foreign spirits and for the manufacture and sale of outstill liquor. The improvement in *Assam* is due partly to the enhancement of the rate of duty on flat ganja from ₹4-8 to ₹5 per seer from April 1891, partly to the higher upset prices fixed for the shops in the Surma Valley and to the keen competition for the shops in some other districts, and partly to the increased duty realised on Campbelpur rum, the distillery having done a large amount of business during the year. The large improvement in *Bengal* is attributed to fees of outstills and other shops being raised. In the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* there was a considerable falling off in license fees, but this was to some extent counterbalanced by an increase under stillhead duty, both being due to an enhancement in the rate of duty from 1st October 1891. In the *Punjab* the Budget was framed at a figure below the actuals for 1890-91 and was too low. In *Madras* the revenue under this head was unfavourably affected by the scarcity prevailing in most of the districts, and there was a falling off in the consumption of spirits, but this was more than counterbalanced by an improvement due to the successful working of the tree-tax system in the Godavery and Tanjore districts and to the sale of shop licenses for the vend of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant having been effected at auction instead of as before at fixed rates. In *Bombay* the estimate was framed cautiously in view of changes in the excise administration calculated to diminish the receipts, but it has been exceeded in the actuals by 45,3, notwithstanding a large falling off in some of the districts due to scarcity. The chief causes which led to this improvement are (1) larger receipts from the tree-tax in consequence of an enhancement in the rate of the tax in two districts and the tapping of a larger number of trees in another; (2) recovery of arrears in two districts; (3) larger receipts from stillhead duty in two districts where the rate was raised and where a larger quantity of liquor was issued to the labourers employed on the Tansa Water-works; and (4) larger issues of liquor from the Uran distilleries for supply to Bombay and Karachi.

28. As regards the receipts from *Opium*, a larger demand for it in the Feudatory States enhanced the revenue in the Central Provinces, while the improvement in Upper Burma is ascribed partly to stoppage of smuggling and partly to Government opium taking the place of Shan and Yunan opium. The falling off in Lower Burma is attributed to punishments inflicted on some farmers for illegal practices, having checked their illicit operations and compelled them to reduce their purchases of opium from the treasury to what was actually required. The variations in Assam have been explained under II—Opium. The Budget for Bengal was framed too low, while that for the Punjab did not provide for the duty on Malwa opium imported into the Native States, owing to a misapprehension on the part of the Revenue authorities. The improvement over the previous year is due to the growing demand for Malwa opium and to an increase in the profit derived from the sale of Excise Opium. In Bombay the Estimate was framed too high.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma, Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
District and Local Rates and Cesses.	Accounts	1890-91	2,1	...	94,7	53,6	...	443,2	215,8	482,4	259,8	1,551,6
	Budget	1891-92	1,8	...	91,9	54,0	...	447,5	218,8	476,2	260,8	1,551,0
	Revised		1,8	...	98,5	54,5	...	451,3	217,8	440,1	268,0	1,532,0
	Accounts		1,8	...	99,8	54,8	...	451,2	217,6	453,2	266,8	1,545,2
Village Service, Patwari and Chowkidari Cesses.	Accounts	1890-91	3,2	43,1	...	...	...	271,3	126,7	322,7	37,8	804,8
	Budget	1891-92	3,4	45,6	...	...	...	271,7	123,7	333,4	39,3	814,1
	Revised		3,0	45,6	...	...	...	272,5	125,6	303,9	42,0	792,6
	Accounts		2,7	47,2	...	...	...	275,1	125,0	290,3	37,3	777,6
Education Cess	Accounts	1890-91	5	14,5	...	...	...	14,5	...	...	...	29,5
	Budget	1891-92	6	14,2	...	...	...	14,6	...	...	...	29,4
	Revised		6	14,7	...	...	...	14,6	...	...	...	29,9
	Accounts		6	15,1	...	...	...	14,7	...	...	...	30,4
Road Cess	Accounts	1890-91	...	15,9	...	..	379,3	4,6	...	...	...	
	Budget	1891-92	...	15,7	...	...	394,0	4,8	...	...	...	399,8
	Revised		...	16,3	...	...	382,5	4,8	...	...	...	414,5
	Accounts		...	16,7	...	...	398,1	4,8	...	...	...	403,6
												419,6

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VI.—Provincial Rates—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma, Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Public Works Cess.	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	389,4	...	...	5,8	...	395,2
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	...	400,0	...	..	6,7	...	406,7
	Revised		...	...	...	...	396,6	...	...	6,0	...	402,6
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	408,0	...	...	5,8	...	413,8
Famine Insurance, Canals, and Railways.	Accounts	1890-91	...	14,4	...	...	...	167,4	54,0	...	...	235,8
	Budget	1891-92	...	14,1	...	...	...	169,1	54,7	...	...	237,9
	Revised		...	14,5	...	...	...	170,3	54,5	...	...	239,3
	Accounts		...	14,6	...	...	...	170,4	54,4	...	...	239,4
Rate on Wards' Estates.	Accounts	1890-91	...	2,8	...	...	7,1	...	1,5	...	...	11,4
	Budget	1891-92	...	2,9	...	...	8,2	...	1,2	...	...	12,3
	Revised		...	3,1	...	...	7,4	...	2,1	...	...	12,6
	Accounts		...	2,6	...	...	8,0	...	2,0	...	...	12,6
District Post Cess	Accounts	1890-91	...	3,6	...	...	36,1	3,6	...	...	...	43,3
	Budget	1891-92	...	3,6	...	...	38,0	3,7	...	...	...	45,3
	Revised		...	3,6	...	...	36,5	3,7	...	...	...	43,8
	Accounts		...	3,8	...	...	36,5	3,7	...	...	...	44,0
Original Rates in Oudh.	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	18,2	...	...	...	18,2
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	18,3	...	...	...	18,3
	Revised		...	...	...	...	...	18,3	...	...	...	18,3
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	...	18,4	...	...	...	18,4
Other Miscellaneous Cesses.	Accounts	1890-91	1,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6
	Budget	1891-92	1,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,4
	Revised		1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
	Accounts		1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
TOTAL	Accounts	1890-91	7,4	94,3	94,7	53,6	811,9	922,8	398,0	810,9	297,6	3,491,2
	Budget	1891-92	7,2	96,1	91,9	54,0	840,2	929,7	398,4	816,3	297,1	3,530,9
	Revised		7,2	97,8	98,5	54,5	823,0	935,5	400,0	750,0	310,0	3,476,5
	Accounts		6,9	100,0	99,8	54,8	850,6	938,3	399,0	749,3	304,1	3,502,8

29. There was a large falling off in Madras compared with both the Budget estimate and the actuals of 1890-91, and there was also a decrease in Ajmere (under India), but there was an improvement in the other provinces.

30. As stated in previous reports, the receipts under this head are largely subject to the same influences as the collections of Land Revenue, and the explanations given for the variations in the amounts of the latter apply generally to the former. There is nothing special to notice here.

VII.—Customs.

			Burma, Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sea Customs.							
Import Duties	Accounts	1890-91	99,4	267,6	123,4	304,0	794,4
	Budget	1891-92	116,0	271,4	133,1	312,5	833,0
	Revised		100,0	289,2	110,0	301,4	800,6
	Accounts		95,2	280,9	121,5	298,9	796,5
Export Duties	Accounts	1890-91	645,7	208,9	40,9	29,4	924,9
	Budget	1891-92	571,5	193,0	46,4	31,5	842,4
	Revised		590,0	210,0	36,4	27,2	863,6
	Accounts		596,1	224,3	34,3	27,2	881,9
Land Customs.							
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	Accounts	1890-91	2,2	5,8	9,5	6,4	23,9
	Budget	1891-92	2,5	5,6	10,9	6,5	25,5
	Revised		2,0	5,8	8,6	6,4	22,8
	Accounts		2,0	5,7	8,2	7,0	22,9
TOTAL	Accounts	1890-91	747,3	482,3	173,8	339,8	1,743,2
	Budget	1891-92	690,0	470,0	190,4	350,5	1,700,9
	Revised		692,0	505,0	155,0	335,0	1,687,0
	Accounts		693,3	510,9	164,0	333,1	1,701,3

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VII.—Customs—*continued.*

31. The result was favourable in Bengal, but in the other provinces there was a falling off, notably in Burma, where, however, it was not quite so large as was allowed for in the Budget.

32. The *Import Duties* exceeded the estimate in Bengal, but fell short of it in the other provinces. There was a decline in the imports of spirits in all provinces except Bombay, but in Bengal the loss of revenue due to this was more than made good by larger imports of arms and ammunition and mineral oil. In Burma and Madras the imports of mineral oil were larger, but there was a falling off in the imports of arms and ammunition, while in Bombay there was a large falling off in the imports of petroleum, counterbalanced to some extent by an increase in the imports of arms and ammunition, fermented liquors and spirits.

33. As regards *Export Duties*, in 1890-91 an exceptionally good rice crop and a large demand from Japan and other eastern countries gave an unusual stimulus to the exports of rice from Burma. This was followed by a falling off in 1891-92, which was augmented by the scarcity in Upper Burma. The falling off was not, however, so great as was anticipated in the Budget. In Bengal the Budget was framed low, in the anticipation that the exports of rice would be affected by a deficiency in the crop. The actuals, however, not only exceeded the anticipation, but also the actuals of the previous year. In Madras and Bombay the exports fell off owing to scarcity. The only remark called for by the figures under *Land Customs* is that there was a falling off in the exports of rice from Madras by land also.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
215,3	India	212,0	213,5	217,6
45,3	Central Provinces	46,0	45,2	44.4
7,8	Burma—Upper	7,8	7,8	7,9
51,6	Burma—Lower	49,5	58,0	59,0
21,5	Assam	22,1	22,1	22,1
423,9	Bengal	420,0	430,0	430,8
223,1	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	221,0	223,0	221,9
118,8	Punjab	118,5	120,0	119,8
164.3	Madras	165,0	170,0	173,6
345,8	Bombay	348,4	355,0	355,7
1,617,4	TOTAL	1,610,3	1,644,6	1,652,8

34. The revenue under this head continues to show a steady increase in most of the provinces, the improvement being ascribed chiefly to revision of assessments and the growing prosperity of the country.

35. As usual the *India* figures include, in addition to the collections made in the districts directly administered by the Government of India, the recoveries in the Non-civil Departments from the salaries of Government officers. The details are given below :—

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
98,5	Civil Department, India	96,9	97,2	100,3
51,5	Military Department	51,4	51,4	51,5
49,1	Public Works Department	47,4	48,8	49,6
2,1	Marine Department	2,1	2,1	2,1
6,5	Post Office Department	6,6	6,5	6,5
7,6	Telegraph Department	7,6	7,5	7,6
215,3	TOTAL AS ABOVE	212,0	213,5	217,6

36. The increase in the Civil Department has occurred chiefly in the general collections and the deductions from interest on Government securities. The decrease in the *Central Provinces* is due to a smaller number of officers having been present on duty on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The improvement in *Bombay* was general, but the chief increase occurred in the tax realised on the surplus profits paid to Railway Companies, which considerably exceeded the estimate owing to the unexpectedly large earnings of the railways. The figures for the other provinces do not call for any special remarks.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest Revenue.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
I													
Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency.	Accounts	1890-91	25,1	8,8	5,8	160,3	4	8,0	65,3	52,4	41,8	169,6	537,5
	Budget	1891-92	37,0	13.5	20,8	160,7	5,2	8,2	81,7	68,5	46,1	180,8	634,5
	Revised		33,6	11,1	12,6	188,1	3,9	6,1	80,7	71,5	44,3	181,4	633.3
	Accounts		39,3	7,6	9,4	189,6	1,4	4,2	75,3	67,2	38,8	160,1	592,9
II													
Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts	1890-91	7,0	109,3	154,8	74,7	26,9	61,2	91,7	27,3	132,4	148,6	833,9
	Budget	1891-92	6,8	113,8	135,0	67,7	27,7	66,4	83,4	23,6	128,5	152,7	805,6
	Revised		7,6	119,6	111,2	58,3	23,4	70,1	86,0	25,1	131,2	151,3	783,8
	Accounts		9,1	123,6	117,1	61,6	26,2	69,5	91,3	29,6	124,3	155,7	808,0
Other Receipts	Accounts	1890-91	1,4	3,2	3,8	32,8	5,4	3,6	6,8	3,7	5,3	10,6	76,6
	Budget	1891-92	6	2,9	3,2	31,6	5,1	3,4	5,4	2.9	5,4	10,5	71,0
	Revised		1,7	2,9	6,2	31,8	5,6	5.3	6,6	4,4	4,5	11,7	80,7
	Accounts		2,0	4,8	6,3	34.6	6,0	5,3	6,6	5,2	6,3	12,6	89,7
TOTAL	Accounts	1890-91	33,5	121,3	432,2		32,7	72,8	163,8	83,4	179,5	328,8	1,448,0
	Budget	1891-92	44,4	130,2	425,0		38,0	78,0	170,5	95,0	180 0	350,0	1,511,1
	Revised		42,9	133,6	408,2		32,9	81,5	173.3	101 0	180,0	344,4	1,497,8
	Accounts		50,4	136,0	418,6		33,6	79,0	173,2	102,0	169,4	328,4	1,490,6

37. There was an improvement in most of the Provinces except Upper Burma, Madras and Bombay, where there was a falling off, due more or less to the prevailing scarcity.

38. The improvement in *India* under Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency occurred chiefly in Coorg, owing to larger sales of sandalwood at better prices. The increase, as compared with the previous year, was also due to the cause just mentioned and also to larger sales of timber in the Andamans, though in the latter case the improvement was not so great as had been anticipated in the Budget. There was also a falling off as compared with the Budget owing to the sale of firewood by Government Agency not having been carried out in Baluchistan as was estimated. The improvement over the Revised was due to unexpectedly high prices having been realized in the London market for timber from the Andamans, Large sales of timber on waste lands and arrear recoveries in Coorg and improved returns from grazing fees in Ajmere account for the increase under Timber and other forest produce removed by Consumers and Purchasers. The increase under Other Receipts occurred in Royalty fees in Baluchistan, which were collected this year for the first time and could not therefore be accurately estimated.

39. In the *Central Provinces* there was a falling off in the revenue under the first head, due partly to the want of an officer to supervise operations in respect of a special demand which had been anticipated and partly to the myrabolams collected during the year not having been sold owing to the failure of the contractor. The falling off in the revenue under the first head was, however, more than counterbalanced by an increase under the second head, due to prompt collections of commutation fees and to the abnormal increase in the dèmand for certain kinds of forest produce, in spite of an unfavourable season.

40. In *Upper Burma* a sum of 12,0 was erroneously included in the Budget under head I instead of under head II, and some of the timber expected to be removed by Government Agency was eventually removed by lessees. The falling off under the second head is thus much more than shown above, and is accounted for by a short outturn occasioned by deficient rainfall, which was, however, partly counterbalanced by the enhancement of the duty on teak, a larger trade in Pyinkadoo sleepers and increased cutch-boiling.

41. In *Lower Burma* there was a rise in the price of timber, and larger sales of timber removed by Government agency were effected in the Pegu Circle. There was, however, a falling off in the Tenasserim Circle, due to the state of the rivers during the latter part of the year having been unfavourable for the floating down of timber. Private extraction of timber decreased in the Pegu Circle, and cutch licenses were stopped in the Thayetmyo Division; the resulting decrease in Revenue was, however, partially counteracted by an increased demand for wood for boat hulls in the Tenasserim Circle, and by the sale of the right to collect kanyin oil in the Mergui District.

42. In *Assam* the falling off in the revenue from timber operations by Government was due partly to an early cessation of the rains and partly to a combination amongst timber traders, while the decrease under head II was due to the Lakhimpur rubber mahals having been sold for 4 against an estimate of 1,7, and certain *sâl* forests in the Goalpara Division having been closed.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest Revenue—*continued.*

43. In *Bengal* Departmental operations in timber and firewood were not undertaken to the extent anticipated, but there was a large increase in revenue from timber extracted by private agency, owing partly to the revival of the timber trade in the Sunderbun Division, and partly to a larger demand for timber in the Singbhoom and Jalpaiguri Divisions. There was also an increase in Other Receipts arising chiefly from the compounding of forest offences.

44. In the *North-Western Provinces*, under head I, payments for supplies of timber to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway were not recovered, the supplies not having been completed during the year, and the sales of firewood also declined, but there was an improvment in the receipts from resin operations and from sales of *chir karhis* (beams). The increase over the actuals of the previous year was due to the realisation of arrears for sleepers supplied to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in previous years. Larger sales of standing and dry timber, a better trade in bamboos, and the recovery of arrears of grazing fees contributed to the increase over the Budget under head II.

45. In the *Punjab* sales of timber realised better prices than in 1890-91 as anticipated in the Budget, but the demand for fuel, both by the Railway and the Public, was not so large as was expected. Under the second head the increase was due partly to recovery from the Public Works Department of the value of trees on lands taken up for a new road and a Railway line, and partly to sales of grazing and grass-cutting leases at higher prices. Larger receipts from drift timber contributed to the increase under Other Receipts.

46. In *Madras* the falling off under the first head was due to the substitution of coals for firewood by the Madras Railway, and to the dull state of the red-wood market, and partly to a slackness in the demand for departmentally collected timber in some districts. The unfavourable character of the season accounts for the decrease under the second head, while large confiscations of timber and other produce caused the excess under Other Receipts.

47. In *Bombay* larger supplies of timber and firewood were required in Sind for the North-Western Railway, the Gun Carriage Factory, and the Commissariat Department; but the improvement due to this was more than counterbalanced by a very large falling off in the southern circle owing to the prevalence of famine in some of the districts. The improvement under the second head was the net result of an increase in the receipts from grass and grazing and sale of bamboos in the northern circle, and a decrease in the receipts from firewood and timber in the southern circle due to famine. The increase in Other Receipts was due to recoveries in cases compounded under the Forest Act.

X.—Registration.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
Fees for registering Documents.	Accounts	1890-91	1,7	6,3	5	3,3	4,3	118,5	26,1	17,5	99,6	48,3	326,1
	Budget	1891-92	1,6	6,5	5	3·4	4,8	119,2	26,0	17,7	106,5	49,2	335·4
	Revised	1891-92	1,8	6,4	5	3,5	4,5	127,0	27,0	19,1	100,0	50,0	339,8
	Accounts	1891-92	1,7	6,7	6	3,8	4,4	127,7	26,3	19,7	102,3	51,8	345,0
Fees for copies of Registered Documents.	Accounts	1890-91	2	2,6	...	1	...	2,1	9,4	4,5	2,7	8	22,4
	Budget	1891-92	2	2,7	...	1	...	2,5	9,2	4,6	2,6	8	22,7
	Revised	1891-92	2	2,7	...	1	...	2,2	10,0	5,0	2,8	8	23,8
	Accounts	1891-92	2	2,8	...	1	1	2,3	10,0	5,2	2,9	9	24,5
Other Receipts	Accounts	1890-91	1	1,3	...	1	...	3·3	4,0	1,3	6,1	7	16,9
	Budget	1891-92	...	1,5	...	1	...	3,3	4,3	1,0	9	7	11,8
	Revised	1891-92	1	1,4	...	2	...	3,3	4,0	1,5	15,2	1,1	26,8
	Accounts	1891-92	1	1,6	...	2	...	3,4	4,1	1,0	18,2	1,1	30,3
Total	Accounts	1890-91	2,0	10,2	4,0		4,3	123,9	39,5	23,3	108,4	49,8	365 4
	Budget	1891-92	1,8	10,7	4,1		4,8	125,0	39,5	23,3	110,0	50,7	309,9
	Revised	1891-92	2,1	10,5	4,3		4,5	132,5	41,0	25,6	118,0	51,9	3:0,4
	Accounts	1891-92	2,0	11.1	4,7		4,5	133·4	40,4	26,5	123,4	53,8	399,8

48. The figures for every province indicate a tendency to rise, the increase being largest in Madras and Bengal.

49. The improvement in Bengal is attributed to a larger number of registrations of property, while in Madras it is largely nominal having resulted from the realisation of a large amount on account of search fees in connection with advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts which is counterbalanced by the corresponding charge under Land Revenue; see para. 55. In Bombay the growth of the revenue was helped by the prevalence of scarcity having forced the people to sell or mortgage their property.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts
	Tributes and Contributions of ₹5,000 and over—			
	India—			
20,0	Oodeypur	20,0	20,0	16,5
9,8	Jodhpur	9,8	9,8	9,8
40,0	Jeypur	40,0	40,0	40,0
18,5	Kotah	18,5	18,5	18,5
12,0	Boondee	12,0	12,0	12,0
8,0	Jhallawar	8,0	8,0	8,0
6,6	Rutlam	6,6	6,6	6,6
10,8	Nizam (Maharatta Chouth)	10,8	10,8	10,8
	Punjab—			
10,0	Mundee	10,0	10,0	10,0
13,1	Kapoorthulla	13,1	13,1	13,1
	Madras—			
78,3	Travancore	78,3	78,3	78,3
245,0	Mysore	245,0	245,0	245,0
20,0	Cochin	20,0	20,0	20,0
	Bombay—			
53,2	Kathiawar	55,3	57,1	55,4
18,7	Kutch	18,7	18,7	18,7
29,0	Baroda State	32,5	37,5	38,4
	Contributions for Special Military Forces—			
	India—			
18,2	Bhopal Levy (Bhopal)	18,2	18,2	18,2
19,2	Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah)	19,2	19,2	19,2
11,5	Erinpura Irregular Force	11,5	11,5	11,5
20,0	Deolee Irregular Force	20,0	20,0	20,0
3,4	Malwa Bheel Corps	3,4	3,4	3,4
	Bombay—			
7,9	Southern Mahratta Horse	8,2	8,2	8,2
	Tributes and Contributions under ₹5,000—			
21,5	India	21,3	21,1	21,1
24,0	Central Provinces	22,8	20,9	22,6
24,7	Burma	25,7	33,8	34,3
4,5	Punjab	4,7	4,8	5,0
1,6	Madras	1,6	1,6	1,6
6,9	Bombay	6,0	6,0	5,5
	Fees on Succession to Native States—			
2,5	India	1,9	3,4	3,4
1,0	Central Provinces	1,0	1,0	5
5	Bombay	9	4	4
222,0	Total India	221,2	222,5	219,0
25,0	„ Central Provinces	23,8	21,9	23,1
24,7	„ Burma	25,7	33,8	34,3
27,6	„ Punjab	27,8	27,9	28,1
344,9	„ Madras	344,9	344,9	344,9
116,2	„ Bombay	121,6	127,9	126,6
760,4	GRAND TOTAL	765,0	778,9	776,0

50. In India 3,5 of the Oodeypur tribute was not realised during the year. The Budget for the Baroda tribute in Bombay provided for a refund of 5,0 to the Gaekwar on account of certain charges incurred by him in connection with the Gaekwar's Contingent, but the refund was not made, the question not having been settled before the end of the year. A sum of 9 was also realised on account of arrears of 1890-91. As regards the *Tributes under ₹5,000* the improvement in Burma is due to the collection of arrears. Under *Fees on Succession, etc.*, the whole amount due from the Alirajpur State in Central India instead of a part only, as was anticipated, was realised during the year.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
9,536,0	EXPENDITURE	10,035,4	9,599,3	9,547,2

51. The expenditure in 1891-92 approximated closely to the expenditure in 1890-91. There was a decrease of 319,0 in the Opium expenditure, due to a smaller outturn of Bengal opium, but this was more than counterbalanced by increases under the other heads, notably under Land Revenue (158,5) and Forest (59,8). Compared with the Budget there was a saving of 488,2, of which 412,8 occurred under Opium, owing to the total produce of Bengal opium having been smaller than anticipated, 52,3 under Land Revenue, owing chiefly to smaller expenditure on Surveys and Settlement, and 61,8 under Forest, due chiefly to the usual over-estimate in the Budget and to the greater portion of the large provision made for the reorganisation of the superior staff, and for increased establishments not having been required during the year.

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Land Revenue	Accounts	1890-91	1,0	5	3,7	1,8	2	5,3	4,8	3,6	12,3	16,7	49,9
	Budget	1891-92	4	2	4,0	2,2	6	4,5	4,1	3,2	10,7	16,0	45,9
	Revised	1891-92	7	6	3,2	2,2	5	13,8	5,8	10,5	13,0	16,1	66,4
	Accounts	1891-92	7	7	2,7	2,1	3	8,6	5,9	9,5	18,1	15,9	64,5
Salt	Accounts	1890-91	1,5	...	...	2,9	...	21,0	...	...	7	9,6	35,7
	Budget	1891-92	3,0	...	...	2,5	...	22,5	...	...	9	8,5	37,4
	Revised	1891-92	3,2	...	...	2,5	...	22,5	...	...	1,4	11,5	41,1
	Accounts	1891-92	3,2	...	...	2,2	...	20,1	...	...	1,3	11,3	38,1
Stamps	Accounts	1890-91	4	1,1	4	1,7	5	13,3	9,0	3,5	8,0	8,6	46,5
	Budget	1891-92	4	1,3	4	1,7	5	12,4	9,3	3,7	7,9	9,4	47,0
	Revised	1891-92	4	1,2	4	1,2	5	13,3	9,2	3,5	8,0	10,0	47,7
	Accounts	1891-92	5	1,1	4	8	5	13,3	9,1	3,5	8,1	9,9	47,2
Customs	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	14,0	...	17,5	...	...	3,7	11,0	46,2
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	13,1	...	12,5	...	...	4,1	19,9	49,6
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	...	12,2	...	17,1	...	...	3,7	7,3	40,3
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	...	12,1	...	23,4	...	...	3,6	7,9	47,0
Assessed Taxes	Accounts	1890-91	7	3	...	2,0	1	4,9	2,4	1,8	1,1	3,2	16,5
	Budget	1891-92	8	3	...	1,6	1	3,9	2,1	1,3	1,3	3,0	14,4
	Revised	1891-92	8	3	...	1,4	2	3,8	2,1	1,4	1,4	2,4	13,8
	Accounts	1891-92	9	2	...	1,7	1	4,4	2,1	1,4	1,5	2,4	14,7
Other Revenue Refunds.	Accounts	1890-91	7	3	4	2	2,5	1,7	3,1	2,0	3,8	26,2	40,9
	Budget	1891-92	...	2	4	6	5	4,7	2,0	3	3,5	24,9	37,1
	Revised	1891-92	1	5	3,6	3	4	2,5	3,1	3,6	3,7	23,1	40,9
	Accounts	1891-92	1	4	3,4	2	3	2,2	3,4	3,5	5,6	23,8	42,9
Total	Accounts	1890-91	4,3	2,2	27,1		3,3	63,7	19,3	10,9	29,6	75,3	235,7
	Budget	1891-92	4,6	2,0	26,5		1,7	60,5	17,5	8,5	28,4	81,7	231,4
	Revised	1891-92	5,2	2,6	27,0		1,6	73,0	20,2	19,0	31,2	70,4	250,2
	Accounts	1891-92	5,4	2,4	25,6		1,2	72,0	20,5	17,9	38,2	71,2	254,4

52. Considering the fluctuating character of the charges under this head, the differences are not large. The only points requiring special notice are the following. In *Burma* some special forest refunds swelled the charges in the current year, while exceptionally high excise refunds, due to the non-settlement of certain leases of opium shops and abnormal forest refunds, augmented the charges in *Assam* in the previous year. In *Bengal* there was a special refund of Land Revenue amounting to 5,2 to the Maharajah of Dumraon, and the Customs refunds were also abnormally high. The Revised provided for a special refund to the Bengal Nagpur Railway, which was afterwards found to be debitable to deposits. In *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* there were some special Land Revenue refunds in the Agra district in consequence of the re-assessment of certain deteriorated tracts in that district, and the increase under other Revenue Refunds was due to specially large Excise refunds. In the *Punjab* the refunds of Land Revenue were unexpectedly inflated by a special payment of 5,2 to the Faridkote State and those on account of other revenue heads by special payments of 3,2 to certain Native States for duty on Malwa opium imported into their territories. In *Madras* there were some large refunds of Land Revenue in the districts of Salem and Cuddapah. In *Bombay* under Salt Refunds there were larger payments of wastage allowances on larger exports of salt, and there was also a special refund of 1,1 at Goa to the purchaser of the stock

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—*continued.*

of salt, at cost price, on the expiration of the treaty, the sale having been disallowed by the British Delegate and Commissioner. The Budget for Customs refunds provided for the repayment of two years' common Customs receipts to the Portuguese Government, but payment for one year was made in 1890-91. The saving on this account was slightly counterbalanced by the refund of duty on spirits of wine supplied to Government departments.

2.—Assignments and Compensations.

1890-91. Accounts.			Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.	
	India—					
	Salt and other Compensations—					
96,1	Jodhpur State		96,1	96,1	96,1	
68,8	Jeypur State		68,8	68,8	68,8	
31,3	Gwalior		31,3	31,3	31,3	
15,0	Bhurtpur		15,1	15,1	15,1	
12,5	Ulwar		12,5	12,5	12,5	
8,0	Bhawalpur		8,0	8,0	8,0	
6,0	Dholepur		6,0	6,0	6,0	
24,0	Meywar		20,4	16,5	19,9	
6,2	Indore		6,2	6,2	6,2	
21,5	Jodhpur and Jeypur States under the Sambhar Lake Treaty		21,0	23,2	23,2	
23,7	Other Compensations		26,3	26,3	26,0	
313,1			311,7	310,0		313,1
	Central Provinces—					
6,4	Compensations		6,6	6,6		6,2
	Assam—					
4,1	Compensations		3,7	3,7		3,1
	Bengal—					
2,0	Salt Compensations payable under convention with the French Government in lieu of salt formerly supplied to them		2,0	2,0	2,0	
5,0	Bhooteas for the resumption of the Doars, Assam		5,0	5,0	5,0	
21,6	Other Compensations, etc.		21,7	22,0	23,7	
28,6			28,7	29,0		30,7
	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—					
22,0	Compensations, etc.		25,0	38,4		37,1
	Punjab—					
15,6	Compensations, etc.		14,5	15,7		15,7
	Madras—					
42,4	Salt Compensations to French Government, etc.		44,4	44,7	43,9	
15,0	Compensation to Travancore and Cochin on account of Customs Revenue		15,0	15,0	15,0	
23,2	Compensations in lieu of Resumed Lands		22,9	23,5	24,0	
26,0	Allowances to Inamdars and other Grantees		28,6	31,0	32,4	
6,0	Other Compensations		5,8	5,8	6,6	
112,6			116,7	120,0		121,9
	Bombay—					
89,1	Pensions in lieu of Resumed Lands		91,6	92,9	92,2	
788,5	Inamdars and other Grantees		787,3	794,6	791,0	
40,0	Goa Subsidy		40,0	40,0	40,0	
23,9	Goa Salt Pan and Customs Tariff Compensation		27,9	18,4	19,3	
66,2	Excise and other Compensations		68,7	65,9	61,6	
1,007,7			1,015,5	1,011,8		1,004,1
1,510,1		Total	1,522,4	1,535,2		1,531,9

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

2.—Assignments and Compensations—*continued.*

53. In *India* the payments to Meywar in 1890-91 included an advance payment of 3,3, and the variations in the payments to the Jodhpur and Jeypur States under the Sambhar Lake Treaty arise from variations in the amount of salt sold. The saving on the Budget in *Assam* is due to the non-payment to the Manipur Durbar during the year of the Kubo Compensation of 6. The excess over the Budget Estimate in *Bengal* was due to the unexpected payment of some arrears, and that in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* to a special payment of 6,0 on account of the capitalised value of the annual remission of revenue granted to a Sardar and to arrear payments of some malikana charges. In *Madras* some pensions formerly charged to "Territorial and Political Pensions" were in the year under review transferred to this head and shown against "Compensations in lieu of resumed lands," while the Budget Estimate under "Allowances to Inamdars, etc.," proved insufficient owing to the payment of some large arrears. As regards *Bombay* the charges classified as "Pensions in lieu of resumed lands" are really charitable allowances to temples and mosques and are not regularly claimed. The excess over the Budget under "Inamdars, etc.," is the net result of an increase in the adjustments on account of Alienated Land Revenue and of a saving in the cash allowances which fell into arrears. The Budget Estimate provided 11,8 for the Goa Customs tariff compensation which was not paid during the year, while there were extra payments of 3,2 on account of salt pan compensations in Portuguese India. The saving on the Budget Estimate under "Excise and other compensations" was due to the non-payment during the year of the opium compensation due to the Palanpur Durbar and the Excise compensations in the Mahikantha Agency and to the Sangli and Balasinore States.

3.—Land Revenue.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Charges of District Administration.	Accounts. 1890-91.	25,6	109,9	74,9	77,4	53,8	284,9	675,7	192,0	361,1	287,3	2,142,6
	Budget.	31,9	119,4	79,5	80,8	57,0	299,9	684,8	191,7	376,9	304,0	2,216,9
	Revised. 1891-92.	30,5	118,3	78,1	76,6	62,2	286,3	683,1	194,9	381,7	288,4	2,200,1
	Accounts.	30,0	114,8	77,6	75,5	60,4	291,5	683,6	195,3	389,9	290,9	2,209,5
Survey and Settlement.	Accounts. 1890-91.	15,9	43,1	36,6	33,9	14,3	41,7	40,1	59,7	90,4	85,2	460,9
	Budget.	19,1	45,2	49,9	40,4	23,9	62,2	44,8	65,8	94,3	87,6	533,2
	Revised. 1891-92.	17,0	37,2	53,0	47,0	16,9	70,9	39,0	64,7	88,0	76,8	510,5
	Accounts.	15,5	39,5	46,4	47,3	15,1	74,5	37,2	60,6	89,9	77,8	503,8
Land Records and Agriculture.	Accounts. 1890-91.	...	4,6	7	13,9	2,1	8,0	7,2	3,5	4,7	6,8	
	Budget.	2,8	4,8	8	15,2	2,4	7,7	7,8	3,6	7,5	10,6	51,5
	Revised. 1891-92.	2,5	4,4	8	13,4	1,3	7,8	8,0	3,8	5,9	7,0	63,2
	Accounts	2,4	4,5	6	13,5	1,4	8,2	8,3	3,9	5,9	7,5	54,9
Management of Government Estates.	Accounts. 1890-91.	...	...	...	...	2	28,5	15,7	1,6	...	...	56,2
	Budget.	...	...	...	...	2	30,0	16,2	1,5	...	...	46,0
	Revised. 1891-92.	...	...	...	...	2	30,0	20,6	1,5	...	...	47,9
	Accounts	...	...	...	...	2	37,3	21,6	1,8	...	...	52,3
Commission on Collection.	Accounts. 1890-91.	1,7	...	45,3	85,2	22,7	...	5	...	8	2	60,9
	Budget.	1,4	...	54,8	88,2	21,7	...	6	...	6	1	156,4
	Revised. 1891-92.	9	1	52,1	91,7	16,4	...	5	...	3	2	167,4
	Accounts.	8	2	42,9	101,9	17,6	...	4	...	4	2	162,2
Allowances to District and Village Officers.	Accounts. 1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,8	123,6	382,6	282,7	164,4
	Budget.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,0	125,4	426,5	293,6	798,7
	Revised. 1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,9	124,1	428,2	287,6	855,5
	Accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,0	125,6	414,3	288,1	849,8
Other Charges	Accounts. 1890-91.	18,6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	837,0
	Budget.	...		...	...	...	...	1,1	...	1,2	...	20,0
	Revised. 1891-92.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	9	...	2,3
	Accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	9	...	2,4
Total	Accounts 1890-91.	61,8	157,6	367,9		93,1	363,1	749,5	380,4	840,5	662,2	2,3
	Budget.	55,2	169,4	409,6		105,2	390,8	765,3	388,0	907,0	695,9	3,676,1
	Revised. 1891-92.	51,0	160,0	412,7		97,0	395,0	762,5	389,0	905,0	660,0	3,886,4
	Accounts.	48,7	159,0	405,7		94,7	411,5	761,5	387,2	901,3	664,5	3,832,2
												3,834,1

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts. 1890-91.	4	1	5
	Budget.	7	3	1,0
	Revised. 1891-92.	7	3	1,0
	Accounts.	7	3	1,0

Total, including England.	Accounts. 1890-91.	3,676,6
	Budget.	3,887,4
	Revised. 1891-92.	3,833,2
	Accounts.	3,835,1

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

54. These charges are continually increasing, and the increase is every year more than provided for in the Budget. The figures for the last five years were as follow:—

	Budget.	Actuals.
1887-88	3,668,8	3,486,7
1888-89	3,684,1	3,514,0
1889-90	3,629,1	3,624,2
1890-91	3,713,4	3,676,6
1891-92	3,887,4	3,835,1

From the above it will be seen that the increase in the year under review was larger than usual. The increase occurred chiefly in *Charges of District Administration*, *Survey and Settlement, and Allowances to District and Village Officers.* The principal variations are explained in detail below in the order of the minor heads.

55. Under *Charges of District Administration* the saving on the Budget under India occurred principally in Baluchistan in the Contingent Charges and in the provision made for Lambardari allowance in Zhob which was not utilised, as the allowance was paid in kind and the net receipt only was credited to Government. The increase over the previous year was due to a change in classification, by which a portion of the expenditure against Quetta Assigned Tracts, which used to be shown under "Other charges," was adjusted under this head. In the Central Provinces the reorganisation of the Commission involved additional expenditure, but this was more than counterbalanced by the saving effected by the gradual introduction of Mr. Neill's scheme for the reorganisation of establishments, and there was also a large saving in the Patwari Fund Charges, due chiefly to patwaries not having been entertained to the extent provided for in the estimate, though they were considerably in excess of the number entertained in the previous year. In Lower Burma a larger number of officers were on leave than was expected, and the vacancies were in many instances not filled up owing to officers in the lower grades not having qualified for promotion; there were also savings in the establishment and other charges. In Assam the increase was due to the adjustment under this head of the charges for District Mandals instead of under Commission on collection. It would have been larger, but for a redistribution between Land Revenue and Law and Justice of the charges for the establishments at sub-divisions which led to a smaller amount being charged under this head and a larger amount under Law and Justice. The increase over the previous year in Bengal was due to the formation of the new districts of Palamow and South Lushai Hills. In the North-Western Provinces there was a large saving in the charges for Patwaries and Kanungos, but this was nearly counterbalanced by an increase in the salaries of officers due to probable savings having been over-estimated in the Budget. In the Punjab the increase was distributed over several heads, having occurred chiefly in Deputy Commissioners' and Kanungo establishments, in postage charges, and in travelling allowance of Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars. In Madras the provision for travelling allowances, temporary establishments, petty construction and repairs and postage charges was insufficient, while 11,9 were paid on account of fees for searches in Registration Offices (*see* paragraph 49) for which no provision was made in the Budget. The excesses under these heads were, however, partly counterbalanced by the failure to utilise fully the provision of 5,4 on account of one-fifth of the cost of the Additional Sub-Magistrates expected to be appointed for relieving Tehsildars of their Magisterial work (the remaining four-fifths having been taken under 19A—Law and Justice.) In Bombay the Budget provided for the introduction of Kanungo or Circle Inspector's Establishment in three divisions, but it was only partially introduced in one, and large savings also accrued in personal allowances and pay owing to the retirement and absence of officers of the Covenanted Civil Service.

56. The usual details of *Survey and Settlement Charges* are given below:—

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Professional Survey Charges.	Accounts. 1890-91	10,5	1	26,2	20,6	10,4	33,3	10,6	3,5	59,0	80,0	254,2
	Budget.	10,8	1	34,3	20,1	18,6	45,2	14,0	2,3	60,0	80,1	285,5
	Revised. 1891-92.	10,1	1	37,3	22,2	12,4	47,6	13,3	3,2	53,8	72,0	272,0
	Accounts.	10,1	1	34,4	21,8	11,9	40,7	10,9	3,1	56,7	71,7	261,4
District Settlement Charges.	Accounts. 1890-91	5,4	43,0	10,4	13,3	3,9	8,4	29,5	56,2	31,4	5,2	206,7
	Budget.	8,3	45,1	15,6	20,3	5,3	17,0	30,8	63,5	34,3	7,5	247,7
	Revised. 1891-92.	6,9	37,1	15,7	24,8	4,5	23,3	25,7	61,5	34,2	4,8	238,5
	Accounts.	5,4	39,4	12,0	25,5	3,2	33,8	26,3	57,5	33,2	6,1	242,4

Under *Professional Surveys* the Budget in Assam provided for the employment of two survey parties in the province, but only one was actually employed. The saving in Bengal is due to no cadastral work having been done in Behar during the year, though a sum of 5,8 was provided for it in the Budget. The saving in the North-Western Provinces is due to a smaller share of the charges of the Garhwal party having

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

been debited to Cadastral surveys and a larger share to Traverse surveys under Scientific and Other Minor Departments in India. The retirement of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the absence on long leave of his successor, accompanied by a reduction in the strength of survey parties due to the contraction of survey operations, account for the savings in Bombay. The Survey Establishments were also reduced in Madras. Under *District Settlement Charges* the saving in India is attributed to smaller operations in Coorg and Baluchistan and to the erroneous inclusion in the Budget of a sum of 1,0 recoverable from private parties. The grants in most of the other provinces also were not fully required, except in Lower Burma, where traverse survey by local agency was done on a larger scale, and in Bengal, where the estimate of the charges for settlement operations in larger Government and temporarily settled estates was framed too low, no programme for the operations having been arranged at the time. They were not sufficiently provided for even in the Revised, as the greater portion of the charges was incurred towards the close of the year.

57. The differences under *Land Records and Agriculture* do not call for any special remarks except in Bombay, where the saving was due partly to the transfer of a grant of 1,0 for the construction of Record-rooms to the Public Works Department, and partly to a delay in the introduction of the District Inspector's Establishment.

58. Under *Management of Government Estates* the excess in Bengal was partly due to an expenditure of 4,1 on sanitary improvements and partly to charges for commission on collection of rents having exceeded the estimate by 4,2. The excess in the North-Western Provinces was due to a special payment of 5,0 to Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. on account of compensation for the surrender of their lease of the Ghazipur Stud Farm to Government.

59. Charges for *Commission on Collection* fell off in Upper Burma with the collections of Land Revenue and Thathameda, but were larger in Lower Burma owing to larger collections of Land Revenue there. The saving in Assam was nominal, being due as mentioned in paragraph 55 to the transfer of the charges for District Mandals from this head to "Charges of District Administration."

60. Under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* the increase in Madras, consequent on the introduction of the scheme for the revision of village establishments, under which they are paid fixed salaries and recoveries are effected by means of the village cess credited under "VI.—Provincial Rates" was over-estimated. The charges in Bombay consist partly of cash allowances and partly of adjustments on account of the assessment of alienated lands. The variations occurred chiefly in the cash allowances which are irregularly claimed.

61. The *Other Charges* in India during 1890-91 included the charges of the Quetta Assigned Tracts and some other newly acquired districts in Baluchistan, but as mentioned in paragraph 55 they have been classified with effect from 1891-92 under the appropriate major heads as ordinary charges of a British Indian District.

4.—Opium.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	Bengal—			
50,9	Behar Agency Establishment and Contingencies .	54,1	48,0	48,1
916,8	,, Cultivation and Manufacturing charges	1,012,7	825,1	806,4
72,9	Benares Agency Establishment and Contingencies .	74,1	72,4	72,0
1,133,3	,, Cultivation and Manufacturing charges	1,125,7	932,7	928,0
2,8	Other Charges	3,4	3,0	2,4
1,2	India	1,3	1,3	1,2
2,4	Bombay	2,6	2,6	2,7
2,180,3	TOTAL .	2,273,9	1,885,1	1,860,8
4	England	5	8	7
1	Exchange	2	3	3
2,180,8	GRAND TOTAL .	2,274,6	1,886,2	1,861,8

62. The charges on account of *Establishment and Contingencies* of the two Bengal agencies together were 8,1 and 3,7 less than the Budget Estimate and the corresponding charges of 1890-91 respectively; the differences occurred mainly in the commission to Amlahs, which varies with the charges for cultivation. There were also savings in the charges for the purchase of tents in both agencies, and in the payments on account of rewards on confiscations and petty construction and repairs in the Benares agency.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

4.—Opium—*continued.*

63. The details of the *Cultivation and Manufacturing Charges* are given below. The charges being dependent on the produce of opium are liable to heavy fluctuations from year to year:—

	Advances to Cultivators.	Final Payments on delivery of the Crude drug.	Manufacturing Charges.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1890-91.					
Behar	301,3	562,8	3,9	48,8	916,8
Benares	223,2	842,2	16,7	51,2	1,133,3
TOTAL .	524,5	1,405,0	20,6	100,0	2,050,1
1891-92.					
Behar	276,7	476,7	4,2	48,8	806,4
Benares	209,5	666,7	9,3	42,5	928,0
TOTAL .	486,2	1,143,4	13,5	91,3	1,734,4

The Budget for 1891-92 was based on the forecasts of produce of the standing crop furnished by the Opium Agents in January and February 1891, the expected production being taken at 91,137 maunds. Owing to unfavourable weather, the actual outturn however amounted to only 82,382½ maunds against an outturn of 86,826½ maunds in 1890-91. There was thus a saving of 404,0 on the Budget Estimate and of 315,7 compared with the expenditure in 1890-91.

5.—Salt.

			India.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries Establishment and Contingencies.	Accounts	1890-91	83,9	1	6	6,8	137,9	105,6	334,9
	Budget	1891-92	92,2	1	9	3,1	146,5	110,6	353,4
	Revised	1891-92	85,6	1	1,0	5,0	153,2	109,6	354,5
	Accounts	1891-92	87,3	1	1,0	5,1	158,8	108,6	360,9
Manufacture and Excavation.	Accounts	1890-91	32,6	...	...	...	...	...	32,6
	Budget	1891-92	34,8	...	...	...	...	...	34,8
	Revised	1891-92	32,9	...	...	...	...	...	32,9
	Accounts	1891-92	28,4	...		...	...	...	28,4
Purchase and Freight.	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	31,5	29,5	61,0
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	...	43,5	34,4	77,9
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	...	...	34,2	36,4	70,6
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	...	...	31,9	36,7	68,6
Total India .	Accounts	1890-91	116,5	7		6,8	169,4	135,1	428,5
	Budget	1891-92	127,0	1,0		3,1	190,0	145,0	466,1
	Revised	1891-92	118,5	1,1		5,0	187,4	146,0	458,0
	Accounts	1891-92	115,7	1,1		5,1	190,7	145,3	457,9

			Sterling	Exchange.	Total.				
England . .	Accounts	1890-91	4	1	5	Grand Total, including England.	Accounts	1890-91	429,0
	Budget	1891-92	6	2	8		Budget	1891-92	466,9
	Revised	1891-92	1,1	5	1,6		Revised	1891-92	459,6
	Accounts	1891-92	8	3	1,1		Accounts	1891-92	459,0

64. Under *Salaries and Establishment*, the savings on the Budget in India occurred mainly in the Preventive Establishments owing to the full establishment not having been entertained and in the through traffic charges. In Bengal the excess over the Budget is due to an expenditure of 2,1 for the purchase of Kilby's patent scales for weighing salt, for which no provision was made in the Budget. The decrease in comparison with 1890-91 is due to larger expenditure in that year for the purchase of Kilby's scales and to the outlay on the construction of railway sidings in the Sulkea Salt Golahs to connect them with the Railway. In Madras the grants for rewards proved insufficient by 2,7, for freight and other charges for export and import of salt by 8,3, and for petty construction and repairs by 5,2, a special grant of 3,0 having been sanctioned under the last head for the acquisition of a plot of land required for the expansion of salt pans at Neidavasal in the Tanjore District. The excess under freight and other charges was

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

5.—Salt—*continued.*

due to the payment of two years' freight charges at the increased rates now charged, and to an increase in the quantity of salt transported owing to the expansion of fish-curing operations. Compared with the previous year the charges under all heads show an increase in consequence of the extension of the operations of the department. The Bombay actuals show the usual savings on the full sanctioned scale of establishments which was provided for in the Budget, the excess over the previous year being due to the purchase of boats and the creation of a separate salt establishment at Aden. The *Manufacture and excavation charges* at Pachbudra and Sambhar in India and the charges for *Purchase and Freight* in Madras were over-estimated in the Budget. The increase under the latter head in Bombay resulted from the necessity of transporting salt from Goa to Castle Rock, on account of the expiration of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, from the increase in the outturn of salt at Kharagoda and larger removals of it to the Gujarat Agencies and from the increased manufacture of Maurypur salt and its removal to the Sukkur depôt.

6.—Stamps.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
Superintendence Establishment and Contingencies.	Accounts. 1890-91	...	...	...	...	3	6,4	1,2	...	1,9	4,9	14,7
	Budget. 1891-92	...	...	...	...	3	6,9	1,2	...	2,0	4,9	15,3
	Revised. 1891-92	...	...	...	...	3	6,4	1,1	...	2,0	5,3	15,1
	Accounts. 1891-92	...	...	...	...	3	7,0	1,1	...	2,1	5,3	15,8
Charges on Sale of Stamps, including discount.	Accounts. 1890-91	1,5	1,8	3	2,0	1,5	20,9	6,2	10,6	14,5	10,6	69,9
	Budget. 1891-92	1,7	1,9	4	1,9	1,6	22,4	6,2	11,0	15,0	10,9	73,0
	Revised. 1891-92	1,5	1,9	5	2,1	1,7	22,2	6,4	11,2	14,6	10,8	72,9
	Accounts. 1891-92	1,4	1,8	5	2,1	1,6	22,4	6,4	11,5	15,0	11,0	73,7
Stamps supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts. 1890-91	—48,4	2,5	2	9	1,6	21,2	10,2	6,0	...	5,8	...
	Budget. 1891-92	—54,0	2,1	2	1,1	2,2	25,4	11,0	6,0	...	6,0	...
	Revised. 1891-92	—39,4	2,1	3	8	1,5	17,2	8,2	3,5	..	5,8	...
	Accounts. 1891-92	—37,0	2,2	2	8	1,2	15,8	7,6	3,4	..	5,8	...
Total	Accounts. 1890-91	—46,9	4,3	3,4		3,4	48,5	17,6	16,6	16,4	21,3	84,6
	Budget. 1891-92	—52,3	4,0	3,6		4,1	54,7	18,4	17,0	17,0	21,8	88,3
	Revised. 1891-92	—37,9	4,0	3,7		3,5	45,8	15,7	14,7	16,0	21,9	88,0
	Accounts. 1891-92	—35,6	4,0	3,6		3,1	45,2	15,1	14,9	17,1	22,1	89,5

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts. 1890-91	34,2	11,2	45,4	Total, including England.	Accounts. 1890-91	130,0
	Budget. 1891-92	31,6	12,5	44,1		Budget. 1891-92	132,4
	Revised. 1891-92	33,5	14,6	48,1		Revised. 1891-92	136,1
	Accounts. 1891-92	34,1	14,8			Accounts. 1891-92	138,4

65. The only remarks called for are that the deputation of the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, to England in connection with the case of robbery of Stamps *ex* S. S. *Astræa* caused an excess over the Budget under *Superintendence* in Bombay, that the charges for sale of Stamps consist mostly of discount and consequently vary with the Receipts, and that in most of the provinces the charges for stamps supplied from Central stores fell owing to a reduction in the contract rates for the manufacture of stamp paper.

7.—Excise.

1890-91. Accounts.	Charges of Collection—	Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
9	India	1,6	2,2	1,8
5,5	Central Provinces	6,3	5,5	5,3
8	Burma Upper	1,4	1,7	1,6
2,6	Burma Lower	4,0	3,3	3,5
9	Assam	2,9	1,0	8
65,2	Bengal	68,1	66,2	66,6
11,9	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	12,3	14,2	14,2
5,5	Punjab	5,7	5,1	5,1
47,1	Madras	50,0	54,0	56,1
34,6	Bombay	36,3	35,6	35,0
175,0	Total	188,6	188,8	190,0
1	England	1	1	1
...	Exchange	...	...	...
175,1	Total	188,7	188,9	190,1

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

7.—Excise—*continued.*

66. In *India* some arrears of the Government share of the distillery establishment at Bangalore were paid in 1891-92, the amount due for 1890-91 not having been paid in that year. The saving on the Budget in the *Central Provinces* occurred under rewards and under salaries, the appointment of Commissioner of Excise having been held by an acting officer. In *Upper Burma* an additional establishment not provided for in the Budget was sanctioned during the year, while in *Lower Burma* the provision for establishments was not fully required, and there were also savings in the provision for rewards. The Budget in *Assam* provided 1,7 for an inspecting and assessing establishment, which was not entertained, and there were also some savings under contingencies. The saving in *Bengal* occurred chiefly in the salaries of District establishments and in the outlay under rewards and petty construction and repairs. The expenditure, however exceeded that of the previous year owing to additional charges for Distillery Establishment, Travelling Allowances and Rewards. The entertainment of Naib-Tehsildars in distilleries from October 1891 enhanced the charges in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, while in the *Punjab* the abolition of some distilleries diminished the expenditure. In *Madras* there is a combined establishment for the Salt and Excise Departments, and the total charges are divided between the two heads. There has been special expansion in the Excise Department owing to the extension of the Tree Tax system and the establishment of several new Circles in connection therewith. In *Bombay* the entertainment of additional establishments for the new distilleries in Kanara and Ratnagiri augmented the charges in 1891-92 as compared with those of the previous year, but this was more than provided for in the Budget.

8.—Provincial Rates.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	Establishment and other Charges—			
4,4	Burma, Lower	4,7	4,9	6,3
3	Assam	3	3	3
42,5	Bengal	39,7	45,0	45,8
7	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	7	7	7
9	Punjab	1,3	7	6
5,2	Bombay	5,1	5,2	5,0
54,0	Total	51,8	56,8	58,7

67. In *Burma* there were larger payments of commission in consequence of larger receipts which were not fully foreseen in either the Budget or the Revised Estimate. The larger expenditure in *Bengal* is due to increased charges for establishments entertained for valuation and re-valuation work, for which no allowance was made in the Budget.

9.—Customs.

		Burma, Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Charges at the Principal Ports of Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.	Accounts. 1890-91	10,4	50,1	5,9	31,3	97,7
	Budget. 1891-92	10,8	51,1	5,6	32,4	99,9
	Revised. 1891-92	10,5	48,5	6,1	31,9	97,0
	Accounts. 1891-92	10,4	48,6	6,3	31,9	97,2
Charges at other Ports.	Accounts. 1890-91	6,3	4,1	9,7	16,8	36,9
	Budget. 1891-92	5,8	3,7	10,6	20,5	40,6
	Revised. 1891-92	6,2	4,0	9,6	20,3	40,1
	Accounts. 1891-92	6,0	3,3	9,5	20,4	39,2
Total	Accounts. 1890-91	16,7	54,2	15,6	48,1	134,6
	Budget. 1891-92	16,6	54,8	16,2	52,9	140,5
	Revised. 1891-92	16,7	52,5	15,7	52,2	137,1
	Accounts. 1891-92	16,4	51,9	15,8	52,3	136,4

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts. 1890-91	...	...	...	Total, including England.	Accounts 1890-91	134,6
	Budget. 1891-92	1	...	1		Budget 1891-92	140,6
	Revised. 1891-92	1	...	1		Revised 1891-92	137,2
	Accounts. 1891-92	...	...	...		Accounts 1891-92	136,4

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

9.—Customs—*continued.*

68. The saving in the Calcutta Port occurred in the charges for establishments and in the salary of the Collector, the permanent incumbent having been absent on furlough. The absence on leave of the Collector of Customs at Chittagong also diminished the charges of the outports in *Bengal*. The actuals of 1890-91 included a special payment of 4 on account of arrears of personal allowance of the Collector. In *Madras* the Budget did not provide for the local allowance of the Deputy Collector of Sea Customs and the pay of a Warehouse Superintendent and a cooper sanctioned during the year or for the establishment sanctioned in the Chemical Examiner's Office for the purpose of testing the obscuration of imported spirits. The saving in the charges of the outports arose partly from the grant for petty construction and repairs not having been fully utilised, and partly from a reduction in the fees distributed to Customs Officers for work done out of office hours. In *Bombay* a Commissioner of the lower grade held charge of the Department for the greater part of the year and the charges at the Presidency port were consequently reduced. The large excess in the charges of the outports, compared with the previous year, is due to the purchase of a steam launch for the Karachi Preventive Establishment and to the revision of the establishment at Karachi at an increased cost of 1,8.

10.—Assessed Taxes.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
...	India	...	1	1
2	Central Provinces	1	1	1
1,4	Burma, Lower	1,6	1,6	1,6
1	Assam	2	1	1
17,6	Bengal	19,8	18,0	18,0
1,9	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,8	1,8	1,8
1,1	Punjab	1,3	1,1	1,1
1,6	Madras	1,6	1,7	1,6
5,4	Bombay	5,2	5,2	5,2
29,3	TOTAL	31,6	29,7	29,6

69. The only point noticeable is that the Budget in Bengal provided for the appointment of a whole-time Income Tax Collector for Calcutta, but the appointment was not made, and the arrangement by which an allowance is paid to another officer for the performance of the work, in addition to his other duties, was continued during the year. The grant for temporary establishment was also not wholly utilized.

11.—Forest Expenditure.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Direction	Accounts. 1890-91.	5,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,7
	Budget. 1891-92	6,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,9
	Revised. 1891-92	6,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,4
	Accounts. 1891-92	5,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,4
Conservancy and Works—												
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government agency.	Accounts. 1890-91	9,8	2,0	4	52,0	8	5,1	33,4	23,8	18,3	70,2	215,8
	Budget. 1891-92	16,7	5,2	1,7	63,0	1,5	5,1	40,9	25,7	19,8	74,6	254,2
	Revised. 1891-92	12,2	3,4	1,4	61,3	1,8	2,8	37,5	21,3	17,4	84,9	244,0
	Accounts 1891-92	15,6	3,8	3	69,6	8	2,5	33,7	22,2	16,4	75,8	240,7
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts. 1890-91.	1	9,7	9	1,1	1,3	4,1	3,9	2	7,8	3,8	32,9
	Budget. 1891-92.	2	12,3	1,8	1,3	6	4,2	4,0	2	8,5	5,3	38,4
	Revised. 1891-92.	1	11,7	1,9	1,3	1,5	4,1	4,0	2	7,6	4,6	37,0
	Accounts. 1891-92.	2	12,4	6	1,3	1,5	4,9	4,1	2	7,6	4,2	37,0
Other Charges	Accounts. 1890-91	7,8	19,6	7,3	24,6	11,3	9,0	22,1	12,0	38,9	27,1	179,7
	Budget. 1891-92	6,9	23,7	10,7	33,6	11,1	12,2	24,5	15,3	39,4	32,5	209,9
	Revised. 1891-92	9,1	15,9	10,4	35,1	10,2	10,1	26,8	15,7	48,5	31,7	213,5
	Accounts. 1891-92	8,6	21,5	7,6	28,2	10,8	10,7	25,0	13,6	48,0	28,3	202,3

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

11.—Forest Expenditure—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Establishment	Accounts. 1890-91.	12,0	42,1	21,5	31,0	13,9	23,1	31,2	29,0	58,9	84,6	347,3
	Bdge. 1891-92.	14,6	50,8	27,0	34,8	16,0	25,4	36,4	31,5	66,3	90,6	393,4
	Revised. 1891-92.	13,9	47,1	26,3	35,8	13,7	25,0	35,1	29,8	65,0	86,2	377,9
	Accounts. 1891-92.	14,0	42,6	25,8	33,4	13,6	24,0	32,4	27,9	59,3	84,4	357,4
TOTAL	Accounts. 1890-91.	35,4	73,4	138,8		27,3	41,3	90,6	65,0	123,9	185,7	781,4
	Budget. 1891-92.	45,3	92,0	173,9		29,2	46,9	105,8	72,7	134,0	203,0	902,8
	Rsvised. 1891-92.	41,7	78,1	173,5		27,2	42,0	103,4	67,0	138,5	207,4	878,8
	Accounts. 1891-92.	43,8	80,3	166,8		26,7	42,1	95,2	63,9	131,3	192,7	842,8

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.			
England	Accounts. 1890-91	2,0	7	2,7	Total, including England.	Accounts. 1890-91.	784,1
	Budget. 1891-92.	2,1	8	2,9		Budget. 1891-92.	905,7
	Revised. 1891-92.	7	3	1,0		Revised. 1891-92.	879,8
	Accounts. 1891-92.	7	4	1,1		Accounts. 1891-92.	843,9

70. In *India* the smaller pay drawn by an Officiating Inspector General of Forests diminished the charges under "General Direction." Under "Timber, etc., removed by Government agency," the Budget provided for increased extraction of timber in the Andamans, and felling and carting operations in Coorg on a much larger scale. The cyclone in the Andamans however restricted the operations there, while in Coorg the rates for carting timber fell considerably during the year, and in Baluchistan it became impossible to carry out timber and fuel operations to the extent anticipated at a cost which would yield a profit. The increase in Other Charges was due mainly to the extension of roads and tramways in the Andamans, and to the cost of repairing the damages to the buildings done by the cyclone. The actuals of the previous year included a special charge on account of the purchase of elephants. Under "Establishment" the increase over the previous year is due to an increase in the pay of the Forest Officer and the appointment of an additional officer in the Andamans, and to an increase in the general establishment in Coorg as well as in the Forest School Establishment.

71. In the *Central Provinces* charges for removing timber, etc., departmentally showed a saving from the Budget owing to a decline in the demand for timber having necessitated a curtailment of operations in the Southern Circle. The increase over last year was due to an exceptionally large crop of myrabolams in the Northern Circle. The increase over the previous year in the charges connected with removals by private agency occurred chiefly in the printing and binding of license forms and in the increased rate of commission to License Vendors. The savings on the Budget under "Other Charges" was due to smaller expenditure on forest surveys carried out by the Forest Survey Branch. The Revised Estimate under this head did not provide sufficiently for the expenditure on surveys and maintenance of Forest boundaries. The Budget provided for a large increase in the clerical Establishments, which was not however sanctioned during the year, and also made too large provision for Travelling Allowance.

72. In *Upper Burma* the decrease in the revenue was followed by a diminution of the expenditure. The savings under Establishment occurred in the salaries of officers, two of the divisions, in the Western Circle having been under-officered during the year.

73. In *Lower Burma* the charges under "Timber, etc., removed by Government agency" increased owing to a large outturn of teak in the Pegu Circle, which overbalanced the short arrivals of timber in the Tenasserim Circle. On the other hand, there was a decrease in Other Charges due to unfavourable drift operations, non-purchase of elephants, and smaller expenditure on communications and buildings. The Establishment charges were greater than in the previous year, owing to the addition of an officer in the superior grade, and the grant of local allowances which were more than provided for in the Budget.

74. In *Assam* departmental timber work was restricted owing to the stoppage of floating operations on the early cessation of the rains; and larger commission was paid for the collection of Revenue from private consumers. The "other charges" of 1890-91 included the cost of four elephants more than in 1891-92 and a special refund of 1,0 in Luckimpur. In the Budget under Establishment provision was made for the pay of officers who were expected to be transferred from other provinces, but whose transfer was not effected during the year, for certain charges which were adjusted under Conservancy and Works and for additional establishments which were not sanctioned during the year.

75. In *Bengal* the curtailment of departmental operations for the extraction of timber and other produce with a view to encourage private enterprise in that direction led to a saving, while extensive repairs to boats and steamers in the Sunderbuns Division enhanced the charges in connection with timber removed by consumers. The saving under Other Charges was due to the proposed forest settlements in Palamau and the Sunderbuns not being carried out. Under Establishment the special provision of 1,5 for the additional expenditure involved by the reorganisation of the Indian Forest Service was not utilised.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

11.—Forest Expenditure—*concluded.*

76. In the *North-Western Provinces* the savings on the Budget under Conservancy and Work resulted from the curtailment of works in the Oudh Circle and from a smaller delivery of fuel to the Commissariat Department in the Central Circle. Compared with the previous year there was a saving in the charges for sleeper and scantling operations in the Oudh Circle, but it was counterbalanced by an increase in the cost of sending by rail large quantities of bamboos in the Central Circles, and by larger departmental timber operations in the School Circle. The increase in Other Charges occurred in buildings and roads and fire conservancy operations in the Oudh and Central Circles. Under Establishment the anticipated reorganization of the lower controlling staff was not sanctioned. There were also savings in temporary establishments, in leave allowances, and in salaries.

77. In the *Punjab* the saving in the charges for the departmental extraction of timber were mainly due to lower rates paid for sleepers, to a curtailment of floating operations in the Chamba Division owing to deficient snowfall, and to smaller deliveries of fuel. The savings in other charges occurred chiefly in the Bushahr Division, owing to the anticipated reorganisation of the Indian Forest Service not having taken place and to smaller charges on account of Forest Surveys. The savings would have been greater but for an increased outlay in the Lahore Division on buildings and canals. The savings under Establishment were in consequence of absences on leave and deputation.

78. In *Madras* a decline in the receipts was followed by a decrease in the expenditure under Conservancy and Works. The Budget under Other Charges did not provide for the demarcation of forest reserves in North Arcot and Madura or for the re-employment of reserve watchmen. The savings under Establishment were due to absences on leave and to the provision for the reorganisation of the superior staff not being required.

79. In *Bombay* the larger supplies of timber and firewood made from the Sind Circle required a larger amount of expenditure, but the increase was largely counterbalanced by the saving effected in the Southern Circle in consequence of restricted operations. The Revised was raised in anticipation of larger payments for firewood, including arrears, and for communications, demarcations, and shares of leased forests in the Southern Circle which were not made. The adjustment of the charges on account of the Divisional Forest Officer in charge of Working Plans under Establishment instead of under Other Charges accounts for the saving under the latter head. The provision of 3,0 under Establishment for the reorganisation of the superior staff was not required during the year, and a change in classification by which charges on account of clothing of forest establishments were transferred to Conservancy and Works further reduced the charges under the head.

80. The saving in *England* resulted from no payment having been made during the year on account of Mr. Baden-Powell's work on Land Tenures, etc., for which 1,3 were provided in the Budget.

12.—Registration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Superintendence	Accounts 1890-91	...	1,3	...	...	2	5,4	1,4	...	3,3	3,7	15,3
	Budget 1891-92	...	1,4	...	...	2	6,1	1,4	...	3,4	3,8	16,3
	Revised 1891-92	...	1,3	...	...	3	6,1	1,4	...	3,3	3,6	16,0
	Accounts 1891-92	...	1,2	...	...	3	6,2	1,4	...	3,1	3,7	15,9
District Charges	Accounts 1890-91	5	2,9	2	2,0	2,2	57,6	19,0	7,1	64,4	25,5	181,4
	Budget 1891-92	6	3,0	3	1,8	2,4	58,3	18,0	7,2	67,3	20,1	185,6
	Revised 1891-92	6	3,1	3	2,0	2,4	61,4	19,5	8,0	67,1	26,0	190,4
	Accounts 1891-92	6	2,1	3	1,8	2,4	62,1	19,3	8,1	67,9	26,4	192,6
Total	Accounts 1890-91	5	4,2	2,2		2,4	63,0	20,4	7,1	67,7	29,2	196,7
	Budget 1891-92	6	4,4	2,1		2,6	64,4	20,0	7,2	70,7	29 9	201,9
	Revised 1891-92	6	4,4	2,3		2,7	67,5	20,9	8,0	70,4	29,6	206,4
	Accounts 1891-92	6	4 3	2,1		2,7	68,3	20.7	8,1	71,0	30,1	207,9

81. The expenditure under *Superintendence* in Bengal was specially low in 1890-91 owing to the recovery in that year from the salary of the Inspector General of an advance drawn by him when on leave in England. The saving on the Budget in the Central Provinces in 1891-92 is due to the salary of the officiating Inspector General and of the Officiating Inspector of Registration Offices having been less than the pay of the appointments. The *District Charges* were enhanced by larger payments on account of commission, in consequence of increased revenue in Bengal, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Punjab, Madras and Bombay.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
931,1	RECEIPTS	806,4	882,5	879,5

82. Compared with the previous year there was a falling off in the receipts under this head of 51,6, being the net result of a decrease of 136,6 in England, due to the unusually large receipts from the investment of the cash balances in the earlier year, and an increase of 85,0 in India, due chiefly to an increase of the currency investment, to the grant of additional loans to the Calcutta Port Trust and other public Corporations, and to larger realisations from Guaranteed Railways in consequence of their having overdrawn their balances. These last receipts were not allowed for in the Budget, which accounts for more than the whole of the increase of 30,9 in India as compared with the Budget, most of the other heads having been slightly over-estimated. The remainder (42,2) of the increase, as compared with the Budget, occurred in England, where the receipts from the investment of the cash balances, though much smaller than in the previous year, were larger than was estimated.

XII.—Interest.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
On Loans to Native States.	Accounts 1890-91	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Budget 1891-92	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9
	Revised 1891-92	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,0
	Accounts 1891-92	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
To Presidency Corporations.	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	124,7	...	...	20,1	187,7	332,5
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	142,8	...	...	23,7	186,8	353,3
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	141,5	...	...	23,6	186,8	351,9
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	141,5	...	...	23,6	186,8	351,9
To Municipal and other Public Corporations.	Accounts 1890-91	1,7	9	1	1,7	1	1	9,7	11,3	8	11,3	37,7
	Budget 1891-92	1,7	1,3	7	1,7	1	4,0	15,5	13,9	8	12,6	52,3
	Revised 1891-92	1,7	1,6	7	1,6	1	1,8	14,8	11,4	9	12,1	46,7
	Accounts 1891-92	1,7	1,6	7	1,5	1	1,8	14,8	11,3	9	13,8	48,2
To Landholders and other Notabilities.	Accounts 1890-91	2,1	3	...	...	...	4	5	1,3	1,4	1,6	7,6
	Budget 1891-92	9	3	...	...	...	5	2	1,2	9	1,2	5,2
	Revised 1891-92	5	3	...	...	...	1,3	4	1,2	9	1,2	5,8
	Accounts 1891-92	4	3	...	...	...	1,0	4	1,2	8	1,3	5,4
On Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws.	Accounts 1890-91	2	1,3	6	2	...	2,9	6,6	9,2	1,8	4,0	26,8
	Budget 1891-92	2	1,3	7	1	...	6,2	6,7	9,7	1,8	3,4	30,1
	Revised 1891-92	1	1,3	1,0	1	...	2,5	7,0	10,6	2,5	3,6	28,7
	Accounts 1891-92	2	1,6	1,1	2	...	3,1	7,5	10,8	2,4	3,0	29,9
On Currency Investment.	Accounts 1890-91	253,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253,7
	Budget 1891-92	288,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288,1
	Revised 1891-92	288,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288,1
	Accounts 1891-92	284,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284,8
On Securities of Provincial Funds.	Accounts 1890-91	...	4	...	...	...	1,6	2,7	8	9,5	6,0	21,0
	Budget 1891-92	...	4	...	...	...	1,4	2,7	8	8 7	5,9	19,9
	Revised 1891-92	...	4	...	...	...	1,4	2,7	8	10,3	5,9	21,5
	Accounts 1891-92	1	4	...	...	...	1,4	2,6	8	10,3	6,0	21,6
On Overdrawn Capital of Guaranteed Railways.	Accounts 1890-91	9,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,1
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised 1891-92	39,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,7
	Accounts 1891-92	38,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,3
Other Items	Accounts 1890-91	4,3	...	...	...	...	9,2	...	1	7,4	6	21,6
	Budget 1891-92	6	...	...	...	1	10,4	1	...	3,2	5	14,9
	Revised 1891-92	6	...	...	3	1	10,3	1	...	3,8	6	15,8
	Accounts 1891-92	7	...	...	4	1	8,9	1	...	3,9	6	14,7
Total	Accounts 1890-91	271,7	2,9	2,6		1	138,9	19,5	22,7	41,0	211,2	710,6
	Budget 1891-92	291.9	3.3	3.2		2	165,3	25,2	25,6	39,1	210,9	764,7
	Revised 1891-92	331,2	3,6	3,8		2	158,8	25,0	24,0	42,0	210,6	799,2
	Accounts 1891-92	326,6	3,9	3,9		2	157,7	25,4	24,1	41,9	211,9	795,6

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		
England—Investment of Cash Balances, &c.	Accounts 1890-91	166,2	54,3	220,5	Total including England	931,1
	Budget 1891-92	30,0	11,7	41,7		806,4
	Revised 1891-92	58,0	25,3	83,3		882,5
	Accounts 1891-92	58,5	25.4	83,9		879,5

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

83. The principal receipts under this head in India arise from the paper currency investment and from loans made by Government to municipalities, and other public bodies, Native States and cultivators, etc. The paper currency investment was raised during 1890-91 and 1891-92 by the purchase of Government Promissory notes of the nominal value of 950,6 and 955,8 respectively. But as the investments were made towards the close of the years no important amount was realised on account of interest on the new notes during the year in which they were purchased. In 1891-92 interest was realised on the investment made in 1890-91, but 3,3 had to be paid out of it on account of the accrued interest on the notes purchased during the year. The receipts from interest on loans to municipalities, etc., are increasing on account of the large advances made in recent years to the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts for the construction of docks, and also on account of the introduction of the Provincial and Local loans scheme described in paragraphs 114 to 118 of the Financial Statement of 1889-90, under which Local Governments have been making large advances to municipalities for constructing water-works and effecting other sanitary improvements. The following statement shows the balances of the different kinds of loans during the last five years:—

	31st March 1888.	31st March 1889.	31st March 1890.	31st March 1891.	31st March 1892.
IMPERIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Native States	51,0	23,2	15,2	17,5	17,9
Advances for Ceylon cable	3,7	1,8	...	...	...
Presidency Corporations, including Port Trusts	6,865,7	7,463,8	7,829,3	8,277,1	8,674,1
Mofussil Municipalities	11,5	11,1	15,3	21,2	35,6
Landholders and others	7,6	6,4	6,7	6,0	7,8
District and Local Fund Committees	20,0	25,6	25,7	24,7	24,7
Advances to Cultivators	...	1,7	10,3	21,6	96,8
TOTAL	6,959,5	7,533,6	7,902,5	8,368,1	8,856,9
PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Mofussil Municipalities	344,7	332,0	472,9	660,7	899,4
Port Funds	118,3	139,5	182,4	230,4	238,4
District and Local Fund Committees	50,3	45,6	40,7	48,2	56,6
Landholders and others	151,3	111,2	104,8	81,5	100,3
Advances unde. Special laws	156,8	244,2	243,2	228,7	209,6
Advances to Cultivators	...	308,7	370,5	431,4	642,1
TOTAL	821,4	1,181,2	1,414,5	1,680,9	2,146,4
GRAND TOTAL	7,780,9	8,714,8	9,317,0	10,049,0	11,003,3
Interest received	328,9	353,4	375,7	405,2	436,2
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	4·227	4·055	4·032	4·032	3·964

84. The interest paid in 1891-92 by the Local Governments to the Government of India on account of the loans held on the Provincial Account amounted to 76,5, while the actual sum realised by them and credited to Provincial Revenues aggregated 79,3. The fluctuations under the different heads are explained in detail below.

85. The recoveries from the *Presidency Corporations* exceeded the actuals of the previous year in Bengal and Madras owing to additional loans having been granted to the Calcutta Port Trust and the Madras Harbour Trust respectively. The small decrease in Bengal compared with the Budget is due to the loan to the Port Trust not having been taken as early as was anticipated. The variations in the recoveries from *Municipal and other Public Corporations* and those on account of *Advances to Cultivators, etc.*, were due chiefly to variations in the amounts or dates of the loans and advances. In Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, loans to Municipalities were not granted to the extent anticipated in the Budget, while in Bombay the Ahmedabad Municipality paid the interest due by it in 1892-93 in advance. In Bengal the greater portion of the interest due on the large drainage and embankment advances fell into arrears. As regards the interest on the *Currency Investment* the amount provided in the Budget was actually realised, but 3,3 had to be paid out of it on account of the accrued interest on the new notes purchased during the year, when the total investment was raised from 7 to 8 crores as mentioned in paragraph 83.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*concluded.*

Under *Securities of Provincial Funds* the increase in Madras was due partly to the realisation of arrears and partly to larger investments than were anticipated on account of the Railway Guarantee Fund in the Tanjore District. The *Interest on Overdrawn Capital* represents the interest on the drawings of the Guaranteed Railways in excess of their balances. The amount in 1891-92 was realised chiefly from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. Under *Other items* in 1890-91 there was a large receipt in India on account of interest on some advances made to the Bank of Bengal, and in Madras a sum of 3,7 was realised on account of interest on arrears of Peishkash left uncollected from the Ramnad Zemindary at the time the estate was taken over by the Court of Wards.

86. In England a larger amount was realised from the investment of cash balances than was anticipated. The amount realised in 1890-91 on this account was abnormally high owing to the loan required for the purchase of the South Indian Railway having been raised early in the year, in consequence of the favorable state of the money market, and also to the rate of interest obtained on the investment having been unusually high.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
4,195,3	EXPENDITURE	3,867,2	4,334,0	4.315,2

87. The charges for 1891-92 include 364,9 on account of discount on the sterling loan raised in England during the year, for which no provision was made in the Budget, while in 1890-91 the sum paid on account of discount on the sterling loan raised in that year was only 53,7. Omitting these, the charges for 1891-92 show an increase of 83,1 over the Budget, and a decrease of 191,3 from the actuals of 1890-91. The excess over the Budget was due chiefly to the fall in the rate of Exchange. Compared with the previous year also there was a large increase due to this cause, but this was more than counterbalanced by the special expenditure in 1890-91 due to the conversion operations in India and to the interest on the sterling loan having been raised in that year some months before the purchase of the South Indian Railway for which it was required, and by the transfer in 1891-92 of a much larger portion of the interest charges in India to the Railway Revenue Account in consequence of the increase in the total capital expenditure on Railways.

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

88. Before proceeding to examine the interest charges in detail, it is usual to ascertain first the amount of Loans raised or discharged during the year, and the following figures supply the necessary particulars for 1890-91 and 1891-92 :—

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
1	Debt incurred	...	...	...
15,4	Debt discharged	5,5	50,5	54,4
−15,3	NET IN INDIA .	−5,5	−50,5	−54,4
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
5,400,0	At 3 per cent.	2,600,0	4,600,0	4,600,0
1,495,0	Debentures and Debenture Stock . . .	...	...	...
6,895,0	TOTAL INCURRED .	2,600,0	4,600,0	4,600,0
	Debt discharged—			
1,3	At 5 per cent.	...	...	...
84,7	At 4 per cent.	...	2,5	4,2
...	At 3½ per cent.	1,386,0	1,386,0	1,386,0
500,0	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Debentures	31,0	31,0	31,0
...	South Indian Railway Debentures . . .	86,1	86,1	86,1
586,0	TOTAL DISCHARGED .	1,503,1	1,505,6	1,507,3
+6,309,0	NET IN ENGLAND .	+1,096,9	+3,094,4	+3,092,7*
+6,293,7	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND .	+1,091,4	+3,043,9	+3,038,3

* The above amounts are exclusive of 96,7 cancelled comprising 86,9 charged to Railways on account of Sinking Funds of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, and 9,8 to Discount Sinking Fund.

89. As announced in the Financial statement for 1891-92 no new loan was raised in *India* during the year, and there were no important transactions connected with the Public Debt in India. A sum of 5,5 was provided in the Budget for the discharge of expired loans, but 10,4 was actually claimed during the year. Besides this Promissory notes for 43,9 purchased in previous years and held under the Security Purchase Account were cancelled during the year on the close of the Security Purchase Account, and stock notes for 1, were also discharged in cash. In *England*, as provided in the Budget, a 3 per cent. loan of £2,600,000 was issued, partly for the repayment of a portion of the India 3½ per cent. debentures which fell due on 16th August 1891, and partly for advances to Railway companies under the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Purchase Act. During the course of the year the Secretary of State issued additional 3 per cent. stock for £2,000,000 for the discharge of £911,900 debentures of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company which expired on 1st October 1891, and £1,000,000 Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway debentures which expired on the 1st April 1892.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*continued.*

90. The usual Statement analysing the charge for Interest on Ordinary Debt is given below :—

1890-91. Accounts.	Rate. DEBT IN INDIA ON 31ST MARCH 1891.	Principal.	Interest due.	Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
971,7	4½	13,530,5	609,0	593,7	609,0	593,4
3,369,3	4	89,018,0	3,560,7	3,572,3	3,560,6	3,568,3
1,3	3½	52,2	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,2
4,0	Provincial . . .	86,0	3,4	3,5	3,4	4,5
2	Stock Notes . . .	3,9	2	...	2	3
4,346,5	TOTAL .	102,690,6	4,175,1	4,171,3	4,175,0	4,167,7
2,0	Interest on Loans in course of discharge . .			2,4	9	8
19,5	Discount on Loans and Miscellaneous . . .			...	1	1
4,368,0	TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN INDIA .			4,173,7	4,176,0	4,168,6
3,501,0	England			3,575,0	3,803,2	3,803,2
1,144,0	Exchange			1,398,9	1,658,2	1,651,5
4,645,0	TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN ENGLAND .			4,973,9	5,461,4	5,454,7
9,013,0	GRAND TOTAL .			9,147,6	9,637,4	9,623,3

Divided into—

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	Interest on Ordinary Debt—			
410,0	India	43,7	67,2	54,4
2,512,8	England	2,407,2	2,639,3	2,639,3
821,1	Exchange	942,0	1,150,8	1,146,1
3,743,9		3,392,9	3,857,3	3,839,8
	Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works—			
3,958,0	India	4,130,0	4,108,8	4,114,2
988,2	England	1,167,8	1,163,9	1,163,9
322,9	Exchange	456,9	507,4	505,4
5,269,1		5,754,7	5,780,1	5,783,5
9,013,0		9,147,6	9,637,4	9,623,3

91. The interest on the 4½ and 4 per cent. loans compares well with the estimates. The increase under 4 per cent. and a portion of the decrease under 4½ per cent. compared with the previous year is accounted for by the conversion in 1890-91 of a portion of the 4½ per cent. loans of 1878 and 1879, the other portion of the decrease under 4½ per cent. being accounted for by the extra payments involved by the conversions in 1890-91. The payments under 4 per cent. in 1891-92 exceeded the amount due, chiefly in consequence of a sum of about 10,0 having been paid as anticipation interest in connection with the purchase of the new notes for the currency investment and transferred from the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 to the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43.

The following are the details of the interest paid in *England* :—

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
2,512,8	Interest not charged to Railways . . .	2,407,2	2,639,3	2,639,3
821,1	Exchange	942,0	1,150,8	1,146,1
865,3	Interest charged to State Railways . . .	1,005,9	1,006,0	1,006,0
282,8	Exchange	393,6	438,6	436,8
122,9	Interest charged against Companies on advances .	161,9	157,9	157,9
40,1	Exchange	63,3	68,8	68,6
4,645,0	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	4,973,9	5,461,4	5,454,7

92. Under *Interest not charged to Railways* there was a saving on the Budget of 19,5, being one quarter's interest on the loan of 2,600,0, owing to the loan not having been issued so early in the year as was expected, and of 10,0 owing to the provision for interest on temporary loans not having been required. On the other hand no provision was made for 254,4, the discount paid on the 3 per cent. stock issued

Section B.—INTEREST—*concluded.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*continued.*

during the year and for 3,7 on account of one quarter's interest on 500,0, India 3 per cent. stock substituted for debentures of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and the amount transferred to the Railway Revenue Account on account of interest chargeable against companies on advances was less than the amount provided in the Budget by 4,0. Compared with the previous year the excess under this head was due to the discount paid on the new loan raised during the year partly counterbalanced by an increase in the amount transferred to the Railway Revenue Account, while that under *Interest charged to Railways* was due to the interest on the 3 per cent. stock issued for the purchase of the South Indian Railway and on the debenture capital of the Company, the liability for which was accepted by the the Secretary of State. The *Interest charged against Companies* was higher owing to fresh advances having been made.

14.—Interest on other Obligations.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
On Special Loans	Accounts 1890-91	78,0	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	4,6	83,5
	Budget 1891-92	75,4	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	4,6	81,0
	Revised 1891-92	75,4	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	4,6	80,9
	Accounts 1891-92	73,1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	4,5	78,5
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	Accounts 1890-91	66,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,1	74,4
	Budget 1891-92	68,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7,0	75,6
	Revised 1891-92	68,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,3	76,1
	Accounts 1891-92	67,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,4	75,3
Savings Bank Deposits	Accounts 1890-91	233,9	3	2	4	...	10,4	1,5	6,0	2,0	28,5	283,2
	Budget 1891-92	254,2	3	2	5	...	11,7	2,0	7,0	3,0	29,3	308,2
	Revised 1891-92	256,8	3	3	4	...	11,2	1,8	7,2	1,9	30,2	310,1
	Accounts 1891-92	258,7	3	3	4	...	11,4	1,7	7,0	1,9	29,6	311,3
Miscellaneous	Accounts 1890-91	6,6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1,7	1,4	10,0
	Budget 1891-92	6,2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	8	1,6	9,1
	Revised 1891-92	6,7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,1	1,4	9,3
	Accounts 1891-92	7,2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	8	1,5	10,2
Total	Accounts 1890-91	385,4	3	6		...	10,7	2,3	6,1	4,1	41,6	451,1
	Budget 1891-92	403,9	3	7		...	12,2	2,9	7,1	4,3	42,5	473,9
	Revised 1891-92	407,3	3	7		...	11,3	2,0	7,3	3,4	43,5	476,4
	Accounts 1891-92	406,5	3	7		...	12,1	2,5	7,1	3,1	43,0	475,3

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		
England	Account 1890-91	2	1	3	Total, including England	451,4
	Budget 1891-92	3	1	4		474,3
	Revised 1891-92	2	1	3		476,7
	Accounts 1891-92	1	...	1		475,4

93. The saving under interest on *Special Loans* in India occurred chiefly in the payments in the form of pensions for sums deposited by the late ex-King of Oudh, and in the annuities payable in respect of the 8 per cent. Madras perpetual loans. The usual details of the interest on *Treasury Notes and Service Funds* and *Savings Bank Deposits* are noted below, which show that the estimates were fairly well realized:—

Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
64,1	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	66,0	66,3	66,7
7,1	Bombay " "	7,0	7,3	7,4
3,2	Other Funds	2,6	2,5	1,2
74,4	Total	75,6	76,1	75,3

Interest on Savings Bank Deposits.

218,5	Post Office Savings Banks	240,5	240,0	241,0
36,8	Presidency Savings Banks	38,2	38,2	37,8
13,3	State Railway Provident Institutions	15,2	16,2	15,6
14,6	Other Accounts	14,3	15,7	16,9
283,2	Total	308,2	310,1	311,3

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
2,537,7	Receipts	2,469,7	2,545,4	2,575,7
2,282,6	Expenditure	2,368,1	2,440,5	2,429,2
+255,1	Net	+101,6	+104,9	+146,5
+5,8	Post Office (Net)	−35,1	−56,8	−47,0
+17,0	Telegraph (Net)	−12,9	+78,6	+80,6
+232,3	Mint (Net)	+149,6	+83,1	+112,9

94. The unfavourable result under Post Office, compared with the Budget Estimate and the Actuals of the previous year, was produced by the decision arrived at during the year to charge the Department with the cost of stationery supplied to it from Central Stores and the cost of printing work done for it at Government presses, which were formerly charged as ordinary Stationery and Printing charges, and by the reduction in the rates for letter postage to the United Kingdom and Aden from 1st January 1891. But for these changes the net result would have shown a considerable improvement over that of 1890-91.

95. The net result in the Telegraph Department was a considerable improvement over both the Budget Estimate and the Actuals of the previous year, due partly to a decrease in the capital expenditure on new lines, partly to a general expansion of the operations of the Department, and partly to a special increase in State traffic owing to military expeditions.

96. The deterioration under Mint is due to the unprecedentedly large imports of silver in 1890-91 having unfavourably affected the imports in the following year, and the receipts from seignorage duty having consequently fallen below the normal level.

C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—RECEIPTS.

XIII.—Post Office.

1890-91. Accounts.			Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
155,2	Parcel and other Postage collected in cash		155,3	155,5	154,1
	Sale of Postage Stamps—				
814,3	Ordinary	821,0		837,0	833,0
203,5	Service	209,0		211,6	213,2
1,017,8		1,030,0		1,048,6	1,046,2
	Deduct—Payments to English, Colonial and other Foreign Post Offices	7,1		5,5	7,2
15,8					
1,002,0			1,022,9	1,043,1	1,039,0
21,7	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service		10,0	17,0	17,1
196,7	Money Order Receipts		213,0	210,0	211,2
11,3	Bullock Train Collections		8,0	9,0	7,1
9,2	Other Receipts		8,0	11,2	10,1
1,396,1	Total		1,417,2	1,445,8	1,438,6
	District Post Collections—				
1,0	Central Provinces		1,0	9	9
1,3	Bengal		1,5	1,5	1,6
3,9	Punjab		4,0	4,8	5,2
2	Bombay		2	2	1
6,4	Total		6,7	7,4	7,8
1,402,5	GRAND TOTAL		1,423,9	1,453,2	1,446,4

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XIII.—Post Office—*continued.*

97. The revenue in 1891-92 exceeded that of 1890-91 by 43,9, due partly to the normal growth of the revenue of the Department and partly to a reduction in the payments to the London Post Office owing to an arrangement made with it under which each country is to retain the letter postage collected by it, and a sum of £19,900 is to be paid to the London Post Office by India annually in England, the payment being finally charged in the Home Accounts as expenditure. The improvement would have been much larger but for the falling off due to the reduction in the rates of letter postage to the United Kingdom and between Aden and India from 1st January 1891, which affected the receipts for three months only of 1890-91, against the whole of 1891-92. There was a large falling off also in the receipts from Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger service and the Bullock Train collections, due to the abolition of the services from Umballa to Kalka in consequence of the opening of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway. The excess over the Budget is due to the allowance made in it for the normal growth of the revenue under some of the heads having proved insufficient, and to too large a deduction having been made on account of the reduction in the rates of letter postage referred to above. The variations under the minor heads are explained in detail below.

98. Under *Parcel and other Postage collected in cash* there was a falling off in the receipts from unpaid letters, but this was nearly counterbalanced by increased realisations of postage on privileged publications. The improvement under *Sale of ordinary postage stamps* has been explained above. Official correspondence increases from year to year and with it the sales of *Service Postage stamps* increase; the increase in 1891-92 is a little above the average. Under *Payments to English, Colonial and other Foreign Post Offices* there was a saving of 1,5 on the estimate for the payments to the London Post Office, while an extra payment of 1,6 had to be made to the Italian Government for the statistical year 1891, the practice in former years having been to make such payments for a statistical year in the following official year. Under *Mail Cart and Passenger Van Service* a considerable portion of the falling off due to the abolition of the line between Umballa and Kalka was made good by an increase in the rates and an improvement in the traffic between Kalka and Simla. The *Money Order Receipts* continued to show a steady development, but not to the extent anticipated in the Budget, which was a little too sanguine. The falling off under *Bullock Train collections* due to the abolition of the line between Umballa and Kalka was larger than anticipated. *Other Receipts* showed an improvement chiefly owing to increased supply of over-printed stamps to Native States and to larger receipts from the Aligarh Workshops. Under *District Post collections* the increase in the Punjab occurred chiefly in the income from the Mail Cart service established in the Dera Ismail Khan district in November 1890.

XIV.—Telegraph.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIAN TELEGRAPH—			
	Message Revenue—			
351,0	Sale of Stamps, deducting Refunds, etc.	354,0	365,3	363,5
23,3	Receipts from other Administrations	25,0	23,0	25,8
132,0	Other Receipts by Cash, Postage Stamps and Book Transfer	124,7	177,4	180,8
3	Receipts of Provincial Telegraphs	3	4	4
506,6		504,0	566,1	570,5
	Other Revenue—			
143,2	Rent of Wires and Instruments leased to Railways and Canals	147,5	148,3	148,0
9,8	Rent of Local and Private Lines	10,0	10,6	10,6
1,1	Royalty from Telephone Companies	1,0	1,1	1,2
3,6	Recoveries from Guarantors	4,1	4,0	4,5
2,7	Miscellaneous Revenue	3,4	2,8	2,7
160,4		166,0	166,8	167,0
667,0	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPH	670,0	732,9	737,5
94,5	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH	85,0	160,0	163,8
761,5	TOTAL INDIA	755,0	892,9	901,3
14,7	ENGLAND	17,6	12,5	12,6
4,8	EXCHANGE	6,9	5,5	5,4
781,0	GRAND TOTAL	779,5	910,9	919,3

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XIV.—Telegraph—*continued.*

Indian Telegraph.

99. The receipts in 1891-92 exceeded those of the previous year by 70,5. The increase was due chiefly to the general expansion of the operations of the department and to a special increase in State traffic owing to military expeditions and partly to variations in the outstanding balances with other telegraph administrations. A part of the increase due to these causes was counterbalanced by a decrease of 14,3 in the foreign private traffic, resulting from the reduction during the year in the transit rate of foreign messages from 75 to 35 centimes.

100. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals show an increase of 67,5, due to the expansion of the inland traffic having been much larger than was anticipated, and to the special increase in State traffic owing to military expeditions. The Revised Estimate allowed for these increases, but was exceeded in the actuals by 4,6, owing to the receipts of the last few weeks of the year having been exceptionally high.

101. The actuals of the last five years which are given below show how very much above the average, the expansion of revenue during the year 1891-92 was:—

1887-88	664,2
1888-89	634,3
1889-90	659,7
1890-91	667,0
1891-92	737,5

Indo-European Telegraph.

102. The actual receipts of the year, compared with those of 1890-91, show an increase of 69,3 in India and a decrease of 2,1 in England. The decrease in England was the effect of the reduction in the tariff to Australasia, and would have been considerably larger had the payments made by the Secretary of State in respect of message revenue been deducted from the receipts as heretofore, instead of being added to the expenditure of the year. The introduction of the reduced tariff for Australasian messages, led to a large expansion of traffic from India and the far East to Europe and enhanced the receipts in India. The above reasons also account for the increase of the actuals over the Budget Estimate.

XV.—Mint.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
264,9	Seignorage on Silver	177,5	104,0	116,1
1	Ditto on Gold	1	1	1
66,4	Gain on Copper Coinage	70,0	65,0	83,8
	Other Receipts—			
10,3	Calcutta	4,9	5,1	5,5
12,4	Bombay	13,8	7,1	4,5
354,1	TOTAL INDIA	266,3	181,3	210,0
1	England	...	...	...
...	Exchange	...	...	...
354,2	GRAND TOTAL	266,3	181,3	210,0

103. Owing to the large speculation in silver engendered by the prospect of legislation in the United States, the net imports of silver in India in 1890-91 were unusually large, and, being considerably in excess of the requirements of the country, unfavourably affected the net imports of the following year. The receipts from seignorage duty in 1891-92 accordingly fell considerably below the normal level. The importation of silver and the silver coinage at the mints in recent years have been as follows:—

	Net Importation.	Silver Coinage.	Seignorage.
1884-85	7,245,6	5,794,2	115,6
1885-86	11,606,6	10,285,6	202,6
1886-87	7,155,7	4,616,5	93,1
1887-88	9,228,8	10,788,4	149,8
1888-89	9,246,7	7,282,3	138,9
1889-90	10,937,9	8,541,2	168,8
1890-91	14,175,1	13,193,5	264,9
1891-92	9,022,2	5,554,0	116,1

In only one of these years was the coinage of silver below the figure for 1891-92.

104. The *Gain on Copper Coinage* exceeded both the Budget Estimate and the Actuals of the previous year owing partly to a fall in the price of copper and partly to an increase in the amount of copper coin passed into circulation. The *Other Receipts* in 1890-91 were specially high owing to a large amount of work having been done for the Government of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and the Imperial British East Africa Company.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—EXPENDITURE.

15.—Post Office.

1890-91. Accounts.			Budget.		1891-92. Revised.		Accounts.
49,5		Chief Office, Calcutta . .	53,0		55,6		55,9
767,7		Presidency and District Offices	796,9		784,5		786,8
		Conveyance of Mails—					
97,8		Road Establishment and Contingencies . . .	102,7		100,6		100,1
98,7		Railway Charges . .	104,4		107,3		106,3
15,3		Bullock Train Establishment	10,0		12,1		13,6
45,7		Mail Cart Establishment and Charges . . .	39,6		37,2		36,1
64,6		Subsidies and Steamer Service	64,4		64,3		61,9
4,0		Other Charges . . .	4,8		4,3		4,3
...		Lump deduction . .	...		—3,0		...
	326,1			325,9		322,8	322,3
	12,6	Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps		13,3		13,0	13,0
	11,1	Stationery and Printing .		10,5		72,1	55,2
	10,9	Miscellaneous . . .		7,7		6,7	5,3
	1,177,9	Total .		1,207,3		1,254,7	1,238,5
		District Post Charges—					
3,3		India	3,9		3,7		3,6
5,9		Central Provinces . .	5,9		6,0		6,1
12,5		Burma	13,5		13,4		13,2
3,7		Assam	4,0		3,8		3,8
35,9		Bengal	37,0		36,6		37,1
18,3		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .	18,6		18,3		18,3
14,3		Punjab	14,5		15,2		14,9
9,6		Madras	10,7		9,2		9,0
10,8		Bombay	10,7		10,7		10,7
	114,3			118,8		116,9	116,7
	1,292,2	Total .		1,326,1		1,371,6	1,355,2
		England—					
45,0		Payments to English Post Offices	59,9		59,9		59,9
33,8		Stores	35,6		36,0		36,0
...		Other Charges . . .	...		5		5
	78,8			95,5		96,4	96,4
	25,7	Exchange		37,4		42,0	41,8
	1,396,7	GRAND TOTAL .		1,459,0		1,510,0	1,493,4

105. The charges rose by 96,7 compared with the previous year; part of this increase arose from the normal expansion of the Department, but it was principally due to the inclusion under this head of the charges for stationery supplied to the Post Office from Central Stores and for Printing done at Government Presses, both of which were formerly finally charged in the Civil Department as ordinary stationery and printing charges; and to the payments made to the English Post Office in accordance with the arrangement referred to under receipts.

106. Under *Chief Office* a large addition was made to the Establishment of the Comptroller, Post Office, including the appointment of a 2nd Assistant Comptroller, which was only partially provided for in the Budget. Under *Presidency and District Offices* the Budget provided for a large increase over the previous year to meet increased Establishment and other charges required for the normal expansion of the Department, but less than half the increased provision was required. The savings were, however, partly counterbalanced by increased charges for travelling and by the inclusion under this head of law charges and of charges for construction and repair of Post Office buildings, provision for which was made in the Budget under the head *Miscellaneous*. The savings under *Road Establishment and Contingencies* is also due to the provision made for the normal increase in the charges not having been fully required. The excess under *Railway Charges* is due to increased payments to the

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

15.—Post Office—*continued.*

Bengal-Nagpur and South Indian Railways, partly counterbalanced by a reduction in the payments for special trains. Payments for haulage of Mails to the South Indian Railway made for the first time in 1891-92 chiefly account for the increase over the previous year. Reductions in the *Bullock Train Charges* of the Simla-Umballa line were not carried out to the extent anticipated in the Budget, while larger reductions than were anticipated were made in the *Mail Cart charges* of the same line. The non-payment of the subsidies due to the Tigris-Euphrates Company for the second half-year and to the Steam Navigation Companies in Assam for a portion of the year account for the saving under *Subsidies, etc.*, while that under *Miscellaneous* is accounted for by the transfer of law charges and charges for Petty Construction and repairs from this head to Presidency and Districts Offices as mentioned above. The large increase under *Stationery and Printing* has been explained above.

107. Under *District Post Charges* the establishment of a Mail Cart service in the Dera Ismail Khan District enhanced the charges in the Punjab, while the transfer of some District Post Establishments to Imperial reduced the expenditure in Madras.

108. The increase in the expenditure in England compared with the previous year has been already explained.

16.—Telegraph.

Indian Telegraph.
Imperial.

Capital Account.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
84,0	India	79,7	70,6	67,6
74,7	England	78,3	84,4	83,2
	Revenue Account.			
445,6	India	455,1	454,7	460,9
5,9	England	5,0	5,5	5,5
610,2		618,1	615,2	617,2
26,3	Exchange	32,6	39,2	38,5
636,5		650,7	654,4	655,7
	Provincial.			
—1	Bengal	...	...	...
4	Bombay	4	4	4
3		4	4	4
636,8	Total Indian Telegraph .	651,1	654,8	656,1
	Indo-European Telegraph. Imperial.			
72,4	India	87,5	76,5	83,0
23,3	England	20,7	52,3	51,4
	Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company.			
18,0	England	18,0	18,0	18,0
113,7		126,2	146,8	152,4
13,5	Exchange	15,1	30,7	30,2
127,2	Total Indo-European and Red Sea .	141,3	177,5	182,6
602,3	Total India	622,7	602,2	611,9
121,9	„ England	122,0	160,2	158,1
39,8	„ Exchange	47,7	69,9	68,7
764,0	GRAND TOTAL .	792,4	832,3	838,7

Indian Telegraph.

109. Omitting Exchange the expenditure in 1891-92 closely approximated to the Budget and Revised estimates of the year, but was 7,1 more than the amount spent in 1890-91. This was chiefly due to larger payments in England on account of stores. There was a decrease in the capital outlay in India due to the outlay on the construction of new lines in 1891-92 having been smaller than in the previous year, while there was an increase in the revenue expenditure, chiefly owing to the expansion of the operations of the department, necessitating larger establishments, more renewals, and the maintenance of additional offices.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

16.—Telegraph—*continued.*

Indo-European Telegraph.

110. The increase, as compared with the actuals of 1890-91 and the budget estimate, was chiefly due to the out payments in England, aggregating 34,9, having been added to expenditure instead of being deducted from revenue as in the previous year. This was provided for in the revised estimate which did not however provide for a special political charge of 7,1.

Exchange.

111. The differences under this head were due to the variations in the expenditure in England and in the rates of exchange.

17.—Mint.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
30,5	Calcutta	29,2	30,4	30,3
30,4	Bombay	31,5	28,5	27,8
	LOSS OF WEIGHT IN COINAGE—			
11,2	Calcutta	14,0	6,5	5,6
15,5	Bombay	15,3	6,0	6,5
	OTHER CHARGES—			
6,3	Calcutta	5,2	5,5	5,3
11,3	Bombay	10,0	5,5	5,3
48,0	TOTAL Calcutta	48,4	42,4	41,2
57,2	„ Bombay	56,8	40,0	39,6
105,2	„ India	105,2	82,4	80,8
12,6	„ England	8,3	11,0	11,4
4,1	„ Exchange	3,2	4,8	4,9
121,9	GRAND TOTAL	116,7	98,2	97,1

112. In the Calcutta Mint the absence on privilege leave of the Mint Master led to an increase under *Establishments*, while a smaller recoinage of uncurrent coins caused a saving under *Loss on Coinage*. In the Bombay Mint there was a decrease in the charges under all the heads owing to the coinage of silver having been much smaller than that of the previous year and also than the amount provided for in the Budget.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
1,612,1	RECEIPTS	1,571,3	1,643,6	1,656,2

113. The revenue in this section of the account showed a considerable improvement over both the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year. The improvement over the latter would have been much larger, but for the special receipt in that year of a sum of 41,1 on account of the sale-proceeds of the Royal Lunatic Asylum Estate at Ealing. The improvement occurred under most of the heads comprised in the section notably in magisterial fines, sale-proceeds of Jail manufactures, which were however over-estimated in the Budget, cattle-pound receipts, and receipts for work done at the Dockyards.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property.	Accounts	1890-91	1,2	1,7	1,0	1,0	6	4,8	2,5	1,1	1,0	3,5	18,4
	Budget	1891-92	3,4	1,9	6	7	7	3,0	1,8	1,3	1,6	3,1	18,1
	Revised	1891-92	3,0	1,5	1,2	1,1	7	3,0	2,0	1,3	1,7	3,2	18,7
	Accounts	1891-92	3,8	1,6	1,3	1,1	1,0	2,3	1,8	1,3	1,7	2,8	18,7
Court Fees realised in cash.	Accounts	1890-91	1	1,0	...	...	2	7,6	21,7	6	2,5	1,0	34,7
	Budget	1891-92	1	6	...	...	3	2,0	21,6	9	2,0	1,5	29,0
	Revised	1891-92	1	1,1	...	...	3	2,1	22,3	7	2,7	9	30,2
	Accounts	1891-92	1	1,2	...	...	3	2,7	22,6	7	2,4	1,2	31,2
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts	1890-91	4,2	10,2	13,8	27,5	6,3	73,2	26,0	41,7	51,3	31,3	285,5
	Budget	1891-92	4,6	10,3	14,0	26,5	6,7	76,4	26,4	41,8	51,5	32,0	290,2
	Revised	1891-92	4,9	9,7	13,5	34,0	7,9	78,4	27,1	40,6	58,6	31,0	305,7
	Accounts	1891-92	4,5	10,1	13,2	33,8	8,4	79,8	28,6	40,1	59,0	31,6	309,1
Other Receipts	Accounts	1890-91	...	5	5	1	1	4,0	1,6	4,1	1,7	4,3	16,9
	Budget	1891-92	...	4	2	2	2	3,6	1,7	4,1	1,9	4,2	16,5
	Revised	1891-92	...	6	6	3	1	3,5	1,6	4,0	2,6	5,0	18,3
	Accounts	1891-92	...	7	1,3	4	1	3,3	1,5	1,9	2,6	5,1	16,9
TOTAL	Accounts	1890-91	5,5	13,4	43,9		7,2	89,6	51,8	47,5	56,5	40,1	355,5
	Budget	1891-92	8,1	13,2	42,2		7,9	85,0	51,5	48,1	57,0	40,8	353,8
	Revised	1891-92	8,0	12,9	50,7		9,0	87,0	53,0	46,6	65,6	40,1	372,9
	Accounts	1891-92	8,4	13,6	51,1		9,8	88,1	54,5	44,0	65,7	40,7	375,9

114. The receipts classified under this head, though liable to considerable fluctuations, have advanced steadily during the last five years, having risen from 323,0 in 1887-88 to 375,9 in 1891-92. The Budget for 1891-92 was taken a little higher than the Revised Estimate of the previous year, but it was exceeded in the actuals by 22,1, of which 18,9 occurred under the head *General Fees*, etc., due mainly to larger receipts from magisterial fines.

115. The receipts under *Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property* fluctuated considerably in the various Provinces, but on the whole approximated closely to the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year. Under *Court Fees realised in cash*, also, there was a special receipt of 5,8 in Bengal in 1890-91, while in 1891-92 higher receipts on account of Ameen's fees raised the actuals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

116. The falling off under *Other Receipts* in the Punjab was only nominal, being due to the transfer of Judicial Record Fees, which were formerly credited under this head, to *Land Revenue*. The increase in Burma and Madras was due to larger receipts on account of Pleadership Examination Fees.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	Accounts	1890-91	1,8	30,7	5,1	25,0	1,2	76,3	33,2	15,9	19,0	10,1	218,3
	Budget	1891-92	1,5	34,9	6,1	24,5	1,5	110,0	34,1	16,2	17,4	10,0	256,2
	Revised	1891-92	1,6	29,4	6,1	24,1	9	84,3	37,6	16,3	22,3	10,6	233,2
	Accounts	1891-92	1,4	28,4	6,6	25,5	1,0	91,8	39,5	15,1	24,6	11,3	245,2
Other Receipts	Accounts	1890-91	1,5	6	2,4	2,7	4,7	3	4,7	4,6	1,3	11,9	34,7
	Budget	1891-92	1,1	3	2,3	3,7	4,3	5	5,2	4,8	1,6	11,5	35,8
	Revised	1891-92	1,8	6	1,4	2,6	4,6	7	5,4	9,2	1,2	11,5	39,0
	Accounts	1891-92	2,6	3	1,2	5	5,5	1,0	5,6	9,7	1,2	10,6	38,2

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIB.—Law and Justice - Jails—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts	1890-91	25,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,4
	Budget	1891-92	29,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,5
	Revised	1891-92	28,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,6
	Accounts	1891-92	27,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,9
Total	Accounts	1890-91	28,7	31,3	35,2		5,9	76,6	37,9	20,5	20,3	22,0	278,4
	Budget	1891-92	32,1	35,2	36,6		5,8	110,5	39,3	21,0	19,0	21,5	321,0
	Revised	1891-92	32,0	30,0	34,2		5,5	85,0	43,0	25,5	23,5	22,1	300,8
	Accounts	1891-92	31,9	28,7	33,8		0,5	92,8	45,1	24,8	25,8	21,9	311,3

117. The receipts under this head, although largely in excess of those of 1890-91, fell short of the estimate by 9,7. This was mainly due to a too sanguine estimate in Bengal of the *Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures* based upon the recent orders of the Secretary of State directing a larger use of those articles by the Public Departments. The receipts did expand but only to about half the extent that was anticipated. There was also a decrease of 6,5 under the head in the Central Provinces owing to the discontinuance of inter-departmental adjustments between jails. These decreases were partially counterbalanced by improvements in some of the other provinces, notably in Madras and the North-Western Provinces, due to an extension of the use of Jail manufactures, which involved also an increase on the Expenditure side in the cost of their production. Under *Other Receipts* there was an increase of 4,9 in the Punjab in the receipts from the hire of convicts owing to their larger employment on extra-mural work, and of 1,5 in India chiefly in consequence of some recoveries made from the Hyderabad State on account of the maintenance of its convicts in the Bombay Jails which were not provided for in the Budget, but these were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 3,2 in Lower Burma and of 1,1 in Upper Burma, due to a decline in the demand for convict labour, chiefly by the Public Works Department. Under *Convict Receipts at Port Blair* the falling off was due to an over-estimate of the amount recoverable during the year from the Berar revenues on account of the prisoners of the Hyderabad State maintained at Port Blair.

XVII.—Police.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds.	Accounts	1890-91	...	7	12,3	...	...	9	6,3	54.7	...	6,1	81,0
	Budget	1891-92	1,1	6	13,0	...	...	1,2	6,2	54.9	...	5,7	82,7
	Revised	1891-92	1,1	7	12.5	...	...	9	6,3	55.3	...	6,0	82,8
	Accounts	1891-92	...	6	12,2	...	...	7	6,3	55.3	...	6,2	81,3
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies, and Persons.	Accounts	1890-91	...	1,5	1,9	4,7	2	2,4	2,5	3,7	2,2	14,8	33,9
	Budget	1891-92	...	1,3	1,5	1,6	1	2,0	2,2	2,5	2,5	11,9	25,6
	Revised	1891-92	...	1,3	4	3	2	1,6	2,5	2,5	2,1	15,7	26,6
	Accounts	1891-92	...	1,3	3	4	3	1,7	2,6	1,8	2,4	15,8	26,6
Presidency Police	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	15,2	...	...	2,9	11,4	29,5
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	7,3	...	...	2,8	12,2	22,5
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	14,5	...	...	3,0	16,7	34,2
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	13,1	...	...	3,3	12,0	28,4
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle Pound Fees)	Accounts	1890-91	7	15,2	2,2	3,5	7,4	47,9	26,9	10,5	33,5	31,4	179,2
	Budget	1891-92	7	15,2	2,5	3,9	7,7	50,3	26,0	10,5	33,1	30,2	180,1
	Revised	1891-92	8	15,4	2,2	4,0	7,7	49,8	31,3	10,7	33,8	32,3	188,0
	Accounts	1891-92	8	17,1	2,4	4,4	8,2	49,5	30,8	11,2	33,8	34,0	192,2
Other Receipts	Accounts	1890-91	7	9	3,7	7	3,2	23,9	2,1	1,1	3,4	6,1	45,8
	Budget	1891-92	4	9	2,0	6	3,3	26,2	2,5	1,1	3,6	5,5	46,1
	Revised	1891-92	4,4	9	2,5	9	3,5	25,7	2,4	2,6	3,2	4,5	50,6
	Accounts	1891-92	4,3	9	2,9	8	4,0	26,4	3,9	2,4	3,2	4,3	53,1
Total	Accounts	1890-91	1,4	18,3	29,0		10,8	90,3	37,8	70,0	42,0	69,8	369,4
	Budget	1891-92	2,2	18,0	25,1		11,1	87,2	36,9	69,0	42,0	65,5	357,0
	Revised	1891-92	6,3	18,3	22,8		11,4	92,5	42,5	71,1	42,1	75,2	382,2
	Accounts	1891-92	5,1	19,9	23,4		12,5	91,4	43,6	70,7	42,7	72,3	381,6

118. Under *Police supplied to municipal, etc., Funds*, the India Estimates provided for a recovery from the Quetta Municipal Fund which has been adjusted in the accounts by deduction from the charges. The recoveries in Burma on account of *Police supplied to Public Departments, etc.*, fell off compared with both the actuals of the previous year and the Budget, owing mainly to a large reduction in the punitive or additional police, but there was an increase in Bombay, due partly to additional punitive posts, partly to police

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVII.—Police—*continued.*

entertained at new distilleries, and partly to larger recoveries from private individuals. The increase of 5,6 under *Presidency Police* in Bengal, is explained by the fact that recoveries amounting to 5,3 made in Calcutta on account of the Additional Constables Fund and Cattle Pound receipts, were not provided for in the Original Estimate, as they were in previous years treated in the accounts as Personal Deposits of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. There was a considerable increase under *Fees, Fines, etc.*, an uncertain item, consisting chiefly of cattle-pound receipts which occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay. *Other Receipts* showed a large improvement of which 3,9 and 1,3 occurred in India and the Punjab, being due to special recoveries from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company of leave and pensionary contributions of the Rajputana-Malwa and Rewari-Ferozpore Railway Police Forces, respectively, and 1,4 in the North-Western Provinces, due to sale-proceeds of unserviceable tents and old clothing.

XVIII.—Marine.

			India.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Pilotage Receipts	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	84,0	...	5	84,5
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	82,0	...	5	82,5
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	...	91,0	...	5	91,5
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	...	88,4	...	5	88,9
Dockyard Services, etc.	Accounts	1890-91	86,2	...	...	...	...	...	86,2
	Budget	1891-92	65,0	...	...	...	...	...	65,0
	Revised	1891-92	85,0	...	...	...	...	...	85,0
	Accounts	1891-92	81,1	...	...	...	...	...	81,1
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores	Accounts	1890-91	6,0	6	5	1	...	...	7,2
	Budget	1891-92	1,5	...	1	2	...	...	1,8
	Revised	1891-92	2,4	3,0	1	2	...	...	5,7
	Accounts	1891-92	2,1	3,0	1	8	...	...	6,0
Registration and other Fees	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	2	3,6	...	5,8	9,6
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	2	3,2	...	6,0	9,4
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	2	4,0	...	6,1	10,3
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	2	3,2	...	6,4	9,8
Coast Light Dues	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	24,0	...	...	...	24,0
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	22,6	...	...	...	22,6
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	25,7	...	...	...	25,7
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	26,3	...	...	...	26,3
Other Receipts	Accounts	1890-91	5,2	1,1	3,6	4,2	...	...	14,1
	Budget	1891-92	10,0	2,0	1,6	3,9	3	...	17,8
	Revised	1891-92	5,0	1,2	1,5	4,8	4	...	12,9
	Accounts	1891-92	3,4	1,0	1,4	4,1	4	...	10,3
Total	Accounts	1890-91	97,4	30,0		91,9	...	6,3	225,6
	Budget	1891-92	76,5	26,5		89,3	3	6,5	199,1
	Revised	1891-92	92,4	31,7		100,0	4	6,6	231,1
	Accounts	1891-92	86,6	32,0		96,5	4	6,9	222,4

119. A considerable portion of the increase of 23,3 over the Budget occurred in *Dockyard Services* which exceeded the Budget by 16,1, chiefly in consequence of a larger quantity of work having been done for other Departments and Local Governments. *Pilotage Receipts* also showed an increase of 6,4 in Bengal where they fluctuate considerably from year to year, being dependent on the amount of tonnage visiting the Port of Calcutta. The receipts were abnormally low in 1889-90, but there was a considerable increase in 1890-91, and there was a still further improvement in 1891-92, which was not anticipated in the Budget Estimate. Under *Sale-proceeds, etc.*, the sale of the "Chenab" of the Imperial Marine, of a steam launch and a flat of the Upper Burma Marine and of a steam launch of the Bengal Marine fetched 9, 2,8 and 5, respectively. *Coast Light Dues* exceeded the Budget in Lower Burma by 3,7 owing to a large number of vessels having entered the ports. The *Other Receipts* which fluctuate considerably fell short of the estimate in India by 6,6. In Lower Burma the receipts of the preceding year contained some exceptional items as noticed in my last report.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XIX.—Education.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Fees and Fines	Accounts 1890-91	1,1	3,2	...	8	4,0	55,4	18,2	6,0	25,3	36,8	150,8
	Budget 1891-92	1,2	3,4	...	9	4,1	54,7	17,8	6,1	27,0	36,9	152,1
	Revised 1891-92	1,1	3,7	...	1,0	4,1	56,3	18,9	6,6	27,5	37,3	156,5
	Accounts 1891-92	1,0.	3,6	...	9	4,1	56,8	19,1	6,9	27,3	37,5	157,2
Contributions	Accounts 1890-91	1	8,1	...	8	...	2,4	1,9	2	1,4	3,0	17,9
	Budget 1891-92	1	7,1	...	8	...	2,6	1,7	2	6	2,1	15,2
	Revised 1891-92	1	6,8	...	8	...	2,3	3,2	5	8	2,5	17,0
	Accounts 1891-92	...	6,4	...	8	...	2,6	3,6	5	5	2,8	17,2
Other Receipts	Accounts 1890-91	3	3,6	1	4	2	3,0	4,3	5	4,8	17,8	35,0
	Budget 1891-92	1	4,1	1	6	3	3,1	4,8	3	4,8	18,1	36,3
	Revised 1891-92	1	3,9	1	1	3	4,9	4,7	4	4,8	19,1	38,4
	Accounts 1891-92	...	4,1	...	1	3	3,9	4,3	4	4,4	19,8	37,3
Total	Accounts 1890-91	1,5	14,9	2,1		4,2	60,8	24,4	6,7	31,5	57,6	203,7
	Budget 1891-92	1,4	14,6	2,4		4,4	60,4	24,3	6,6	32,4	57,1	203,6
	Revised 1891-92	1,3	14,4	2,0		4,4	63,5	26,8	7,5	33,1	58,9	211,9
	Accounts 1891-92	1,0	14,1	1,8		4,4	63,3	27,0	7,8	32,2	60,1	211,7

120. Of the total improvement of 8,1 over the Budget Estimate under this head, 5,1 was in *Fees and Fines*, of which 2,1 occurred in Bengal, where the fees derivable from Government Colleges were underestimated, and 1,3 in the North-Western Provinces, due to an increase of pupils in the Government institutions. The improvement over the previous year in Madras was the result of the opening of additional schools by District Boards. In the North-Western Provinces there was an increase of 1,9 under *Contributions* also, due partly to a special credit of 8, on account of a contribution by the Hindu School Society, Almora, and partly to the raising of the status of the Pilibhit school and its consequent transfer from the hands of the Local Municipality to Government. On the other hand the transfer of the management of certain schools to Municipalities in the Central Provinces produced a falling off of 7. *Other Receipts*, in Bengal, included a special refund of 1,9 by the District Board of Jessore, of charges paid for it by Government in a previous year, but this was partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 1,0 in cash recoveries. The increase of 1,7 in Bombay was due to larger sales of books.

XX.—Medical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Medical College and School Fees.	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	2,7	...	2	2,1	2,1	7,1
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	2,6	...	2	1,7	2,2	6,7
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	2,7	...	2	2,3	2,2	7,4
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	2,7	...	3	2,2	2,2	7,4
Hospital Receipts	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	6,0	...	7	1,0	2,7	10,4
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	6,6	...	5	1,1	2,9	11,1
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	6,5	...	6	1,2	2,9	11,2
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	6,1	...	4	1,4	3,0	10,9
Lunatic Asylum Receipts.	Accounts 1890-91	...	3	...	1,7	...	2,3	4	1	7	1,7	7,2
	Budget 1891-92	...	2	...	1,6	...	2,5	5	9	8	1,6	8,1
	Revised 1891-92	...	3	...	1,7	...	2,4	5	2	7	1,5	7,3
	Accounts 1891-92	...	3	...	1,8	...	2,2	5	1	8	1,5	7,2
Contributions	Accounts 1890-91	7	9	1	3	...	3,6	11,0	2,5	4,6	4,2	27,9
	Budget 1891-92	5	9	1	1	...	4,1	12,9	2,1	5,1	4,3	30,1
	Revised 1891-92	6	8	2	2	...	3,9	11,3	2,9	4,6	4,5	29,0
	Accounts 1891-92	8	1,0	2	1	...	4,0	11,8	3,1	4,2	4,7	29,9
Other Receipts	Accounts 1890-91	...	1	1	...	1	4	1,5	4	1,3	6	4,5
	Budget 1891-92	...	2	2	1	1	7	1,1	•4	8	6	4,2
	Revised 1891-92	...	1	...	1	1	4	1,7	4	1,2	5	4,5
	Accounts 1891-92	...	1	...	1	1	7	1,5	4	1,1	4	4,4
Total	Accounts 1890-91	7	1,3	2,2		1	15,0	12,9	3,9	9,7	11,3	57,1
	Budget 1891-92	5	1,3	2,1		1	16,5	14,5	4,1	9,5	11,6	60,2
	Revised 1891-92	6	1,2	2,2		1	15,9	13,5	4,3	10,0	11,6	59,4
	Accounts 1891-92	8	1,4	2,2		1	15,7	13,8	4,3	9,7	11,8	59,8

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts 1890-91	33,7	11,0	44,7
	Budget 1891-92	2,4	9	3,3
	Revised 1891-92	2,2	1,0	3,2
	Accounts 1891-92	2,3	1,0	3,3

Total, including England.

Accounts	1890-91	101,8
Budget	1891-92	63,5
Revised	1891-92	62,6
Accounts	1891-92	63,1

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XX.—Medical—*continued.*

121. The variations between the estimates and the actuals are small. The only Indian head which seems to call for remarks is *Contributions*. Under this head, the increase of 1,0 over the Budget Estimate in the Punjab was nominal, being due to the adjustment of contributions from Municipal and Cantonment Funds towards the maintenance of non-criminal lunatics under this head instead of under *Lunatic Asylums* under which they were budgetted for, and which consequently showed a decrease. The decrease of 1,1 in the North-Western Provinces was due to the non-realisation of the contributions from Town Funds towards the salaries of vaccinators, as the question regarding their status was decided too late for the recovery to be made during the year.

122. In *England* the receipts of 1890-91 included an extraordinary item of 31,0 on account of the sale proceeds of the Royal Indian Lunatic Asylum at Ealing, as noticed in my last report.

XXI.—Scientific and Other Minor Departments.

		India.	Cetral Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts 1890-91	...	2	...	...	...	2	1,7	9	1	1,7	4,8
	Budget 1891-92	...	2	...	...	...	1	1,8	8	1	1,3	4,3
	Revised 1891-92	...	2	...	...	...	4	1,3	1,1	1	1,6	4,7
	Accounts	...	2	...	...	...	4	1,4	1,4	2	1,4	5,0
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts.	Accounts 1890-91	1	1,0	...	...	...	3	3,1	4,6	5	8	10,4
	Budget 1891-92	...	1,1	...	...	...	4	3,3	5,0	4	7	10,9
	Revised 1891-92	...	1,0	...	...	...	4	3,2	4,5	5	8	10,4
	Accounts	1	1,1	...	...	...	3	3,1	5,1	5	8	11,0
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	11,9	...	...	2,9	...	14,8
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	11,1	...	...	6,0	...	17,1
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	11,1	...	...	7,5	...	18,6
	Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	11,0	...	...	7,7	...	18,7
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts 1890-91	2	3	...	...	...	1	5,1	3,9	...	2	9,8
	Budget 1891-92	1	2	...	...	...	1	4,8	5,7	...	2	11,1
	Revised 1891-92	1	3	...	...	...	...	5,0	5,7	...	2	13,7
	Accounts	...	4	...	...	...	3	5,2	7,3	...	3	15,5
Government Bull and Stallion Receipts.	Accounts 1890-91	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Budget 1891-92	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Revised 1891-92	2,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,5
	Accounts	2,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,0
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	5,8	5,7	...	...	1,9	...	13,4
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	6,1	6,3	...	...	1,2	...	13,6
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	6,0	6,8	...	...	1,4	...	14,2
	Accounts	...	...	...	...	6,0	5,7	...	...	1,5	...	13,2
Sale of Instruments and Stores by the Mathematical Instrument Factory.	Accounts 1890-91	4,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,8
	Budget 1891-92	2,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,8
	Revised 1891-92	5,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,4
	Accounts	5,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,8
Other Receipts	Accounts 1890-91	1,1	...	...	...	...	1,0	5	1,2	12,1	2,0	17,9
	Budget 1891-92	1,6	...	...	2	...	2	3	1,0	7,2	2,1	12,6
	Revised 1891-92	1,5	...	1	2	1	3	3	1,2	8,8	1,8	14,3
	Accounts	2,1	2	1	5	...	3,7	3	2,5	9,0	1,9	20,3
Total	Accounts 1890-91	7,0	1,5	...		5,8	19,2	10,4	10,6	17,5	4,7	76,7
	Budget 1891-92	4,8	1,5	2		6,1	18,2	10,2	12,5	14,9	4,3	72,7
	Revised 1891-92	9,5	1,5	3		6,1	19,0	9,8	12,5	18,3	4,4	81,4
	Accounts	10,0	1,9	6		6,0	21,4	10,0	16,3	18,9	4,4	89,5

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts 1890-91	8	2	1,0
	Budget 1891-92	4	2	6
	Revised 1891-92	5	2	7
	Accounts 1891-92	5	2	7

Total including England.

Accounts	1890-91	77,7
Budget	1891-92	73,3
Revised	1891-92	82,1
Accounts	1891-92	90,2

123. The actuals exceeded the Budget by 16,9. The increase was distributed among all the heads, but the largest improvement occurred under *Other Receipts*, which exceeded the estimate by 7,7. There was an improvement of 3,5 in Bengal, mainly on account of a special contribution of 3,0 by Babu Shew Bux Bagla towards the establishment of a Veterinary School and Hospital, of 1,8 in Madras on account

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XXI.—Scientific and Other Minor Departments—*continued.*

of examination fees, resulting from the introduction of Secondary and Primary School examinations in lieu of the Middle School and Special Upper Primary, the effects of which could not be fully estimated in the Budget, and of 1,5 in the Punjab, mainly due to a special credit on account of a *jhil* sold by the Peshawar District Board to the Military Department for purposes connected with fuel and fodder reserves.

124. Under *Experimental Cultivation* the increase in the Punjab is attributed to favourable rainfall and the recovery of arrears. *Cinchona Plantations* brought in a larger revenue in Madras on account of an increase in the demand for quinine febrifuge and bark. The increase of 2,4 in *Receipts on account of Fairs* occurred mainly in the Punjab, where the Budget was exceeded by 1,6 from the local income of cattle and other fairs. *Government Bull and Stallion Receipts* exceeded the Budget by 1,7, owing to special sales of stallions which could not be foreseen at the time of framing the Budget. *Sale of Mathematical Instruments* in cash by the Survey Department to officers in the Civil Department were under-estimated.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
13,386,3	EXPENDITURE . . .	13,976,5	13,863,6	13,853,8

125. The expenditure in this section exceeded that of 1890-91 by 467,5, but fell short of the Budget Estimate by 122,7. The excess over the previous year was due to the extent of 48,1 to the fall in the rate of Exchange, of 125,3 to the higher charges for the Census operations, and of about 54,0 to the adjustment under Medical of the charges for the Local Conservancy Establishment in Madras which were formerly shown under Miscellaneous. The remainder was due chiefly to the normal growth of expenditure in almost all the Departments, the notable items being the appointment of additional Judicial officers in some of the provinces, an enhancement of Jail charges owing to an increase in the Jail population, and a rise in the price of food grains, purchase of some new steamers for Upper Burma and Madras, and an increase in the contribution paid to the Admiralty for Her Majesty's ships employed in the Indian seas and for manning and maintaining Indian Government Defence vessels. The saving on the Budget was due chiefly to the provision for the reorganisation of the Bombay District and Presidency Police not having been required, and to the greater portion of the subsidy payable to the Admiralty for the Indian Government Defence vessels not having been paid, as the vessels were not taken over by the Admiralty during the year; there was on the other hand an increase under Medical, due to the change in the classification of the charges for Conservancy Establishments in Madras mentioned above.

18.—Administration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners, including Commissioner in Sind and his establishment.	Accounts 1890-91	25,3	4,4	...	8,0	4,8	9,6	9,6	9,6	12,0	23,5	106,8
	Budget 1891-92	25,2	4,8	...	7,7	4,8	9,6	9,6	9,6	12,0	24,0	107,3
	Revised 1891-92	25,2	4,8	...	7,7	4,4	9,6	9,6	9,6	12,0	23,7	106,6
	Accounts 1891-92	25,1	4,8	...	7,7	4,4	9,6	9,6	10,1	12,0	23,8	107,1
Staff and Household	Accounts 1890-91	23,1	6	...	2,2	4	2,5	3,5	2,1	13,2	19,0	66,6
	Budget 1891-92	24,9	6	...	2,2	8	2,6	3,7	2,1	13,5	20,7	71,1
	Revised 1891-92	25,0	6	...	1,8	3	2,2	3,8	2,1	13,2	20,2	69,2
	Accounts 1891-92	23,5	6	...	1,8	3	2,2	3,8	2,1	13,5	20,4	68,2
Durbar Fund	Accounts 1890-91	16,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,6
	Budget 1891-92	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Revised 1891-92	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Accounts 1891-92	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
Executive Council	Accounts 1890-91	38,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,5	12,2	64,4
	Budget 1891-92	38,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,8	12,5	64,1
	Revised 1891-92	39,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,8	12,6	64,5
	Accounts 1891-92	39,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,7	12,6	64,5
Legislative Council	Accounts 1890-91	19,2	3	...	...	...	2,4	3	...	1,2	4	23,8
	Budget 1891-92	19,5	...	...	...	...	2,3	3	...	1,2	8	24,1
	Revised 1891-92	19,1	...	...	...	...	1,9	3	...	1,7	2	23,2
	Accounts 1891-92	20,2	...	...	...	...	1,8	2	...	1,6	1	23,9
Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Governors.	Accounts 1890-91	40,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,4	7,7	54,8
	Budget 1891-92	39,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,3	8,1	54,3
	Revised 1891-92	43,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,2	8,0	57,4
	Accounts 1891-92	43,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,2	8,1	58,1
Secretariat	Accounts 1890-91	140,8	8,0	1	21,5	8,3	48,7	32,2	21,9	31,5	36,3	349,3
	Budget 1891-92	145,0	8,5	1	26,0	9,0	48,5	30,8	22,7	28,2	38,0	357,4
	Revised 1891-92	150,1	9,5	1	24,0	8,4	49,5	30,7	21,7	31,6	37,5	363,1
	Accounts 1891-92	154,1	9,8	1	24,0	8,1	51,9	30,2	21,3	32,2	37,6	369,3
Tour Charges	Accounts 1890-91	19,3	1,1	...	8	7	3,4	8,7	4,9	1	8	39,8
	Budget 1891-92	16,3	1,7	...	8	7	3,4	5,5	5,5	3	6	34,8
	Revised 1891-92	15,8	1,3	...	7	7	4,7	4,4	4,7	2	1,7	34,2
	Accounts 1891-92	15,2	1,2	...	5	7	3,1	4,4	4,6	2	1,6	31,5

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—Administration—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner.	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	7,7	...	27,7	22,5	18,8	16,6	...	93,3
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	8,2	...	27,3	24,9	18,6	10,2	...	95,2
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	...	7,8	...	28,6	25,7	18,5	18,4	...	99,0
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	...	7,5	...	28,9	25,7	18,8	18,4	...	99,3
Commissioners	Accounts	1890-91	1	19,2	19,7	21,5	5,4	54,6	56,6	33,8	...	22,5	233,4
	Budget	1891-92	...	19,2	20,0	21,3	5,5	53,4	49,0	34,4	...	21,9	224,7
	Revised	1891-92	...	19,0	19,2	21,0	5,2	53,4	50,6	33,5	...	22,9	224,8
	Accounts	1891-92	1	19,2	19,0	20,4	5,1	53,8	51,0	34,1	...	22,8	225,5
Account Offices	Accounts	1890-91	61,5	7,4	1	18,6	5,2	35,6	21,7	16,2	23,9	25,9	216,1
	Budget	1891-92	64,1	7,5	2	19,3	5,0	35,1	22,2	10,9	24,2	20,2	220,7
	Revised	1891-92	62,1	7,4	2	19,1	5,1	36,2	21,4	17,1	24,0	20,3	219,8
	Accounts	1891-92	61,7	7,3	2	19,2	5,2	36,5	21,3	17,2	25,4	20,0	220,6
Paper Currency Office.	Accounts	1890-91	11,2	1	...	2,1	...	...	1,4	1,1	2,6	8,3	26,8
	Budget	1891-92	11,5	...	...	2,2	...	...	1,5	1,2	2,6	8,3	27,3
	Revised	1891-92	11,2	...	...	2,2	...	...	1,4	1,2	2,6	7,8	26,4
	Accounts	1891-92	11,1	...	...	2,0	...	...	1,3	1,2	2,6	7,9	26,1
Allowance to Presidency Banks.	Accounts	1890-91	17,3	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,2	8,2	30,1
	Budget	1891-92	17,6	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,3	8,1	30,4
	Revised	1891-92	17,5	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,3	7,5	29,7
	Accounts	1891-92	16,4	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,2	7,5	28,5
General Establishment of Local Fund Offices.	Accounts	1890-91	1	2,7	...	1,0	3	27,6	5,4	12,4	25,1	10,2	84,8
	Budget	1891-92	2	2,9	2	1,2	3	28,5	5,8	12,1	26,5	11,4	89,1
	Revised	1891-92	2	2,8	2	1,2	3	28,5	5,4	12,8	27,5	10,4	89,3
	Accounts	1891-92	1	2,8	1	1,0	3	29,2	5,3	12,5	27,5	10,5	89,3
Other Charges, Reserve Treasuries.	Accounts	1890-91	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,9	2	...	5,7
	Budget	1891-92	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,8	2	...	5,5
	Revised	1891-92	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,3	1	...	4,9
	Accounts	1891-92	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,2	3	...	5,0
Total India	Accounts	1890-91	414,5	43,8	103,3		25,1	213,5	161,9	125,7	149,5	175,0	1,412,3
	Budget	1891-92	420,0	45,2	109,4		26,1	212,1	153,3	127,9	147,3	181,2	1,422,5
	Revised	1891-92	425,5	45,4	105,2		24,4	216,0	153,3	125,5	154,5	178,8	1,428,6
	Accounts	1891-92	427,5	45,7	103,5		24,1	218,4	152,8	120,1	155,8	179,5	1,433,4

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts	1890-91	247,3	80,8	328,1
	Budget	1891-92	245·3	96,0	341,3
	Revised	1891-92	249,4	108,7	358,1
	Accounts	1891-92	249,6	108,3	357·9
Total including England.	Accounts	1890-91			1,740,4
	Budget	1891-92			1,763,8
	Revised	1891-92			1,786,7
	Accounts	1891-92			1,791,3

126. Under *Staff and Household*, India showed a saving of 1,4 on the Budget due to smaller Hill Journey charges, counterbalanced partly by an increase in the Municipal rates. The increase in Bombay over the previous year represents chiefly the cost of constructing a metre gauge carriage for His Excellency the Governor. The excess of 3,9 in India, under *Military Secretary*, was chiefly due to revision of establishment. The *Secretariat* charges exceeded the estimate by 11,9. The greater part of the increase occurred in the India Secretariat charges, the usual details of which are given below :—

1890-91. Accounts.	*Secretariat (India).*	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
33,4	Financial Department	33,8	34,2	32,8
22,9	Home Department	24,4	24,4	23,6
35,5	Foreign Department	38,1	38,0	42,4
19,7	Revenue and Agriculture	19,2	20,6	21,5
7	Translator's Department	7	7	8
28,6	Public Works Department	28,8	29,2	30,0
...	Government Record Department	...	3,0	3,0
140,8	Total	145,0	150,1	154,1

127. The Government Record was a newly-created Department, which cost 3,0, but no provision was made for it in the Budget. Increased telegram charges mainly account for the increase of 4,3 in the Foreign Department. The Revenue and Agriculture and the Public Works Departments also exceeded

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—Administration—*continued.*

their grants, the former chiefly in consequence of increased charges for salaries on account of privilege leave arrangements, the deputation of an officer on special duty, and an increase in the pay of the Under-Secretary, and the latter chiefly in consequence of increased establishment charges. A considerable part of the savings in the Finance and Home Departments occurred respectively in the Establishment charges, and in the Secretary's pay which was not drawn towards the close of the year.

128. The Central Provinces Secretariat exceeded its grant in consequence of the deputation of an officer on special duty, the absence on privilege leave of the Secretary, and the creation of the office of Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. The increase of 3,4 in Bengal was due to privilege leave arrangements, appointment of officers on special duty, payment at Calcutta of the leave allowances and salaries of some Assam and Burma officers, and, lastly, to increased contingent charges. The under-estimate in the Revised in this province is only apparent, being due to the tour charges of the Secretariat Establishment having been erroneously included under *Tour Charges*. The Madras Secretariat charges were also 4,0 more than the Budget, owing partly to increased contingent expenditure and partly to the adjustment, against the grant for the pay of the Under-Secretary in the Public Department, of the pay of the permanent officer who was on deputation on Census duty, as well as of that of his *locum tenens*. On the other hand there was a saving of 1,4 in the Punjab, consequent on absences on leave or deputation, and 2,0 in Lower Burma in the establishment and telegram charges, although the actuals exceeded those of 1890-91 by 2,5, owing to revision of establishment and higher rates of pay of Secretaries and Under-Secretaries which were drawn for a part only of 1890-91.

129. The sanctioned allotment for *Tour Charges* was not fully utilised in any province except Bombay, where it was exceeded in consequence of special expenditure in connection with the journey of His Excellency the Governor and Staff to Simla. The heavy expenditure under this head in India in 1890-91 was, as explained in the Appropriation Report for that year, due to special large advances drawn towards the close of the year. There was also special expenditure under this head in the North-Western Provinces in 1890-91, and the grant for 1891-92 was reduced to meet in part this overdrawal. Privilege leave arrangements and special deputations explain the excesses of 1,6 and 2,2 in Bengal and Madras under *Board of Revenue*, and the small excess in the North-Western Provinces is due to higher pay drawn by the Secretary and Joint Secretary. The increase of 2,0 under *Commissioners* in the North-Western Provinces was due to extra charges in consequence of the absence of officers on privilege leave; but the charges were less than in the previous year owing to the abolition of two Commissionerships.

130. As explained in the previous reports, the total charges for all the *Account and Currency Offices* should be taken together and not in detailof each office. The increase over 1890-91 was chiefly owing to privilege leave arrangements. The figures are as follow :—

		Civil Account and Currency Offices.	Office of A. G., P. W. D.	Total.
Accounts	1890-91	221,5	21,3	242,8
Budget	1891-92	225,2	22,8	248,0
Revised	1891-92	223,1	23,1	246,2
Accounts	1891-92	224,1	22,6	246,7

131. The saving in the *Allowance to Presidency Banks* occurred chiefly in the allowances paid for the management of the Public Debt, the increase in the currency investment and the enfacement of a large amount of Government securities for payment of interest in London having reduced the amount of the Debt on which the allowance to the Presidency Banks is calculated. Charges for the *General Establishment of Local Fund Offices* are steadily increasing in Madras, owing to the establishment of additional Punchâyats and Unions. The charges of District Fund Offices in Bengal are also increasing.

132. In *England* the increase in the sterling expenditure is attributed to increased demands for stores and to higher charges for the management of enfaced Rupee Paper.

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
High Court, Chief Courts, Recorder's Court, and Judicial Commissioner.	Accounts	1890-91	4	6,6	3,1	12,7	...	112,8	45,6	32,3	53,3	69,9	336,7
	Budget	1891-92	6	6,1	5,2	13,4	...	111,0	47,7	31,9	55,1	69,5	340,5
	Revised	1891-92	6	6,7	5,1	12,4	1	114,0	49,7	30,8	55,0	69,6	344,0
	Accounts	1891-92	4	6,5	4,9	12,5	1	114,1	50,2	30,6	54,7	69,7	343,7
Law Officers	Accounts	1890-91	3	3	8	4,5	3	26,2	8,7	4,2	14,2	17,9	77,4
	Budget	1891-92	3	3	1,2	4,8	9	27,2	8,2	6,4	12,4	17,5	79,2
	Revised	1891-92	3	3	5	4,6	4	29,7	11,6	6,4	13,0	18,9	85,7
	Accounts	1891-92	4	4	4	4,6	4	31,5	12,6	6,7	12,8	18,5	88,3

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Civil and Sessions Courts.	Accounts.	1890-91	7,7	3,0	1,5	4,5	14,8	425,9	215,0	116,7	237,9	187,2	1,214,2
	Budget.	1891-92	8,5	3,2	1,7	7,2	14,0	451,7	220,1	115,9	233,0	190,0	1,251,9
	Revised.	1891-92	8,0	3,9	1,7	8,3	15,1	433,0	228,0	118,1	238,0	187,3	1,241,4
	Accounts.	1891-92	8,0	3,9	1,6	7,9	18,4	435,9	230,0	110,7	240,0	188,3	1,250,7
Courts of Small Causes.	Accounts.	1890-91	5	3,5	...	3,3	...	20,9	6,7	3,8	8,7	24,1	71,5
	Budget.	1891-92	4	3,8	...	3,7	...	20,4	6,6	4,0	8,7	25,3	72,9
	Revised.	1891-92	4	3,5	...	3,7	...	20,4	6,7	4,1	8,7	24,2	71,7
	Accounts.	1891-92	6	3,4	...	3,8	...	20,1	6,6	3,9	8,7	23,8	70,9
Criminal Courts	Accounts.	1890-91	13,1	58,6	67,3	85,1	38,0	218,9	157,7	128,6	92,9	129,7	989,9
	Budget.	1891-92	17,2	59,9	73,1	87,2	39,0	221,9	153,6	120,1	117,9	129,4	1,027,7
	Revised.	1891-92	17,3	60,8	69,3	83,3	39,0	224,0	158,5	132,8	101,0	125,7	1,013,5
	Accounts.	1891-92	17,4	63,2	70,9	83,6	35,3	224,4	158,1	132,0	100,2	125,9	1,008,6
Other Courts of Justice.	Accounts.	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	7,3	...	...	4,8	8,9	21,0
	Budget.	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	7,6	...	...	5,0	9,0	22,5
	Revised.	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	7,6	...	...	4,9	9,1	21,6
	Accounts.	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	8,5	...	...	5,0	9,1	22,6
Refunds	Accounts.	1890-91	2,1	1,7	4,2	7,7	4	11,5	4,0	4,5	5,8	3,9	45,8
	Budget.	1891-92	1,4	1,5	4,0	8,0	5	10,0	4,2	3,9	5,0	3,2	42,3
	Revised.	1891-92	1,3	1,6	4,2	9,7	5	11,6	4,0	0,3	7,2	4,2	50,6
	Accounts.	1891-92	1,0	1,0	4,0	10,1	7	12,9	3,5	0,4	8,0	4,2	51,8
Other Charges (Pleadership Examinations).	Accounts.	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	9	...	2,1
	Budget.	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	1,0	...	2,2
	Revised.	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	1,0	...	2,2
	Accounts.	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	1,1	...	2,5
Total	Accounts.	1890-91	24,1	73,7	194,7		53,5	824,1	438,3	290,1	418,5	441,6	2,758,6
	Budget.	1891-92	28,4	74,8	209,5		55,0	855,5	446,3	291,2	438,7	444,8	2,839,2
	Revised.	1891-92	27,9	76,8	202,8		56,0	841,0	459,0	298,5	420,7	430,0	2,830,7
	Accounts.	1891-92	27,8	75,4	204,3		54,9	848,2	461,6	296,9	430,5	439,5	2,839,1

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.				
England	Accounts.	1890-91	6	2	8	Total including England.	Accounts.	1890-91	2,759,4
	Budget.	1891-92	3,6	1,4	5,0		Budget.	1891-92	2,844,2
	Revised.	1891-92	7	3	1,0		Revised.	1891-92	2,831,7
	Accounts.	1891-92	6	3	9		Accounts.	1891-92	2,840,0

133. The total Indian charges agreed almost exactly with the Budget Estimate, but there were large variations in the details. The most important of these are a saving of 15,8 under *Civil Courts* in Bengal, due to the scheme for the entertainment of a large number of additional Judicial officers and for the improvement of ministerial establishments, for which provision was made in the Budget, having been only partially carried out, and a saving of 17,7 under *Criminal Courts* in Madras, due to the additional Sub-Magistrates, for whom a large provision was made in the Budget not having been actually entertained. On the other hand there was an increase of 7,0 under *Civil Courts* in Madras chiefly owing to an over-estimate of the probable savings from salaries in consequence of absence of officers on leave out of India and of 3,8 in Assam due to the munsiffs on duty having been officers of higher grades, to the appointment of an additional munsiff, and to the adjustment under this head of the charges for Civil Court Process-serving Establishments at sub-divisions instead of under Land Revenue, and also of the charges for sadar and sub-divisional Civil Court Establishments instead of under Land Revenue and Criminal Courts respectively as before. There were also excesses under *Law Officers*, of 4,3 in Bengal and 4,4 in the North-Western Provinces, due to the charges for conducting certain important law-suits and prosecutions, and of 9,5 under *Refunds*, which occurred chiefly in Burma, Bengal, Punjab and Madras.

134. The other and less important differences calling for remarks are explained below in the order of the minor heads. Under *High Court, etc.*, the charges in Upper Burma are those of the the Judicial Commissioner and his establishment who were first appointed in July 1890, and the charges were consequently smaller in 1890-91. The saving in Lower Burma arose from the absence of officers on leave, while the increase in Bengal was chiefly due to an over-estimate of the probable savings from salaries and to the payment, under the sanction of the Secretary of State, to the Receiver of the Court of three-tenths of net profits from fees realised by Government from private estates, and that in the North-Western Provinces to a Judge having drawn his salary for March in that month, on retirement, and also to a higher rate of pay having been drawn by the Judicial Commissioner, and to extra charges in consequence of deputation and privilege leave arrangements. Under *Civil and Sessions Courts* the low figure of 1890-91 in Lower Burma was due to a Judge not having drawn pay for three months (which, when drawn, increased

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*concluded.*

the charge for 1891-92) and to the appointment of an Additional Judge having been vacant for half the year. The variations in Assam, Bengal, and Madras have been explained above. The increase in the North-Western Provinces occurred in diet allowances to complainants and witnesses and process-serving charges and in the pay of three temporary subordinate Judges whose terms of office were extended. The Revised was an over-estimate in the Punjab. The saving in Bombay was due to the appointment of a Joint Judge having been vacant for a time and to some of the appointments having been filled by statutory civilians. The saving was really larger than appears from the figures, as the cost of the Ahmedabad Small Cause Court, amounting to about 8, was charged to this head as the charge could not be separated from the cost of the other Judicial establishments in the District. This also accounts for a part of the saving under *Court of Small Causes* in Bombay, the remainder being due to a lower rate of pay having been drawn by the officiating Chief Judge of the Bombay Court, and to a delay in filling up the fifth Judgeship. Under *Criminal Courts* the increase over 1890-91 in India was due to the transfer of certain charges from "3—Land Revenue—Expenditure against Quetta Assigned Revenue," while the creation of some additional appointments increased the charges in the Central Provinces. The estimates for both Upper and Lower Burma were pitched too high. The saving in Assam was due to the transfer of the charges for sub-divisional Civil Court establishments from this head to Criminal Courts as mentioned above. The excess in Bengal was due to an over-estimate of probable savings from salaries, which was also the case in the North-Western Provinces, but a part of the excess there occurred also in the charges for travelling allowance and diet money to witnesses. The Budget was exceeded in the Punjab partly owing to revision of establishment. The saving in Madras has been explained above. In Bombay the savings were chiefly in salaries due to absence on leave and retirement of officers. Under *Other Courts of Justice* the excess in Bengal was due to an under-estimate of the charges for Mofussil witnesses attending the High Court, while the saving in Bombay was due to the provision made for a fourth Presidency Magistrate not having been required.

135. In *England* the savings included 2,0 estimated for coal for Port Blair, which was not supplied during the year. Provision was also made in the estimate for outfit allowance for four Judges, but only one Judge came out to India during the year.

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Jail Manufactures	Accounts.	1890-91	1,4	28,4	3,1	13,2	8	83,1	24,9	14,3	13,2	7,4	189,8
	Budget.	1891-92	1,2	29,8	4,9	16,3	1,2	90,0	21,7	14,2	14,5	9,4	203,2
	Revised.	1891-92	1,1	25,2	3,5	13,6	8	82,5	23,2	16,0	20,7	8,0	194,6
	Accounts.	1891-92	1,1	28,0	4,3	14,6	7	66,5	25,1	14,7	19,1	8,2	182,3
Other Jail Charges	Accounts.	1890-91	4,6	27,5	28,0	63,3	10,0	120,9	108,8	73,7	70,7	55,1	562,6
	Budget.	1891-92	6,0	30,4	30,0	74,1	10,5	129,6	103,4	75,7	71,5	58,4	589,6
	Revised.	1891-92	5,6	29,8	27,3	60,4	9,2	121,0	121,8	78,1	72,3	56,0	581,5
	Accounts.	1891-92	5,9	28,4	27,6	63,3	9,1	135,7	118,6	80,4	78,5	55,3	602,8
Convict Charges at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts.	1890-91	112,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112,9
	Budget.	1891-92	122,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,2
	Revised.	1891-92	114,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,4
	Accounts.	1891-92	113,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113,8
Other Charges	Accounts.	1890-91	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	1,2
	Budget.	1891-92	9	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	1,1
	Revised.	1891-92	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Accounts.	1891-92	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total	Accounts.	1890-91	119,8	55,9	107,6		10,8	204,0	133,7	88,3	83,9	62,5	866,5
	Budget.	1891-92	130,3	60,2	125,4		11,7	219,6	125,1	90,0	86,0	67,8	916,1
	Revised.	1891-92	121,8	55,6	104,8		10,0	203,5	145,0	94,1	93,0	64,0	891,2
	Accounts.	1891-92	121,6	56,4	109,8		9,8	202,2	143,7	95,1	97,6	63,5	899,7

136. The total charges exceeded those of the previous year by 33,2, but fell short of the Budget Estimate by 16,4. The excess over the previous year occurred chiefly under other Jail charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, owing to an increase in the Jail population and a rise in the prices of food-grains, and in Madras also owing to the latter cause. The saving on the Budget occurred chiefly under *Jail Manufactures* in Bengal, due partly to the restriction of manufactures in consequence of a falling off in the demand for them as noticed under receipts, and partly to the cost of manufactures supplied to Jails having been deducted from the charges under this head by debit to *Other Jail Charges*, which consequently showed an excess. There was also a saving of 10,8 under *Other Jail Charges* in Lower Burma, due to the provision of 5,0 for charges to be incurred on the occupation of a new Central

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails—*concluded.*

Jail not having been required, and to smaller charges for rations, clothing, and passage money, but this was more than counterbalanced by increases of 15,2, 4,7 and 7,0 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Madras respectively, which have been explained above. The *Convict Charges at Port Blair* were over-estimated in the Budget, the savings having occurred chiefly in the charges for commissariat supplies and passage money.

137. The other variations calling for special remarks are as follows :—The Revised estimate under Jail Manufactures in the Central Provinces anticipated a large saving on the Budget, but the greater portion of it was not realised owing to the purchase of raw materials having been very heavy towards the end of the year. The purchases of such materials were also heavier compared with the Budget in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras, while they were smaller in Burma and Assam. These variations in the expenditure were generally met by corresponding variations in the receipts from the sale of manufactures. The Budget Estimate of *Other Jail Charges* in the Central Provinces, Upper Burma, Assam and Bombay was pitched too high, a part of the saving in Assam being due to the closing of the temporary Jail in the North Lushai Hills.

20.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
Presidency Police	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	71,4	...	...	24,1	31,0	126,5
	Budget	...	...	...	...	...	71,1	...	...	25,3	41,7	138,1
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	74,0	...	...	24,8	32,5	131,3
	Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	72,9	...	...	25,4	33,5	131,8
Superintendence	Accounts 1890-91	...	4,1	...	15,4	3,0	13,5	14,6	13,8	11,9	6,1	82,4
	Budget	...	4,9	...	13,2	3,4	12,0	13,7	13,8	12,0	5,5	78,5
	Revised 1891-92	...	4,2	...	12,2	3,3	12,0	13,9	13,2	12,1	5,5	76,4
	Accounts	...	4,2	...	11,9	3,2	12,3	14,1	13,0	12,0	5,7	77,0
District Executive Force.	Accounts 1890-91	32,3	121,4	182,3	222,4	41,8	392,7	363,8	238,8	338,4	320,6	2,254,5
	Budget	34,7	127,1	193,8	237,5	44,2	394,1	360,1	265,1	340,0	301,7	2,364,3
	Revised 1891-92	39,2	124,2	178,9	207,6	42,6	396,1	369,0	252,2	341,5	324,0	2,275,3
	Accounts	39,4	124,0	178,6	214,6	42,2	395,7	369,7	252,5	351,6	335,1	2,303,4
Municipal and Cantonment Police.	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	11,0	...	...	...	...	54,7	...	3,8	69,5
	Budget	1,0	...	13,3	...	...	...	...	54,9	...	3,9	73,1
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	11,3	...	...	...	...	55,3	...	4,1	70,7
	Accounts	...	...	11,1	...	...	...	...	55,2	...	4,0	70,3
Government Railway Police.	Accounts 1890-91	6,7	1,9	1,1	4,2	1	9,8	2,5	13,2	1,3	13,0	53,8
	Budget	3,4	1,8	1,5	4,6	1	10,3	3,7	13,6	1,1	11,6	51,7
	Revised 1891-92	3,2	1,7	1,4	4,3	1	11,2	4,1	13,1	1,2	10,9	51,2
	Accounts	3,5	1,9	1,4	4,1	1	11,3	5,1	13,0	1,4	10,6	52,4
Village Police	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	34,4	1	18,8	252,2	...	7	85,3	391,5
	Budget	...	...	...	38,6	2	18,5	255,1	...	7	91,5	404,6
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	23,0	1	18,5	256,2	...	7	87,9	386,4
	Accounts	...	...	...	15,4	1	20,1	255,3	...	6	87,1	378,6
Special Police	Accounts 1890-91	1,9	7	537,6	28,2	74,4	77,2	2,4	15,8	9	59,1	798,2
	Budget	3,6	...	539,1	34,5	59,9	27,0	1,9	17,5	9	64,1	748,5
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	480,4	26,1	66,6	72,6	5	27,1	9	61,0	735,2
	Accounts	...	...	493,1	28,6	76,2	79,8	4	27,7	9	61,0	767,7
Cattle Pounds	Accounts 1890-91	3	5,5	...	6	2,1	3,6	7,9	2,9	23,2	10,2	56,3
	Budget	4	6,3	1	6	2,2	4,0	7,7	3,2	24,5	10,9	59,9
	Revised 1891-92	1	5,9	1	5	2,3	3,6	8,5	3,1	23,9	11,4	59,4
	Accounts	2	5,9	1	4	2,3	4,1	8,9	3,0	24,6	12,0	61,5
Other Charges	Accounts 1890-91	10,9	2	3,8	2,0	...	5,6	4	4	1,2	2,5	27,0
	Budget	11,1	1	5	1,0	...	3,0	3	5	8	2,5	19,8
	Revised 1891-92	11,1	1	4	1,3	...	2,7	3	4	5	2,7	19,5
	Accounts	11,2	1	4	1,5	1	7,8	4	5	5	2,8	25,3
Total	Accounts 1890-91	52,1	133,8		1,043,0	121,5	592,6	643,8	339,6	401,7	531,6	3,859,7
	Budget	54,2	140,2		1,078,3	110,0	540,0	648,5	368,6	405,3	593,4	3,938,5
	Revised 1891-92	53,6	136,1		947,5	115,0	590,7	652,5	364,4	405,6	540,0	3,805,4
	Accounts	54,3	136,1		961,2	124,2	604,0	653,9	365,5	417,6	551,8	3,868,6

138. The Budget provided for a considerable increase in the expenditure in Bombay and the Punjab owing to the anticipated reorganisation of the District Executive Force in both the provinces, and also of the Presidency Police in Bombay. The reorganisation schemes in Bombay were not carried out, while that in the Punjab was introduced at a later date than was expected. There were also large savings in the Budget in Upper and Lower Burma, owing to the Police Force having been below the sanctioned

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

strength and to the transfer of 16½ companies of the Special Police in Upper Burma to the Military Department for the formation of two local regiments. These savings were, however, to some extent counterbalanced by a large increase in Assam and Bengal, due to the charges connected with the administration of the Northern and Southern Lushai Hills districts, which were taken over only towards the end of 1890-91, and for which only a small provision was made in the Assam Budget, and no provision was made in Bengal, as it was not known at the time that the charges would be Civil. The variations under the different minor heads are explained in detail below.

139. Under *Presidency Police* the Budget was exceeded in Bengal chiefly in consequence of a special payment to counsel in an important Police prosecution, while in Bombay there was a large saving, due chiefly to the special provision for reorganisation not having been required as mentioned above, counterbalanced partly by an increase in the charges for the Harbour Police, and those for private watchmen the latter of which were, however, covered by an increase in the recoveries credited under receipts.

140. The *Superintendence* charges in Lower Burma were high in 1890-91 owing to privilege leave arrangements and to the appointment of two special assistants to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, for whom one month's salaries were also provided in the Budget Estimate for 1891-92, but whose duties ceased before March 1891. The travelling allowance charges were also smaller in 1891-92 and there was a saving under salaries in consequence of the lower pay drawn by officers officiating during the absence on leave out of India of the permanent incumbents. Under *District Executive Force* a great part of the increase in India is only nominal, being due to the charges of the Zhob District Police and the Quetta Municipal Police having been adjusted under this head instead of under *Special* and *Municipal Police*, respectively, as originally provided for. The saving in the Central Provinces was due to the absence on leave of a number of officers, to some temporary vacancies among Assistant Superintendents not having been filled up and to the Police Force having been below its sanctioned strength. The large savings in Lower and Upper Burma were also partly due to these causes, as well as to an over-estimate of the charges under several heads, to reduction of the Punitive Police, to smaller travelling allowance charges, owing to restrictions imposed by the Local Government, and to the transfer of the grants for construction and repairs to the Public Works Department in Lower Burma. In Bengal an increase in the pay of 4th grade constables and the supply of free kit involved a considerable amount of extra expenditure, but the greater portion of this was met by savings under salaries and contingencies. The increase in the North-Western Provinces was caused partly by the transfer from *Special Police* of the police charges of Kumaon-Gharwal, a newly created district, where additional establishment was also sanctioned, partly by additional travelling charges on account of the Hardwar Kumbh Fair, and partly by specially high payments for rewards. The saving of 12,6 in the Punjab was due, as explained above, to the reorganization scheme having been introduced at a later date than was expected when the Budget was framed. The large excess of 11,6 in Madras occurred in clothing charges, where unusually large supplies were made by the Jail Department at the close of the year. The saving in Bombay was due to provision for the reorganization of the Police Force not having been required as mentioned above.

141. Upper Burma showed a saving under *Municipal and Cantonment Police* chiefly on account of the Force being under strength and the cost of the arms and accoutrements of the men not having been separately charged for. Under *Railway Police*, the charges in India were less than in 1890-91, owing to the amalgamation of the Sind-Peshin Railway Police with the District Executive Force which led to an increase under the latter head. The excess in Bengal was due to payment of arrears on account of the watch and ward charges of the East Indian Railway, the recovery of whose share of the charges in the North-Western Provinces for the last quarter was not made till June 1892, thereby causing the increase in those Provinces. In Bombay arrears of pension contribution of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police Force were recovered and deducted from the charges of 1891-92. There was also delay on the part of the Bombay, Baroda Railway Company in claiming the amount due to it for Police charges for one quarter, and a junior officer was appointed Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police. Under *Village Police* the decrease of 23,2 in Lower Burma is attributed to the abolition of headmen in those districts in which the Village Act was brought into operation and to a large reduction in the number of gaungs. The saving in Bombay is attributed to a delay in the introduction of revised survey rates in some districts, the cash allowances and the adjustments on account of the assessment of alienated lands being dependent upon the Land Revenue receipts. There were large variations under *Special Police* in most of the Provinces. In India the Zhob Police charges were as mentioned above adjusted under District Executive Force. The saving of 46,0 in Upper Burma was due as mentioned above chiefly to the transfer of 16½ companies to the Military Department, to the Force having also been otherwise under the sanctioned strength, to less travelling expenses in consequence of the stoppage of recruiting in India, and of the restrictions imposed by the Local Government upon the grant of mileage, and to smaller purchases of ponies and baggage animals. The inability of the Ordnance Department to supply to the full extent the arms which it was intended to supply to the Guzrat Agency Police caused a saving in Bombay also. The savings were, however, more than counterbalanced by increases of 16,3 in Assam and 52,8 in Bengal due as mentioned above to the Lushai charges, and of 10,2 in the Punjab, due mainly to the

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

revision of the Kohat Border Militia and to the transfer to this head of Derajat Border Militia charges previously debited to the Military Department. Larger receipts from *Cattle Pounds* naturally increased the charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Bombay. The inclusion in the accounts for the first time of the charges on account of cattle pounds and police supplied to private individuals in the Presidency town enhanced the *Other Charges* in Bengal, though as explained under receipts the corresponding recoveries were credited to Presidency Police. The charges under this head in Upper Burma were specially high in 1890-91 owing to heavy refunds of the Punitive Police tax in that year.

21.—Marine.

			India.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
General Supervision and Accounts.	Accounts	1890-91	15,4	...	...	...	..	...	...	15,4
	Budget	1891-92	14,8	...	...	...	...	...	..	14,8
	Revised		13,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,9
	Accounts		14,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,8
Marine Survey and Establishment.	Accounts	1890-91	8,8	...	3,9	...	7,7	8	1,9	23,1
	Budget	1891-92	9,1	...	4,4	...	6,4	7	2,0	22,6
	Revised		8,2	...	4,1	...	7,3	7	2,0	22,3
	Accounts		7,0	...	3,9	...	7,4	7	2,0	21,0
Dockyards	Accounts	1890-91	66,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,6
	Budget	1891-92	73,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,7
	Revised		73,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,7
	Accounts		71,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,7
Salaries and Allowances of Officers and men afloat.	Accounts	1890-91	87,8	8,6	5,0	2,6	9,0	2	9	114,1
	Budget	1891-92	90,0	9,6	5,6	2,6	8,5	2	9	117,4
	Revised		90,0	9,2	4,4	2,4	8,7	1	9	115,7
	Accounts		86,9	8,9	3,9	2,1	7,4	1	1,0	110,3
Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships.	Accounts	1890-91	45,5	12,9	8	1,8	7,5	...	5	69,0
	Budget	1891-92	43,0	13,1	1,6	1,9	7,6	...	7	67,9
	Revised		47,5	10,6	3,2	2,3	8,8	...	9	73,3
	Accounts		53,4	10,7	3,2	2,0	11,5	...	7	81,5
Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels.	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	2	57,8	...	3	58,3
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	2	57,0	...	3	57,5
	Revised		...	...	...	2	59,0	...	4	59,6
	Accounts		...	...	...	2	58,5	...	5	59,2
Other Charges	Accounts	1890-91	20,9	6,7	18,4	14,0	12,0	2,6	2	74,8
	Budget	1891-92	26,0	16,4	41,5	15,5	8,3	16,0	2	123,9
	Revised		23,3	16,2	19,6	18,4	9,2	16,6	2	103,5
	Accounts		22,0	14,6	19,3	9,6	9,4	14,3	1	89,3
Total	Accounts	1890-91	245,0	56,3		18,6	94,0	3,6	3,8	421,3
	Budget	1891-92	256,6	92,2		20,2	87,8	16,9	4,1	477,8
	Revised		256,6	67,3		23,3	93,0	17,4	4,4	462,0
	Accounts		255,8	64,5		13,9	94,2	15,1	4,3	447,8
Deduct—Amounts transferred to other heads.	Accounts	1890-91	15,6	...		...	...	...	...	15,6
	Budget	1891-92	6,6	...		...	...	...	...	6,6
	Revised		6,6	...		...	...	...	...	6,6
	Accounts		11,2	...		...	...	...	...	11,2
Total	Accounts	1890-91	229,4	56,3		18,6	94,0	3,6	3,8	405,7
	Budget	1891-92	250,0	92,2		20,2	87,8	16,9	4,1	471,2
	Revised		250,0	67,3		23,3	93,0	17,4	4,4	455,4
	Accounts		244,6	64,5		13,9	94,2	15,1	4,3	436,6

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.				
England	Accounts	1890-91	115,8	37,8	153,6	Total, including England.	Accounts	1890-91	559,3
	Budget	1891-92	172,1	67,3	239,4		Budget	1891-92	710,6
	Revised		145,1	63,3	208,4		Revised		663,8
	Accounts		133,4	58,0	191,4		Accounts		628,0

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*continued.*

142. The saving on the Budget in the Indian expenditure occurred almost entirely under *Other Charges*, owing chiefly to the provision made in the Lower Burma Budget for a vessel for the Baragua flats and for a new lantern for the Light Vessel *Krishna* not having been required during the year, and to the adjustment of the cost of the new vessel *Brahmakund* having been effected in the Assam accounts for 1890-91 instead of in 1891-92 as was anticipated. The *Other charges* in India also showed a saving of 4,0, of which 3 were due to smaller charges of coal depots, 8 to short expenditure on account of hire of vessel for the tour of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and 1,0 to the adjustment of the charges for the Naval Commander-in-Chief in India under *General Supervision and Accounts* instead of under this head as was provided in the estimate. This last-mentioned head did not, however, show a corresponding increase owing to savings resulting from the leave on medical certificate of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine and vacancies in office establishments. The decrease under *Marine Survey and Establishment* was due to absences of officers on furlough and to vacancies in India and Lower Burma, but it was partly counterbalanced by an increase in Bengal owing to the appointment of an Assistant Engineer-Surveyor for the survey of steam vessels at Calcutta. The expenditure under *Dockyards*, though larger than that of 1890-91, owing to more work having been undertaken in the Kidderpore Dockyard, showed a saving on the Budget as the provision for erecting electric light apparatus in the Bombay Dockyard was utilized to a very small extent. Under *Salaries of Officers and men afloat* the saving in India resulted from the establishment having been below the sanctioned strength, owing to the loss of the *Enterprize*, and from the provision of 1,0 for allowances to officers serving on the floating defences not having been required, as the floating defences were not taken over by the Admiralty during the year, counterbalanced partly by the payment of arrears of victualling charges. A part of the saving in Lower Burma was due to a new vessel, for which establishment charges had been provided, not having arrived during the year, while that in Bengal was caused by the short strength owing to the loss of the pilot brig *Coleroon*. The increased expenditure under *Marine Stores* in India was due to special local purchases of English coal, that in Bengal to larger repairs to pilot vessels and the steamer *Guide*, and that in Lower Burma to heavy repairs to District Cess and Provincial launches, while in Upper Burma there was a saving on the Budget in the charges for repairs, coal and wood fuel. The charges under *Pilotage, etc.*, fluctuate and vary with the tonnage of ships visiting the ports. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the total expenditure in India of 30,9, due chiefly to the purchase of some new steamers for Upper Burma and Madras and to larger purchases of Marine stores as explained above.

143. In *England* the Budget provided for a payment of 60,0 to the Admiralty on account of subsidy for manning and maintaining the Indian Government Defence vessels, but these were not taken over during the year, and a sum of 6,0 only was paid in respect of two gun-boats from 23rd January 1892, and on account of coal and canal dues. There was also a saving in the advances of pay, etc., to Marine officers on appointment, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of 17,3 under stores, the demand for which proved considerably higher than was expected.

22.—Education.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Direction	Accounts	1890-91	...	2,5	...	2,5	2,0	6,3	4,0	4,6	5,3	4,4	31,6
	Budget	1891-92	...	2,7	...	2,5	2,0	6,3	4,1	4,2	5,4	4,6	31,8
	Revised		...	2,7	...	2,5	2,0	6,3	4,1	4,2	5,5	4,6	31,9
	Accounts		...	2,7	...	2,6	2,1	6,4	4,2	4,1	5,7	4,6	32,4
Inspection	Accounts	1890-91	8	8,0	2,3	6,7	3,8	60,2	25,2	16,1	34,3	22,4	179,8
	Budget	1891-92	8	8,2	3,2	6,9	3,8	52,1	26,5	16,4	34,0	22,4	174,3
	Revised		9	8,1	3,3	6,5	3,8	61,0	26,5	16,4	35,3	22,2	184,0
	Accounts		8	8,1	3,3	6,7	3,8	61,8	26,8	16,5	35,5	22,4	185,7
University	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,4	...	2,0	5,4
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,8	...	1,5	5,3
	Revised		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,2	...	1,5	5,7
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,2	...	1,5	5,7
Government Colleges.	Accounts	1890-91	3,5	2,0	...	...	...	60,2	11,2	5,8	28,9	25,2	136,8
	Budget	1891-92	3,6	2,0	...	...	...	61,7	11,6	6,1	31,0	25,1	141,1
	Revised		3,6	2,0	...	...	...	64,6	10,6	5,7	29,0	25,3	140,8
	Accounts		3,6	2,0	...	...	...	65,4	10,2	5,3	29,5	25,6	141,6
Government Schools	Accounts	1890-91	3,7	36,9	4	5,3	9,7	78,6	101,6	65,3	87,4	187,7	576,6
	Budget	1891-92	3,8	39,4	5	6,2	10,3	80,0	101,1	69,7	87,2	200,9	599,1
	Revised		3,7	36,0	5	7,0	9,9	78,5	102,6	68,4	94,9	194,3	595,8
	Accounts		3,7	36,1	5	7,0	9,7	78,4	103,8	67,9	98,0	193,0	598,1

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results.	Accounts 1890-91	5,1	8,6	3,5	16,4	15,1	122,5	30,9	26,8	73,6	51,2	353,7
	Budget	5,4	8,1	3,4	20,9	16,8	132,7	34,5	27,5	70,5	57,4	377,2
	Revised 1891-92	5,4	8,2	3,7	17,7	16,1	127,4	33,3	27,5	72,3	47,9	359,5
	Accounts	5,7	8,0	4,4	17,3	15,8	128,5	33,5	28,7	74,4	45,7	302,0
Scholarships	Accounts 1890-91	5	2,8	4	1,4	1,9	21,2	5,4	6,5	2,0	6,0	48,1
	Budget	6	3,9	9	1,6	2,3	17,6	5,5	9,7	2,1	9,1	53,3
	Revised 1891-92	7	2,9	5	1,3	2,0	21,4	5,4	6,9	2,2	7,2	50,5
	Accounts	7	3,1	5	1,5	2,0	21,2	5,6	7,0	2,5	7,6	51,7
Other Charges	Accounts 1890-91	5	3,3	...	9,0	7	4,3	2,9	1,7	2,7	12,6	37,7
	Budget	7	4,1	1	9,1	8	3,9	2,6	2,3	3,3	15,4	42,3
	Revised 1891-92	9	3,7	...	8,7	6	4,3	2,5	2,2	2,8	18,0	43,7
	Accounts	5	3,9	...	8,5	5	4,6	2,8	3,7	2,7	17,9	45,1
Total	Accounts 1890-91	14,1	64,1	47,9		33,2	353,3	181,2	130,2	234,2	311,5	1,369,7
	Budget	14,9	68,4	55,3		36,0	354,3	185,9	139,7	233,5	330,4	1,424,4
	Revised 1891-92	15,2	63,6	51,7		34,4	363,5	185,0	135,5	242,0	321,0	1,411,9
	Accounts	15,0	63,9	52,3		33,9	366,3	186,9	137,4	248,3	318,3	1,422,3

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1890-91	1,5	5	2,0	Total, including England.	Accounts 1890-91	1,371,7
	Budget	1,8	7	2,5		Budget	1,426,9
	Revised 1891-92	1,8	8	2,6		Revised 1891-92	1,414,5
	Accounts	1,7	8	2,5		Accounts	1,424,8

144. The charges under this head continue to increase in most provinces with the spread of education, the increase in 1891-92 having been largest in Madras and Bengal. The Budget was, on the whole, a fair approximation to the actuals, a large saving in Bombay having been counterbalanced by increases in Bengal and Madras.

145. There was an increase of 11,4 under *Inspection* which occurred chiefly in Bengal owing to the estimate having been framed at too low a figure from want of sufficient data, the estimates of District Boards not having been received in time.

146. Under *Government Colleges* also there was an increase of 3,7 in Bengal, due to over-estimate of probable savings from salaries and to insufficient provision for the charges of the Boarding-house attached to the Bethune College for ladies. But it was nearly counterbalanced by savings in the North-Western Provinces, due to lower salaries drawn by acting officers, and in Madras where the Budget was pitched too high. The charges for *Government Schools* agreed closely with the estimate, taking all the provinces together; but taking them individually, Madras showed an increase of 10,8 consequent on the rapidly increasing number of schools, chiefly under District Boards, and North-Western Provinces of 2,7, owing to the raising of the status of several Zilla schools to that of high schools, and the establishment of new zilla schools at Almorah and Pilibhit, and to higher expenditure from increments of fees. On the other hand Bombay showed a saving of 7,9, as the revisions in Provincial Institutions, which were contemplated when the Budget was framed, were not given effect to during the whole of the year. There were savings in the Central Provinces and Bengal also, owing to the transfer of some schools to the control of Municipalities in the former and to Joint Committees in the latter. *Grants-in-aid* exhibited a saving of 15,2, of which 11,7 in Bombay was only nominal, a large amount having been transferred to Local Funds and charged under Contributions, and also to the Public Works Department for construction of school buildings. The Lower Burma Budget was pitched too high and the Madras one too low. The saving in Bengal was the result partly of the Budget having been framed on insufficient data as mentioned under *Inspection* and partly of the provision for certain *Scholarships* and *Other charges* under this head, whereas the actual charges were classified under the proper heads. Under *Scholarships*, the excess in Bengal has been partially explained above and the rest was due to no provision having been made for Assam Scholarships payable in Bengal. In the Punjab and Bombay the provisions were not fully utilized. *Other charges* exceeded the Budget in the Punjab owing to the construction of an endowed school at Delhi, for which no provision was made in the Budget, and in Bombay owing to larger purchase of books for the Government Book Depôt, but this was more than covered by additional receipts realised from the Depôt.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

23.—Ecclesiastical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Church of England	Accounts 1890-91	12,4	3,1	1,6	4,2	1,5	11,8	16,5	19,2	28,3	23,7	122,3
	Budget	13,3	3,3	2,2	4,9	1,7	11,5	17,2	18,6	26,5	23,9	123,1
	Revised 1891-92	9,7	3,1	2,2	4,4	1,0	12,9	10,3	18,6	28,4	20,8	117,4
	Accounts	10,2	3,2	2,2	4,4	1,0	13,0	16,5	18,5	28,3	21,1	118,4
Church of Scotland	Accounts 1890-91	8	...	...	...	...	1,7	1,2	5	1,9	3,3	9,4
	Budget	8	...	...	...	...	1,2	1,2	1,0	2,8	3,5	10,5
	Revised 1891-92	8	...	...	...	...	1,3	1,7	...	2,0	3,2	9,0
	Accounts	8	...	...	...	...	1,4	1,8	...	1,8	3,1	8,9
Allowance to other Clergymen.	Accounts 1890-91	5	2	1	6	...	1,0	1,7	1,9	1,1	2,2	9,3
	Budget	6	2	1	5	...	8	1,8	1,9	1,2	2,2	9,3
	Revised 1891-92	6	2	1	5	...	1,0	1,9	2,2	1,1	2,3	9,9
	Accounts	6	2	1	5	...	1,0	1,7	2,1	1,0	2,1	9,3
Other Charges	Accounts 1890-91	3,0	7	6	1,0	3	3,3	3,3	3,1	4,5	4,7	24,5
	Budget	2,7	1,0	4	1,2	5	3,5	3,3	3,4	5,3	4,9	26,2
	Revised 1891-92	2,6	9	2	1,1	3	3,5	3,3	2,8	4,2	5,2	24,1
	Accounts	2,8	7	4	1,2	2	3,4	3,3	3,1	4,8	4,5	24,4
Total	Accounts 1890-91	16,7	4,0	8,1		1,8	17,8	22,7	24,7	35,8	33,9	165,5
	Budget	17,4	4,5	9,3		2,2	17,0	23,5	24,9	35,8	34,5	169,1
	Revised 1891-92	13,7	4,2	8,5		1,3	18,7	23,2	23,6	35,7	31,5	160,4
	Accounts	14,4	4,1	8,8		1,2	8,8	23,3	23,7	35,9	30,8	161,0

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1890-91	4	1	5	Total, including England.	Accounts 1890-91	166,0
	Budget	6	2	8		Budget	169,9
	Revised 1891-92	4	2	6		Revised 1891-92	161,0
	Accounts	4	2	6		Accounts	161,6

147. The charges under this head are liable to considerable fluctuations, owing to changes in the *personnel* of chaplains involving the substitution of junior for senior chaplains, or *vice versâ*. The only points requiring special notice are that under *Church of England*, there was a saving of 3,1 in India, due chiefly to the absence of the Lord Bishop on furlough, and of 2,8 in Bombay, due to the absence of a large number of chaplains on leave; while there were increases of 1,5 in Bengal and 1,8 in Madras, arising from an over-estimate of the probable savings from salaries due to absences on leave, etc. Under *Church of Scotland* the Punjab Budget provided for a chaplain who was not entertained, while the Madras Budget provided for three chaplains, one of whom (as in the previous year) was not entertained.

24.—Medical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Medical Establishments.	Accounts. 1890-91	9,3	18,6	10,0	14,0	11,6	58,0	44,4	29,5	43,0	29,4	267,8
	Budget	9,6	18,6	10,0	14,0	12,2	55,1	44,8	31,0	45,7	30,3	271,3
	Revised 1891-92	9,2	17,5	10,5	13,4	12,3	55,1	44,7	28,4	44,3	30,1	265,5
	Accounts.	9,8	18,4	10,7	13,6	12,2	56,4	43,7	28,6	44,5	30,6	268,5
Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner.	Accounts. 1890-91.	6,2	4,3	5	2,8	2,4	20,6	15,6	10,6	25,1	27,5	115,6
	Budget	7,0	4,7	7	2,7	2,3	24,3	16,6	11,3	24,0	31,1	124,7
	Revised 1891-92.	6,4	5,0	5	2,9	2,6	21,6	15,4	10,9	76,8	27,8	169,9
	Accounts.	6,2	4,5	5	2,9	2,6	21,4	15,8	11,0	81,4	28,1	174,4
Medical Colleges and Schools.	Accounts. 1890-91.	...	...	...	3	...	26,9	2,7	10,4	14,9	17,5	72,7
	Budget	...	...	...	3	...	26,7	3,0	10,8	15,4	18,9	75,1
	Revised 1891-92.	...	...	...	3	...	26,5	2,8	10,2	15,2	18,4	73,4
	Accounts.	...	...	...	2	...	26,8	2,7	10,2	16,0	18,2	74,1
Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Accounts. 1890-91.	3,2	7,1	6,4	2,0	9,0	41,2	40,8	28,7	84,8	59,5	282,7
	Budget	3,8	7,6	7,0	3,0	9,5	41,6	40,9	31,5	83,2	61,7	289,8
	Revised 1891-92.	3,7	7,0	6,1	2,5	9,3	44,5	41,9	30,3	92,8	59,8	297,9
	Accounts.	3,8	6,9	5,6	1,8	9,7	44,4	42,5	31,2	92,7	59,7	298,3
Lunatic Asylum	Accounts. 1890-91.	3	1,5	...	2,9	8	11,2	6,4	3,3	8,2	10,5	45,1
	Budget	4	1,8	...	2,7	8	12,0	6,6	3,4	8,5	11,2	47,4
	Revised 1891-92.	4	1,6	...	3,0	8	11,5	6,6	3,3	8,4	10,4	46,0
	Accounts.	4	1,6	...	2,9	8	11,0	6,5	3,2	8,5	10,4	45,3

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Grants for Medical Purposes.	Accounts. 1890-91.	1,2	1	...	8	1,0	3	9	...	6	3	5,2
	Budget. 1891-92.	1,0	3	...	4	5	3	8	...	5	6	4,4
	Revised. 1891-92.	9	2	1	7	4	3	1,2	...	7	5	5,0
	Accounts. 1891-92.	1,3	2	1	8	5	3	1,2	...	8	3	5,5
Other Charges	Accounts. 1890-91.	...	...	...	7		4,3	4	1	1,8	2,0	9,3
	Budget. 1891-92.	...	...	...	8	...	4,2	4	2	1,8	2,6	10,0
	Revised. 1891-92.	...	...	...	7	...	4,0	4	1	1,9	2,0	9,1
	Accounts. 1891-92.	...	...	...	7	...	4,1	6	1	1,9	1,9	9,3
Total	Accounts. 1890-91.	20,2	31,6	40,4		24,8	162,5	111,2	82,6	178,4	146,7	798,4
	Budget. 1891-92.	21,8	33,0	41,6		25,3	164,2	113,1	88,2	179,1	156,4	822,7
	Revised. 1891-92.	20,6	31,3	40,7		25,4	163,5	113,0	84,2	240,1	149,0	806,8
	Accounts. 1891-92.	21,5	31,6	39,8		25,8	164,4	113,0	84,3	245,8	149,2	875,4

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts. 1890-91.	6,5	2,1	8,6	Total, including England.	Accounts. 1890-91.	807,0
	Budget. 1891-92.	7,5	2,9	10,4		Budget. 1891-92.	833,1
	Revised. 1891-92.	7,0	3,0	10,0		Revised. 1891-92.	876,8
	Accounts. 1891-92.	6,5	2,8	9,3		Accounts. 1891-92.	884,7

148. The Indian charges under this head exceeded the Budget by 52,7 in the aggregate. This is more than accounted for by an increase of 57,4 under *Sanitation and Vaccination* in Madras which was however mostly nominal, being due to the adjustment under this head of the charges for the Local Establishments for clearing tanks and wells instead of under "32—Miscellaneous" as before. The charges, however, rose considerably at the close of the year owing to the famine in several districts. The excess under this head was to some extent counterbalanced by savings of 3,0 in Bombay, due to certain appointments having been kept vacant and some others filled by junior officers, and of 2,9 in Bengal, mainly due to the estimate of local expenditure having been framed too high for want of sufficient data in the absence of estimates from the District Boards.

149. Madras exhibited a large increase (9,5) also under *Hospitals and Dispensaries*, consequent on an increase in the number of patients in hospitals and the establishment of new hospitals under District Boards. The Bengal Budget did not provide for the contributions payable by District Boards to Municipalities for the hospitals and dispensaries under their control, and there was also an increase in this Province in the diet and clothing charges, while the North-Western Provinces Budget was exceeded on account of some special grants sanctioned during the year. On the other hand, there was a saving of 2,0 in Bombay, due to smaller charges for diet and medicine, and of 1,4 and 1,2 in Upper and Lower Burma, where the estimates were framed too high.

150. Under *Medical Establishment* in Bengal the charges for travelling allowance and cost of medical stores were under-estimated, and too large a deduction was made on account of probable savings from salaries, while the similar deductions in the North-Western Provinces and Madras were too small. In the Punjab the appointment of Assistant Surgeons to have charge of districts in the absence on leave, etc., of Commissioned Medical Officers, diminished the expenditure under the head. The other heads do not call for remarks.

25.—Political.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Political Agents.	Accounts. 1890-91.	161,5	1,5	18,2	1	5,8	...	2,9	18,2	8,4	56,0	273,2
	Budget. 1891-92.	173,9	1,6	19,9	...	7,0	...	2,9	18,2	7,5	55,9	286,9
	Revised. 1891-92.	168,4	1,6	23,6	...	11,0	...	3,0	19,6	7,4	55,3	289,9
	Accounts. 1891-92.	172,4	1,4	23,4	...	10,5	...	3,3	19,9	7,7	54,2	292,8
Charges on the N.-W. Frontier.	Accounts. 1890-91.	87,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,8	...	...	111,2
	Budget. 1891-92.	92,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,3	...	...	125,1
	Revised. 1891-92.	95,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,3	...	...	124,3
	Accounts. 1891-92.	89,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,5	...	...	118,1
Political Subsidies.	Accounts. 1890-91.	159,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,2	...	...	160,5
	Budget. 1891-92.	138,9	...	1,2	...	...	...	...	1,2	...	...	141,3
	Revised. 1891-92.	183,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,2	...	...	185,7
	Accounts. 1891-92.	127,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8	...	...	129,6

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	Accounts. 1890-91.	3,2	...	1	...	2	1	...	3,8	...	2,0	9,4
	Budget. 1891-92.	5,2	...	3	1	3	3	...	4,0	...	2,0	12,2
	Revised. 1891-92.	4,5	...	2	1	3	6	...	4,1	...	1,7	11,5
	Accounts. 1891-92.	4,3	...	2	1	1	5	...	4,1	...	1,7	11,0
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels.	Accounts. 1890-91.	3,7	...	5	1,3	1	1,7	...	1,1	...	4,9	13,3
	Budget. 1891-92.	6,7	...	4	4	2	1,6	2	1,7	...	4,5	15,7
	Revised. 1891-92.	4,4	...	5	5	1	3	1	1,5	...	3,2	10,6
	Accounts. 1891-92.	2,5	...	4	5	1	2,7	1	1,8	...	3,2	11,3
Refugees and State Prisoners.	Accounts. 1890-91.	4,4	...	2	3	...	5	9,9	55,9	4	4,9	76,5
	Budget. 1891-92.	5,1	...	1	1,5	...	6	11,2	55,0	5	5,4	79,4
	Revised. 1891-92.	4,5	...	3	3	...	5	12,4	54,1	2	4,8	77,1
	Accounts. 1891-92.	4,7	...	2	2	...	4	12,7	53,1	2	13,1	84,6
Other Charges	Accounts. 1890-91.	38,7	1	17,2	4	2	7,4	1	17,1	2	13,3	94,7
	Budget. 1891-92.	36,3	2	8,8	7	6	2,1	2	8,6	1	15,4	73,0
	Revised. 1891-92.	40,8	2	11,1	4	1	5,6	3	11,3	1	15,3	85,2
	Accounts. 1891-92.	39,5	1	10,9	3	1	5,4	3	11,1	...	15,6	83,3
Total	Accounts. 1890-91.	458,2	1,6	38,3		6,3	9,7	12,9	121,7	9,0	81,1	738,8
	Budget. 1891-92.	458,9	1,8	33,4		8,1	4,6	14,5	121,0	8,1	83,2	733,6
	Revised. 1891-92.	501,1	1,8	37,0		11,5	7,0	15,8	122,1	7,7	80,3	784,8
	Accounts. 1891-92.	440,8	1,5	36,2		10,8	9,0	16,4	120,3	7,9	87,8	730,7

England.

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
Mission to the Court of Persia.	Accounts. 1890-91.	10,0	3,2	13,2	Total, including England.	Accounts. 1890-91.	770,5
	Budget. 1891-92.	7,0	2,8	9,8		Budget. 1891-92.	764,8
	Revised. 1891-92.	7,0	3,1	10,1		Revised. 1891-92.	821,5
	Accounts. 1891-92.	7,0	3,0	10,0		Accounts. 1891-92.	767,7
Her Majesty's Establishment in China.	Accounts. 1890-91.	12,5	4,1	16,6			
	Budget. 1891-92.	12,5	4,9	17,4			
	Revised. 1891-92.	12,5	5,4	17,9			
	Accounts. 1891-92.	12,5	5,5	18,0			
Other charges	Accounts. 1890-91.	1,4	5	1,9			
	Budget. 1891-92.	2,9	1,1	4,0			
	Revised. 1891-92.	6,4	2,8	9,2			
	Accounts. 1891-92.	6,3	2,7	9,0			
Total England	Accounts. 1890-91.	23,9	7,8	31,7			
	Budget. 1891-92.	22,4	8,8	31,2			
	Revised. 1891-92.	25,9	11,3	37,2			
	Accounts. 1891-92.	25,8	11,2	37,0			

151. Under *Political Agents*, India showed a saving of 1,5, chiefly in contingent expenditure, although the actuals were 10,9 more than those of 1890-91, owing to the adjustment of a portion of the charges for the Quetta Assigned Tracts and some other Districts in Beluchistan under this head instead of under Land Revenue as before. In Bombay also there was a saving on the Budget of 1,7, owing mainly to the adjustment by deduction from the charges of foreign service contributions recovered in arrears from certain establishments which were declared during the year to be in foreign service. On the other hand, increased rates and arrears of pay, additional establishments, heavier travelling charges, and a special deputation to the Kachin Hills led to an increase of 3,5 in Upper Burma, while the North Lushai Agency charges and the Kashmir Residency charges caused the excesses over the Budget in Assam and the Punjab.

152. *Charges on the North-Western Frontier* were 3,2 and 3,8 less than the Budget in India and the Punjab. The India estimate did not provide for the newly sanctioned Commandant of the Zhob Levy Corps, still the actuals fell short owing to a large provision for the construction of buildings, etc., for the Zhob Levy Corps having been eventually transferred to the Public Works Department. In the Punjab the Budget provision of 4,0 for guarding the Gomal Pass and other tribal outposts was not utilized, but the actuals exceeded those of the previous year on account of the adjustment under this head of Zhob and Gomal Expedition charges which were formerly shown under the head *Other Charges*.

153. There was a saving of 11,7 under *Political Subsidies*, of which 11,0 occurred in India in the subsidy payable to the Amir of Afghanistan. 55,6 of the amount due for 1891-92 remained unpaid at the end of the year, while arrears amounting to 44,6 were paid during it. The small increase in the Punjab represents an additional subsidy sanctioned for the Ruler of Chitral and his sons after the Budget was framed.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*concluded.*

154. The expenditure on *Darbar Presents* varies with the occasions for giving them. In India and Bombay savings of 4,2 and 1,3 were effected, while Bengal exhibited an excess of 1,1. Under *Refugees and State Prisoners* a provision of 1,0 for the marriage of Prince Jamshed Bukt in Lower Burma was not required. The departure of Sardar Mahomed Hashim Khan and his followers from Rawalpindi to Kurrachee in January 1892 and deaths and desertions among his followers as well as among those of Sardar Ayub Khan produced a saving of 1,9 in the Punjab. On the other hand, the Budget was exceeded in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces by 7,7 and 1,5, the net result under this head taking all the provinces together being an excess of 5,2. The increase in Bombay was partly due to the transfer of Sardar Mahomed Hashim Khan just mentioned, and the remainder was mainly nominal, being due to the adjustment of charges for Afghan refugees, amounting to 7,4 under this head instead of under "27—Territorial and Political Pensions" as before. The transfer of the allowances of Sardar Fateh Mahomed Khan during the year and the increases sanctioned to the allowances of the Afghan prisoners detained at Allahabad enhanced the charges in the North-Western Provinces.

155. *Other Charges* showed an excess of 10,3, of which 3,2 occurred in India, owing mainly to the recoveries from Native States, on account of charges for organising the Imperial Service troops having been discontinued during the year. The Kaingtan-Chengmai mission and a larger outlay on rewards for intelligence mainly account for the excess of 2,1 in Upper Burma, while the charges in connection with the Sikkim Mission amounting to 5,0, for which no provision was made in the Budget, caused the excess in Bengal. The excess of 2,5 in the Punjab was chiefly due to Lieutenant Bower's special mission to Northern Thibet. The decrease in this Province as compared with the actuals of the previous year is due to the transfer of charges to the head "Charges on North-Western Frontier" mentioned above.

156. In England the sterling expenditure included the pay and allowances of an officer deputed to Lisbon in connection with the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty regarding Goa and of an officer attached to the suite of the Cesarewitch while in India, and a gratuity to a former Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, for which no provision was made in the Budget. There was also an excess of 7 for steamship service on the Karun River. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the special charges just mentioned were met to a large extent by a saving of 3,0 in the contribution of the Government of India towards the expenses of the Mission to the Court of Persia, which was reduced during the year from 10,0 to 7,0.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Scientific.												
Survey of India	Accounts 1890-91	150,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150,7
	Budget 1891-92	124,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124,2
	Revised 1891-92	118,8	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	118,8
	Accounts 1891-92	102,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,1
Botanical Survey	Accounts 1890-91	2,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,4
	Budget 1891-92	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,8
	Revised 1891-92	1,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,7
	Accounts 1891-92	1,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6
Geological Survey and Museum.	Accounts 1890-91	18,0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	18,0
	Budget 1891-92	19,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,9
	Revised 1891-92	18,0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	18,0
	Accounts 1891-92	18,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,1
Meteorological Department.	Accounts 1890-91	26,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,0
	Budget 1891-92	27,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,5
	Revised 1891-92	25,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,6
	Accounts 1891-92	27,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,2
Archæological Department.	Accounts 1890-91	6,9	...	...	2	...	...				...	7,1
	Budget 1891-92	4,4	...	...	1,0	...	...	4	...	2,2	...	7,6
	Revised 1891-92	3,4	...	...	1,0	..	...	4	...	2,3	...	7,7
	Accounts 1891-92	2,7	...	...	1,0	...	...	3	...	2,4	...	6,4
Museums	Accounts 1890-91	6,4	2	...	2	1	1,4	1,4	5	2,8	9	13,9
	Budget 1891-92	7,2	2	...	3	2	1,5	1,4	4	2,7	1,0	14,9
	Revised 1891-92	6,9	2	...	3	1	1,8	1,3	2,0	2,4	1,0	16,0
	Accounts 1891-92	6,8	2	...	3	1	2,1	1,3	1,9	2,6	9	16,2
Other Scientific Departments.	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	1	2,1	...	1,9	1	...	2,5	2,6	9,3
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	1	3,3	...	1,8	1	...	2,6	2,9	10,8
	Revised 1891-92	1,0	...	2	2,4	...	1,8	1	...	2,5	3,0	11,0
	Accounts 1891-92	7	...	2	2,7	...	1,8	1	...	2,6	3,0	11,1

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Agricultural.												
Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts 1890-91	2,8	9	2,6	1	...	1,5	2,9	9	2	4,6	16,5
	Budget 1891-92	2,3	1,2	2,5	4	...	1,7	3,4	1,3	9	5,3	19,7
	Revised 1891-92	2,3	1,2	2,3	1	...	1,3	3,5	1,2	1	5,2	17,2
	Accounts 1891-92	2,7	1,3	2,5	1	...	1,8	3,7	1,1	1	4,8	18,1
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	10,2	...	...	7,5	...	17,7
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	10,8	...	...	7,6	...	18,4
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	10,5	...	...	7,8	...	18,3
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	10,4	...	...	7,8	...	18,2
Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts 1890-91	2	5	1	...	...	5	4,8	2,1	1	1,4	9,7
	Budget 1891-92	2	8	1	...	1	7	3,2	2,1	2	1,5	8,9
	Revised 1891-92	2	7	1	...	1	6	6,1	2,3	...	1,5	11,6
	Accounts 1891-92	1	5	3	...	1	9	6,9	2,5	...	1,2	12,5
Bull and Stallion Charges.	Accounts 1890-91	27,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,5
	Budget 1891-92	28,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,7
	Revised 1891-92	28,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,7
	Accounts 1891-92	30,0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,0
Botanical and other Public Gardens.	Accounts 1890-91	2	2,1	...	1	...	10,7	9,1	9,7	2,6	1,5	36,9
	Budget 1891-92	2	2,1	...	1	...	10,5	8,6	11,1	2,5	1,5	36,6
	Revised 1891-92	2	2,0	...	1	...	10,7	8,8	10,0	2,4	1,3	35,5
	Accounts 1891-92	2	2,1	...	1	...	10,8	9,0	10,4	2,7	1,3	36,6
Other Agricultural Charges.	Accounts 1890-91	1,7	3	5	2,4	1	...	3	5,7	3,2	9,6	23,8
	Budget 1891-92	1,6	3	1,3	4,3	...	...	3	6,5	1,0	13,9	29,2
	Revised 1891-92	...	4	5	3,5	...	...	4	9,4	2,2	10,6	27,0
	Accounts 1891-92	...	4	3	3,4	...	1	2	9,4	2,2	10,5	26,5
Emigration.												
Emigration	Accounts 1890-91	9	...	...	...	2,8	3,5	2	...	1,3	1	8,8
	Budget 1891-92	9	...	...	...	3,5	4,6	3	...	1,3	1	10,7
	Revised 1891-92	9	...	...	...	2,7	3,6	3	...	1,4	1	9,0
	Accounts 1891-92	9	...	...	...	2,7	3,6	3	...	1,4	1	9,0
Statistics.												
Provincial Statistics	Accounts 1890-91	1	1,0	4	5	1	...	...	1,1	4,4	7	8,3
	Budget 1891-92	1	1,0	5	6	1	...	...	1,1	5,2	6	9,2
	Revised 1891-92	1	9	4	6	1	2	...	1,0	5,2	5	9,0
	Accounts 1891-92	1	1,0	4	5	1	2	7	1,0	4,5	4	8,9
Other Statistical Charges.	Accounts 1890-91	7,3	2,6	9	2,8	2,6	14,4	9,3	7,2	6,7	7,7	61,5
	Budget 1891-92	16,7	10,1	3,0	5,0	5,3	67,4	25,0	13,4	32,0	16,5	194,4
	Revised 1891-92	10,0	8,5	2	8,1	5,1	59,8	37,5	12,1	35,2	17,9	194,4
	Accounts 1891-92	8,4	7,6	2	8,6	5,0	57,3	37,1	12,5	35,5	14,3	186,5
Miscellaneous	Accounts 1890-91	4,8	1	...	...	...	2	4	4	13,8	9	20,6
	Budget 1891-92	4,6	2	...	...	...	2	4	5	7,0	9	13,8
	Revised 1891-92	4,6	1	...	...	...	2	4	7	10,9	1,0	17,9
	Accounts 1891-92	4,7	...	...	...	...	2	4	8	8,5	1,0	15,6
Total	Accounts 1890-91	255,9	7,7	13,0		5,7	44,3	28,5	27,6	45,1	30,0	457,8
	Budget 1891-92	240,3	15,9	22,5		9,2	99,2	43,1	36,4	65,2	44,2	576,0
	Revised 1891-92	222,4	14,0	19,8		8,1	90,5	58,8	38,7	72,4	42,1	566,8
	Accounts 1891-92	206,3	13,1	20,6		8,0	89,2	60,0	39,6	70,3	37,5	544,6

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1890-91	21,1	6,9	28,0	Total, including England	Accounts 1890-91	485,8
	Budget 1891-92	23,4	9,2	32,6		Budget 1891-92	608,6
	Revised 1891-92	30,8	13,4	44,2		Revised 1891-92	611,0
	Accounts 1891-92	29,9	12,9	42,8		Accounts 1891-92	587,4

157. Compared with 1890-91 there was a large increase in the charges under this head owing to the expenditure connected with the census operations. The bulk of the saving on the Budget occurred in the charges of the *Survey of India*, which showed a saving of 22,1 on the estimate, chiefly owing to the amounts recoverable from Wards' estates, etc., on account of the cost of survey work done for them both during 1891-92 and in previous years having been transferred to the head Advances recoverable, pending recovery, in lieu of the old practice of treating them as final expenditure and only deducting from the expenditure of the year the amounts actually recovered.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*concluded.*

158. The *Geological* and *Archæological Surveys* showed savings of 1,8 and 1,7 owing to vacancies during the year in the appointments of Deputy and Assistant Superintendents of the former Survey and to the non-payment of the cost of the publication of Dr. Burgess' reports on Archæology. Provincial *Museums* exceeded the Budget in Bengal and the Punjab owing to special expenditure in connection with the collections of specimens of Budhist remains and coins respectively. *Other Scientific Departments* represent in India charges for the exploration of coal and petroleum. The saving in Lower Burma occurred in the expenditure on tin-mining operations in the Mergui District. The Hardwar Kumbh Fair enhanced the charges under *Public Exhibitions and Fairs* in the North-Western Provinces. The increase in *Bull and Stallion Charges* occurred mainly under purchase and feed of stallions. The *Other Agricultural Charges* consist chiefly of veterinary charges. The variations in India and Punjab were chiefly due to the adjustment of the whole of the charges for the Lahore Veterinary School in the Punjab accounts instead of in the accounts of both the provinces in parts as before. The continuance of the Cattle Disease Inspection Department, the abolition of which was contemplated when the Budget was framed, accounts for the increase in Madras. In Burma the veterinary class at Rangoon was not opened from the beginning of the year as was expected, and the full complement of Veterinary Assistants provided for was not entertained, while in Bombay the post of the Veterinary Officer attached to the Bacteriological laboratory at Poona was left vacant for a portion of the year, and the Provincial grant of 1,5 for the "Civil Veterinary Department" was not utilised. The *Other Statistical Charges* represent mainly the cost of the Census operations, which, considering the character and magnitude of the charges, agreed fairly well with the estimate in the aggregate, though there were considerable variations in the individual Provinces. The variations under *Miscellaneous* were chiefly due to changes introduced in Madras in the Civil Service Examinations.

159. In *England* the accounts included the annual grant of 1,0 to the Imperial Institute, which was sanctioned after the Budget was framed. There was also an increase of 3,1 in the purchase of stallions. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 1,8 in objects of a literary, scientific, or antiquarian character.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
927,1	RECEIPTS	821,4	891,1	897,3

160. The receipts fell short of those of the previous year by 29,8, but exceeded the Budget by 75,9. The falling off compared with 1890-91 occurred chiefly under the head Gain by Exchange, owing to the rate of exchange for remittances for the East Indian Railway and for revenue stores of Guaranteed Railways having been specially favourable for Government in that year. The improvement over the Budget resulted mainly from some extraordinary receipts, the chief among which are a repayment by the Bombay Port Trust of a portion of its non-interest bearing debt, the sale proceeds of some lands in Bombay, the recovery of the first instalment of the fine imposed upon the Manipuris on account of the late outbreak, and a special receipt in England on account of value of stores lost in transit to India. In 1890-91 also there were some extraordinary receipts, but they were slightly smaller.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds	Accounts 1890-91	22,2	...	...	...	...	2,7	...	...	13,8	9,3	48,0
	Budget 1891-92	23,3	...	...	...	...	2,5	...	...	12,7	8,8	47,3
	Revised 1891-92	17,2	...	...	...	...	2,3	...	...	12,5	7,5	39,5
	Accounts 1891-92	19,1	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	10,6	8,8	39,9
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds	Accounts 1890-91	5,8	1,7	7	1,6	1,2	14,5	11,6	6,2	5,3	8,2	56,8
	Budget 1891-92	6,6	1,8	7	1,6	1,2	14,5	11,5	6,0	5,2	7,2	56,3
	Revised 1891-92	6,1	1,5	6	1,7	9	14,5	11,0	6,0	5,5	7,3	55,1
	Accounts 1891-92	6,1	1,4	6	1,5	9	14,7	10,8	6,3	5,4	7,5	55,2
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	Accounts 1890-91	50,2	3,2	...	3	2	12,5	4,7	7,9	3,4	25,6	108,0
	Budget 1891-92	50,2	2,8	...	2	2	6,7	3,3	6,1	3,3	27,2	100,0
	Revised 1891-92	52,5	2,5	4	2	2	11,6	5,1	6,1	9,4	23,5	111,5
	Accounts 1891-92	53,2	2,3	4	2	3	12,6	5,3	5,0	9,2	23,7	112,2
Other Items	Accounts 1890-91	1,3	5	5	4	3	1,1	2,4	6	1,3	1,1	9,5
	Budget 1891-92	1,7	6	5	3	4	1,2	1,7	6	1,6	1,2	9,8
	Revised 1891-92	1,2	6	4	4	4	1,2	1,9	7	1,5	1,2	9,5
	Accounts 1891-92	1,1	6	4	3	4	1,4	2,4	7	1,3	1,3	9,9
TOTAL	Accounts 1890-91	79,5	5,4	3,5		1,7	30,8	18,7	14,7	23,8	44,2	222,3
	Budget 1891-92	81,8	5,2	3,3		1,8	24,9	16,5	12,7	22,8	44,4	213,4
	Revised 1891-92	77,0	4,6	3,7		1,5	29,6	18,0	12,8	28,9	39,5	215,6
	Accounts 1891-92	79,5	4,3	3,4		1,6	30,1	18,5	12,0	26,5	41,3	217,2

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1890-91	101,9	33,3	135,2	Total, including England	Accounts 1890-91	357,5
	Budget 1891-92	98,3	38,5	136,8		Budget 1891-92	350,2
	Revised 1891-92	100,8	43,9	144,7		Revised 1891-92	360,3
	Accounts 1891-92	100,6	43,7	144,3		Accounts 1891-92	361,5

161. *Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds* and the *Civil Funds* are declining every year with the retirement and death of old subscribers, the Funds being closed to new members. In Bengal the amounts under the first head represent the net proceeds of the Orphangunj Bazar at Kidderpore, near Calcutta, and the decrease was due to larger outlay for improvements to the Bazar.

162. *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities* from officers lent to Foreign service increased in India owing to additional contributions paid by officers serving in Rajputana and Central India. The Budget did not provide in Bengal for the recovery of arrears of contributions which it was anticipated would be recovered in full in the previous year, in Madras for contributions from the officers lent to the South Indian Railway Company and in the North-Western Provinces for contributions from the officers and staff taken over from the Tirhoot State Railway by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company. The decline in the Central Provinces was due to the diminished number of officers lent to Railway Companies, and

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances—*continued.*

that in the Punjab to reversions of some officers from Foreign to Government service and furloughs taken by other officers. In Bombay the receipts were over-estimated, the previous year's figures having been swelled by the recovery of arrears.

163. In England the increase occurred mainly in the receipts on account of the Bengal Military Fund.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery.	Accounts	1890-91	1	...	6	3,4	1	8,3	1,2	2,7	3,3	3,0	22,7
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	0	2,0	1	7,0	1,4	2,2	2,0	1,8	18,0
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	7	2,5	...	7,1	1,2	2,1	4,0	2,2	20,4
	Accounts	1891-92	4	...	2	2,0	1	5,2	7	2,5	4,2	2,4	18,3
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications.	Accounts	1890-91	4,8	1	...	8	1	8,5	4,5	3	3,6	2,7	25,4
	Budget	1891-92	4,5	2	...	6	...	8,2	4,4	3	4,9	2,5	25,0
	Revised	1891-92	4,9	2	...	8	1	8,2	4,0	5	3,8	2,3	24,8
	Accounts	1891-92	4,7	1	...	8	1	8,0	3,1	5	3,5	2,0	23,4
Other Press Receipts.	Accounts	1890-91	7,3	6	...	4	2	18,2	2,5	8,9	2,7	3,6	44,4
	Budget	1891-92	5,7	2,1	...	2	2	2,9	1,2	7,0	3,0	3,4	25,7
	Revised	1891-92	7,6	2,8	...	5	4	2,9	4,0	9,9	3,2	3,4	34,7
	Accounts	1891-92	9,6	3,9	...	6	3	4,9	5,2	10,7	2,8	3,7	41,7
Total	Accounts	1890-91	12,2	7	5,2		4	35,0	8,2	11,9	9,0	9,3	92,5
	Budget	1891-92	10,2	2,3	3,4		3	18,1	7,0	9,5	10,8	7,7	69,3
	Revised	1891-92	12,5	3,0	4,5		5	18,2	9,2	12,5	11,6	7,9	79,9
	Accounts	1891-92	14,7	4,0	4,2		5	18,1	9,0	13,7	10,5	8,7	83,4

164. The variations under *Receipts from Sale of Stationery* are mainly due to variations in the supply of stationery to State Railways; in Bombay, larger supplies were made to the Berar Administration. Receipts from *Sales of Gazettes and other Publications* were less than the Budget in the North-Western Provinces owing to the adjustment under *Other Press Receipts* of certain recoveries previously adjusted under this head, while the receipts were over-estimated in Madras. The *Other Press Receipts* of the preceding year were exceptionally high owing to large recoveries on account of printing work in connection with the Census. The figures for 1891-92 in India, Bengal, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces also include some recoveries on this account, which were not foreseen when the Budget was framed. In the Central Provinces the Central Jail Press at Nagpur, recently established, did extensive printing work, and in the Punjab the estimates which were based on the information available from the previous year's figures did not provide adequately for printing work done at the Central Jail Press, Lahore, for the Judicial Department.

XXIV.—Exchange.

Sterling Amounts. 1890-91. Accounts.	Budget. 1891-92.	Revised.	Accounts.		Gain + or Loss — by Exchange. 1890-91. Accounts.	Budget. 1891-92.	Revised.	Accounts.
475,5	316,3	536,3	551,2	Guaranteed Companies	+23,0	+14,9	—1	+8,6
				Subsidised and other Companies—				
—87,2	—100,9	—46,0	—28,7	Southern Mahratta and Mysore	+10,8	+16,5	+12,3	+9,1
—150,6	—126,7	—78,2	—65,0	Indian Midland	+31,1	+31,3	+26,6	+23,4
—605,6	—209,2	—302,0	—303,1	Bengal-Nagpur	+25,6	+44,6	+63,7	+58,3
—13,8	—25,0	—14,3	—11,7	Bengal Central	—8	—1	+5	+8
—116,5	—38,8	—32,4	+122,7	Rohilkhund-Kumaon	—1,6	+8,3	+8,5	—6,8
				Total Subsidised and other Companies	+65,1	+100,6	+111,6	+84,8
				Remittance Accounts.				
184,5	197,0	205,5	201,0	East Indian Railway Advances	+13,8	—18,5	—24,9	—24,5
128,9	175,0	115,8	93,3	Rajputana-Malwa Railway Advances	—1,6	—3,6	—6,4	—6,9
71,6	186,0	65,2	62,6	South Indian Railway ditto	—4,4	—5,9	—3,3	—7,0
5,6	24,0	18,0	17,8	Bengal and North-Western Railway Advances	—1	—8	—2,2	—2,2
336,1	613,3	510,4	527,5	Miscellaneous	—17,6	—45,3	—25,5	—21,3
				Total Remittance Accounts	—9,9	—74,1	—62,3	—61,9
				Total	+78,2	+41,4	+49,2	+31,5

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXIV.—Exchange—*continued.*

165. The total gain fell short of the actuals of the previous year and the Budget by 46,7 and 9,9, respectively. There was a large increase in the gain on the remittances of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, resulting from the fall in the rate of exchange having enhanced the difference between the contract rate for the Railway and the average rate of the year and also, as far as the Budget was concerned, from an increase in the amount of these remittances. The fall in the rate of exchange would have increased the gain in connection with the remittances of capital of the other railways also, but for a considerable reduction in the amount of these remittances as compared with both the actuals of the previous year and the Budget. As regards the remittances adjusted through the remittance accounts of the Secretary of State, the fall in the rate of exchange added to the loss in all the cases. In the case of the East Indian Railway, the remittances for which are made at the average rate obtained for Secretary of State's bills during the previous half-year, there was a net gain in 1890-91 owing to the average rate for the half-years ending 31st December 1889 and 30th June 1890, at which the remittances of the Railway for nine months of the year were made, having been below the average rate of the year. The half-yearly average rates at which the remittances in 1891-92 were made, were however all above the average rate of the year, and as a consequence there was a large loss on these remittances. Notwithstanding a fall in the rate of exchange the loss on the miscellaneous remittances was smaller than the Budget by 24,0. This was chiefly due to the fact that towards the end of the year a considerable sum was received in this country on account of family remittances of officers serving in India, the rate of exchange at which they were allowed to be made having been considerably above the market rate at the time. The remittances having been made towards the end of the year, a large portion of them was not paid until 1892-93. The credits on the receipts in India had, however, to be taken to revenue in 1891-92, and thereby reduced the loss of that year, while the debits on account of exchange on the payments in England will swell the loss of 1892-93.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India.	Accounts	1890-91	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,6
	Budget	1891-92	1,2	...	1,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3,0
	Revised	1891-92	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2,2
	Accounts	1891-92	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2,3
Premium on Bills	Accounts	1890-91	8,5	1	1,7	1,6	...	4,3	3	6	3,0	2,2	22,3
	Budget	1891-92	9,1	2	1,9	1,6	...	4,5	4	6	3,0	1,7	23,0
	Revised	1891-92	7,7	1	2,5	1,0	1	5,2	4	4	1,5	3,0	21,9
	Accounts	1891-92	8,9	1	2,8	1,7	1	5,5	2	5	1,7	3,0	24,5
Unclaimed Deposits	Accounts	1890-91	1,0	3,0	7	8	3,6	33,7	8,1	4,9	3,0	4,0	62,8
	Budget	1891-92	6	1,0	2	1,0	2,5	38,0	6,0	2,0	2,0	1,2	55,5
	Revised	1891-92	1,1	2,0	5	9	3,0	49,0	6,5	2,5	2,5	1,3	69,3
	Accounts	1891-92	8	1,1	9	5	1,9	41,8	5,4	3,2	3,9	1,2	60,7
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.	Accounts	1890-91	2,5	2	...	...	2	21,4	1	3	4,4	1,1	30,2
	Budget	1891-92	2,2	2	...	1	1	23,8	1	2	3,8	1,1	31,6
	Revised	1891-92	2,7	2	...	...	3	19,7	1	3	4,6	1,1	29,0
	Accounts	1891-92	2,8	3	...	...	2	15,5	1	3	5,2	1,2	25,6
Government Audit Fees.	Accounts	1890-91	1,6	...	...	...	1	2,3	...	...	9	1,1	6,0
	Budget	1891-92	2,0	...	...	...	2	6,2	...	...	9	1,2	10,5
	Revised	1891-92	2,4	...	...	...	2	6,4	...	...	9	1,3	11,2
	Accounts	1891-92	3,2	...	...	...	1	6,6	...	...	1,0	1,2	12,1
Contributions	Accounts	1890-91	...	2	...	1	...	...	10,8	...	8,5	6,0	25,6
	Budget	1891-92	...	2	...	...	...	...	13,1	...	8,4	6,2	27,9
	Revised	1891-92	...	2	...	...	...	...	11,3	...	8,6	8,4	28,5
	Accounts	1891-92	1	2	...	...	...	...	10,9	...	8,3	9,5	29,0
Rents	Accounts	1890-91	6	4,8	11,3	13,2	1,1	3,5	13,8	4,1	33,5	1,1	87,0
	Budget	1891-92	7	4,4	12,0	13,6	1,3	2,9	14,4	4,2	34,2	1,1	88,3
	Revised	1891-92	7	4,7	14,0	14,2	1,1	3,6	14,6	4,3	39,2	1,2	97,6
	Accounts	1891-92	7	4,9	15,5	14,0	1,1	3,6	15,0	4,2	40,8	1,1	100,9
Extraordinary Items	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	6,3	...	...	13,1	8,8	28,2
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0	3,8	17,9	22,7	
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	...	...	3,1	...	1	1,5	3,8	22,4	30,9

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Lower.	Burma. Upper.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Other Items	Accounts 1890-91	8,0	1,9	1,4	2,8	7	45,5	4,2	10,5	24,2	28,3	127,5
	Budget 1891-92	4,8	1,9	5	2,7	9	41,7	4,8	10,5	23,9	25,0	116,7
	Revised 1891-92	5,5	2,3	1,0	3,2	8	37,1	4,1	10,5	16,4	24,0	104,9
	Accounts 1891-92	7,5	2,9	1,4	3,9	6	50,4	3,4	9,9	14,6	22,3	116,9
Total	Accounts 1890-91	22,9	10,2	33,6		5,7	117,0	37,3	20,4	90,6	53,5	391,2
	Budget 1891-92	20,6	7,9	34,6		5,0	117,1	38,8	18,5	70,2	38,3	357,0
	Revised 1891-92	21,0	9,5	37,8		5,5	121,0	37,0	19,0	77,5	59,0	387,3
	Accounts 1891-92	24,7	9,5	41,5		7,1	123,4	35,1	19,6	79,3	62,7	402,9

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1890-91	5,8	1,9	7,7	Total including England.	Accounts 1890-91	398,9
	Budget 1891-92	2,5	1,0	3,5		Budget 1891-92	360,5
	Revised 1891-92	10,0	4,4	14,4		Revised 1891-92	401,7
	Accounts 1891-92	12,6	5,4	18,0		Accounts 1891-92	420,9

166. The bulk of the improvement over the Budget was due to the receipts credited under *Extraordinary Items* which could not be anticipated. They represented in Assam the first instalment of the fine imposed upon the Manipuris as a punishment for the late outbreak; in the Punjab, recoveries from Municipalities on account of contributions towards the cost of the last census; in Madras, the credit on account of the expenditure incurred from revenue in previous years on earth-work on the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway now charged to its capital account; and in Bombay the following items:—

Payment by the Bombay Port Trust in part liquidation of the original loan not bearing interest	4,8
Land compensation paid to the Port Trust, Bombay, and applied to the reduction of the debt created against the Trustees by the Port Trust Act	7,8
Capitalised value of loss of revenue on land taken up by the Bombay Municipality for the Tansa Lake	5,3
Sale-proceeds of land on the Esplanade	4,5

167. Next to Extraordinary items the greatest increase over the Budget occurred under *Rents* principally in Madras, owing to the collection of arrears of choultry rents in the Tanjore District and in Upper Burma owing to the receipts of newly constructed bazars. Under *Gain by Exchange* the receipts were over-estimated in India, and in Burma where the receipts consist of premium charged on Burmese coins which did not come into the Treasuries as largely in the early part of the year as was expected. Under *Premium on Bills* there was an increase in Burma owing to a greater demand for supply-bills, especially in Upper Burma, for trade purposes, the Mandalay Treasury having issued bills for large amounts on Mogôk at a premium of 1 per cent. In Bengal and Bombay, also, the demand for supply-bills, to meet trade requirements, was greater, while it fell off considerably in Madras. The variations under *Unclaimed Deposits* are due to the uncertain nature of these receipts, and, as usual, the Budget proved too low in many provinces, while in Lower Burma, Assam, and North-Western Provinces it proved too high, the amounts of deposits lapsing to Government being smaller than usual. A decline in partition fees and fees for survey of tea lands and the transfer of the charges for collecting arrear cess from this head to *Other Items* diminished the *Miscellaneous Fees, etc.*, in Bengal, which was partially counterbalanced by an increase in other provinces, chiefly in Madras in the local section of the account and in India in the fees for patents. The improvement in *Government Audit Fees* in India was due to the recovery of arrears, and in Bengal to the new practice of realising the fees annually instead of half-yearly having led to the recovery for three half-years against one half-year in 1890-91. *Contributions* were not so high as anticipated in the North-Western Provinces, chiefly owing to a Municipality having been specially exempted, under orders of the Local Government, from payment of a contribution to the District Board; but the decrease was more than counterbalanced by a large increase in Bombay, where some exceptional popular and Municipal contributions were received for Local Fund Works. *Other Items* are very uncertain. The Budget was exceeded in India owing to larger cash recoveries of service payments of previous years, in the Central Provinces and Burma owing to larger receipts of Local Funds, and in Bengal owing to larger recoveries of insurance and other charges on English stores, and of fees and fines of Revenue Courts and law charges other than those in pauper suits, to larger contributions from Local Funds towards the cost of Controlling and Account

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

Offices, and to contributions from private individuals for miscellaneous local improvements. The large decrease in Madras is only nominal, and is due to the transfer of the receipts of the Village Service Fund from this head to VI.—Provincial Rates. Berbera and Bulhar revenues in Bombay, consisting principally of customs receipts, declined in consequence of the disturbed state of the country which affected its export trade injuriously. Customs receipts of Zaila also fell off in competition with the French free port of Jibuti.

168. The receipts in *England* included a special credit of 4,8 on account of recovery of value of stores lost in transit to India, and larger Fines and Penalties were incurred by contractors in providing stores.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
4,678,5	EXPENDITURE	4,972,9	5,045,0	5,046,6

169. The increase in the expenditure under this group occurred chiefly in the charges incurred in England including exchange, which exceeded the accounts of 1890-91 and the Budget by 360,5 and 131,2 respectively. There was a special payment of 31,0 to Maharajah Duleep Singh on account of arrears of his pension, which was not provided for in the Budget. Payments of furlough and other allowances in England were higher by 44,8 than in the previous year, in which they were unusually low. Civil Service Annuities increased considerably, as also pensions of the Uncovenanted Service, in consequence of the payments having been made at a minimum rate of exchange of 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee, the total pension payments being 250,1 more than in 1890-91 and 87,4 more than the Budget, but the greater part of these differences was due to the fall in the rate of exchange, the increases in the sterling amount being only 48,6 and 9,5 respectively. There was also an increase in the charges for replacing stores lost in transit to India. There was an apparent saving in the Indian charges as compared with the Budget, but this was much more than covered by the expenditure transferred to other sections in the Accounts, and there was in reality a very considerable increase of charge, chiefly under Stationery, where it arose from specially large local purchases for the Central Stores at Calcutta.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Territorial and Political Pensions.	Accounts 1890-91	36,0	26,5	...	...	1,6	124,1	78,9	25,2	84,2	86,6	463,1
	Budget 1891-92	36,3	27,8	...	...	1,7	123,2	72,0	24,0	85,8	80,0	456,8
	Revised 1891-92	34,2	27,5	...	...	1,7	122,3	72,0	24,6	83,8	83,0	449,1
	Accounts 1891-92	35,5	27,0	...	...	1,7	119,3	71,5	23,9	83,4	76,2	438,5
Charitable Allowances.	Accounts 1890-91	5,0	...	13,2	2,5	...	6	8,8	12,8	4	...	43,3
	Budget 1891-92	4,3	...	13,2	2,6	...	7	8,0	12,5	4	3	42,0
	Revised 1891-92	4,1	...	13,1	2,6	...	7	8,0	12,0	6	...	41,1
	Accounts 1891-92	4,0	...	12,9	2,5	...	7	8,8	12,2	6	...	41,7
Total	Accounts 1890-91	41,0	26,5	15,7		1,6	124,7	87,7	38,0	84,6	86,6	506,4
	Budget 1891-92	40,6	27,8	15,8		1,7	123,9	80,0	36,5	86,2	86,3	498,8
	Revised 1891-92	38,3	27,5	15,7		1,7	123,0	80,0	36,6	84,4	83,0	490,2
	Accounts 1891-92	39,5	27,0	15,4		1,7	120,0	80,3	36,1	84,0	76,2	480,2

		Sterling.	Exchange	Total.			
England	Accounts 1890-91	16,0	5,2	21,2	Grand Total, including England. Accounts 1890-91		527,6
	Budget 1891-92	22,4	8,8	31,2	Budget 1891-92		530,0
	Revised 1891-92	54,2	23,6	77,8	Revised 1891-92		568,0
	Accounts 1891-92	54,2	23,5	77,7	Accounts 1891-92		557,9

170. As noticed in my last report the payments on account of *Territorial and Political Pensions* are decreasing year by year owing to lapses on the death of pensioners and the grant of commutations in some provinces, and the decrease was more marked in 1891-92 than in the preceding year. A great part of the large saving in Bombay was, however, only nominal, as 7,4 on account of pensions of Afghan refugees were included in the Estimates under this head, while the charges were actually shown under "25—Political". The high figure for 1890-91 in the North-Western Provinces was due to the payment of arrears of pension to the Maharajah of Benares, as stated in my last report. *Charitable Allowances* exceeded the Budget in the North-Western Provinces owing to arrear payments.

171. In *England* there was a considerable increase, 31,0 being due to the payment of arrears of the pension of H. H. the Maharajah Duleep Singh, and 1,3 to the interest on advances made to the Maharajah, which is deducted from his stipend, having been calculated at a lower rate. There was, on the other hand, a decrease of 5 in the Bengal Nizamut Family Pensions owing to the pension of one member of the family not having been drawn.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
8	India	4	7	5
1	Burma, Lower	...	...	...
2	Bengal	5	2	1
5	Madras	1	1	...
3	Bombay	3	1	1
1,9	TOTAL .	1,3	1,1	7
174,0	England	209,0	193,7	192,2
56,9	Exchange	81,8	84,5	83,5
232,8	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND .	292,1	279,3	276,4

172. The Indian charges represent leave allowances of officers lent to Foreign service. The amounts are fluctuating and depend upon the number and grade of such officers on leave. In *England* the decrease compared with the Budget occurred mainly in the Absentee Allowances of officers of the Covenanted Civil Service. The charges of the previous year were unusually low owing, as mentioned in last year's report, to a large number of officers having in that year elected to draw their pensions in India in consequence of the market rate of exchange having been for a part of the year higher than the official rate.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	Accounts 1890-91	51,5	21,4	1,3	21,3	6,7	149,8	161,2	76,5	129,4	146,4	765,5
	Budget 1891-92	48,9	20,8	1,3	21,5	6,8	151,5	160,4	79,0	130,9	149,3	770,4
	Revised 1891-92	49,1	21,6	1,8	23,5	7,4	158,0	169,3	80,9	132,1	150,5	794,2
	Accounts 1891-92	51,1	21,9	1,9	23,7	7,8	157,5	169,1	81,1	128,2	150,3	792,6
Compassionate Allowances.	Accounts 1890-91	1,3	7	...	...	1	1,8	3,3	2,6	2,1	4,7	16,6
	Budget 1891-92	1,8	1,0	...	...	1	2,4	4,5	2,3	2,2	4,3	18,6
	Revised 1891-92	1,3	8	...	...	...	1,8	3,3	2,6	2,2	4,1	16,1
	Accounts 1891-92	1,4	8	...	...	...	1,8	3,1	2,4	2,0	4,0	15,5
Gratuities	Accounts 1890-91	8	7	6	8	2	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,7	1,1	9,2
	Budget 1891-92	5	4	9	1,1	3	9	1,0	1,4	1,8	1,2	9,5
	Revised 1891-92	9	4	5	7	2	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,7	1,2	8,7
	Accounts 1891-92	1,1	2	6	5	2	8	9	1,4	1,9	1,2	8,8
Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts 1890-91	8,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6	...	9,9
	Budget 1891-92	7,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,2	...	9,9
	Revised 1891-92	5,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8	...	7,5
	Accounts 1891-92	7,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8	...	8,8
Pensions of the Military Funds.	Accounts 1890-91	6,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,7	3,0	15,7
	Budget 1891-92	6,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,0	2,8	15,7
	Revised 1891-92	5,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,5	3,6	15,4
	Accounts 1891-92	5,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,4	3,2	15,4
Pensions of the Civil Funds.	Accounts 1890-91	3,4	...	...	...	...	2	1,4	...	2,0	6	7,6
	Budget 1891-92	3,1	...	...	...	...	2	1,4	...	4	4	5,5
	Revised 1891-92	3,4	...	...	...	...	2	1,3	...	1,7	4	7,0
	Accounts 1891-92	3,1	...	...	...	...	2	1,3	...	1,6	3	6,5
Other Charges	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1,0	1,5
	Budget 1891-92	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	7
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	8
	Accounts 1891-92	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	9
Total	Accounts 1890-91	71,3	22,8	24,0		7,0	153,2	167,0	80,3	143,6	156,8	826,0
	Budget 1891-92	69,0	22,2	24,8		7,2	155,0	167,4	83,0	143,6	158,1	830,3
	Revised 1891-92	65,7	22,8	26,5		7,6	161,0	175,0	85,0	146,1	160,0	849,7
	Accounts 1891-92	69,6	22,9	26,7		8,0	160,3	174,4	85,3	142,1	159,2	848,5

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1890-91	1,677,4	548,1	2,225,5	Total, including England. Accounts 1890-91		3,051,5
	Budget 1891-92	1,716,5	671,7	2,388,2	Budget 1891-92		3,218,5
	Revised 1891-92	1,730,6	754,6	2,485,2	Revised 1891-92		3,334,9
	Accounts 1891-92	1,726,0	749,6	2,475,6	Accounts 1891-92		3,324,1

173. Variations in *Superannuation and Retired Allowances* depend upon the grants of new pensions and the lapses of old ones. As between the different provinces, individually, they are also due to transfers of

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*continued.*

pensioners from one province to another. As noticed in previous reports, these charges are continually increasing, as the admissions to the retired list are always greater than the lapses. The rate of increase will be seen from the following figures for the last five years :—

1887-88	646,9
1888-89	688,6
1889-90	721,8
1890-91	765,5
1891-92	792,6

174. The estimates provide only for the pensions actually in existence at the time they are prepared, and consequently always prove inadequate, as they did in the year under review. The charges under *Compassionate Allowances* were over-estimated in almost all provinces, the largest over-estimate occurring in the North-Western Provinces. The excess under *Pensions of the Civil Funds* in Madras was due to the transfer of payment of two annuities from England to this country and to the payment of passage-money to a pensioner. The remaining Indian heads call for no remark except that *Other Charges* in Bombay, during 1890-91 included some special refunds.

175. In *England* a large increase occurred over 1890 91 in the pensions of the Uncovenanted Service consequent on the payments having been made at the minimum rate of exchange of 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee, and the actual increase proved to be higher than was expected. There was a large increase in Civil Service Annuities also, but it was sufficiently provided for in the estimates.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Stationery at the Presidency. Office	Accounts.	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	10,6	...	...	2,6	3,5	16,7
	Budget.	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	10,8	...	...	2,5	3,3	16,6
	Revised.		...	...	...	...	...	11,9	...	...	2,5	3,4	17,8
	Accounts.		...	...	...	...	...	13,0	...	...	2,3	3,4	18,7
Purchase of Stationery.	Accounts.	1890-91	1	1,6	5	1,0	6	141,8	6,3	12,3	24,3	30,4	218,9
	Budget	1891-92	1	1,9	5	1,2	9	129,0	6,3	13,4	24,7	33,0	211,0
	Revised.		1	1,7	5	1,0	6	192,5	6,4	13,1	24,5	20,5	266,9
	Accounts.		1	1,8	5	1,0	6	193,8	6,7	13,9	18,0	20,1	262,5
Government Presses.	Accounts.	1890-91	101,0	5,4	...	25,5	3,1	32,1	23,9	12,3	29,3	27,8	260,4
	Budget.	1891-92	96,1	6,7	...	24,8	6,2	31,4	23,0	12,7	27,2	29,1	257,8
	Revised.		113,4	6,7	...	26,7	6,2	32,2	25,8	12,2	29,0	27,9	280,1
	Accounts.		110,8	6,1	...	25,2	4,1	33,0	25,3	11,3	28,4	27,3	271,5
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts.	1890-91	—185,3	8,1	1,8	13,1	2,4	65,2	18,0	11,8	38,0	26,0	...
	Budget	1891-92	—184,0	8 8	2,0	17,9	2,8	52,4	19,0	11,1	40,0	30,0	...
	Revised.		—207,3	8,8	1,8	14,3	2,6	80,0	19,0	12,3	38,5	30,0	...
	Accounts.		—199,7	7,9	1,5	13,7	2,6	80,5	17,4	10,9	37,8	27,4	...
Stationery supplied to Postal Department.	Accounts.	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget.	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised.		—62,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—62,3
	Accounts.		—47,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—47,2
Other Charges	Accounts.	1890-91	9	1,0	...	...	...	3,6	4,5	14,5	5,0	8	30,3
	Budget.	1891-92	1,2	1,5	...	...	1	5,2	3,9	9,9	5,1	8	27,7
	Revised.		1,1	2,1	...	...	...	4,9	4,7	15,1	7,6	1,7	37,2
	Accounts.		7	2,2	...	...	...	3,4	4,9	18,7	6,8	1,7	38,4
Total	Accounts.	1890-91	—83,3	16,1	41,9		6,1	253,3	52,7	50,9	99,2	89,4	526,3
	Budget.	1891-92	—86,6	18,9	46,4		10,0	228,8	52,8	47,1	99,5	96,2	513,1
	Revised.		—155,0	19,3	44,3		9,4	321,5	55,9	52,7	102,1	89,5	539,7
	Accounts.		—135,3	18,0	41,9		7,3	323,7	54,3	54,8	93,3	85,9	543,9

England.			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
Stores	Accounts.	1890-91	44,5	14,6	59,1
	Budget.	1891-92	36,5	14,3	50,8
	Revised.		35,5	15,5	51,0
	Accounts.		35,1	15,3	50,4
Other Charges	Accounts.	1890-91	5,3	1,7	7,0
	Budget.	1891-92	5,8	2,3	8,1
	Revised.		5,9	2,6	8,5
	Accounts		6,0	2,6	8,6
Total England	Accounts.	1890-91	49,8	16,3	66,1
	Budget.	1891-92	42,3	16,6	58,9
	Revised.		41,4	18,1	59,5
	Accounts.		41,1	17,9	59,0

Total, including England.	Accounts.	1890-91	592,4
	Budget.	1891-92	572,0
	Revised.		599,2
	Accounts.		602,9

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

176. There was a large increase in the purchase of stationery for the central stores at Calcutta, but this was partly counterbalanced by a transfer of 47,2 from this head to the Postal Department, in consequence of the decision arrived at during the year to charge that Department with the cost of all stationery supplied to it, and of the printing work done for it at Government presses.

177. The increase in the charges of the *Stationery Office*, Calcutta, arose from increased purchases and larger supplies of stationery necessitating a larger outlay on rent of godowns and miscellaneous contingencies. Under *Purchase of Stationery*, as mentioned above, there was a large increase in Bengal, but this was to a small extent counterbalanced by savings in Madras and Bombay, due to failures in supplying articles on the part of contractors, and to insufficient accommodation for storage in Madras having restricted purchases for reserve stock. The expenditure of *Government Presses* increased considerably in India, both in the Central Press at Calcutta and in the Branch Press at Simla, partly owing to the transfer of a large quantity of additional printing work on account of the Postal Department from private presses, and partly owing to the Budget having been framed at too low a figure. In Assam, Punjab, and Bombay purchase of materials and stock was over-estimated, while the Superintendent of the Central Press at Bombay received a lower rate of pay on the retirement of the previous incumbent. In Bengal and Madras the growth of public business was not sufficiently provided for. The large increase in *Stationery supplied from Central Stores* in Bengal was in paper required for the printing of census forms. But savings were effected in the other provinces. The greater portion of the excess under *Other Charges* occurred in the Punjab, where the Local Government sanctioned during the year the printing of certain books, etc., and where a large supply of registers, etc., was required by the Judicial Department, involving an increase on the receipt side as noticed in the remarks under Receipts.

178. In England the savings under *Stores* were due to smaller demands, which were more than counterbalanced by larger purchases in India.

32.—Miscellaneous.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Allowances and Rewards.	Accounts	1890-91	5	1	1,2	7	6	1,0	5	5	4	1,6	7,1
	Budget.	1891-92	1	1	6	7	4	1,1	3	5	7	1,4	5,9
	Revised.		2	1	1,3	1,1	4	1,1	7	4	8	1,4	7,5
	Accounts		4	1	1,3	1,1	5	1,1	7	3	7	1,4	7,6
Remittance Charges	Accounts	1890-91	8,5	4	5	1,0	5	2,4	3,4	2,2	3,6	2,1	24,6
	Budget.	1891-92	12,7	4	6	6	1,0	3,0	3,8	2,7	3,0	2,5	30,3
	Revised.		9,0	5	6	1,0	7	3,4	3,6	2,0	3,7	1,5	26,0
	Accounts		7,2	4	9	6	7	3,3	3,2	1,8	3,3	1,8	23,2
Charitable Donation	Accounts	1890-91	7	2	1	2	2	8,7	4,6	8	5,6	5,5	26,6
	Budget.	1891-92	8	1	1	2	2	11,2	5,1	6	5,7	6,3	30,3
	Revised.		8	3	1	2	2	9,6	4,6	1,0	5,7	6,1	28,6
	Accounts		8	2	...	2	2	12,0	4,5	5	5,9	5,9	30,2
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals.	Accounts	1890-91	1	1,6	1	1,0	1,1	1,5	1,3	1,4	2,8	2,2	13,1
	Budget.	1891-92	1	2,0	1,0	9	1,2	1,9	1,5	1,4	2,6	1,6	14,2
	Revised.		1	1,8	4	1,0	1,1	1,6	1,1	1,4	2,8	1,5	12,8
	Accounts		1	1,9	4	1,0	1,2	1,6	1,1	8	2,4	7	11,2
Petty Provincial and Local Establishments.	Accounts	1890-91	1,6	2,2	2,4	4,5	4,0	4,1	3,7	4,9	66,9	2,0	96,3
	Budget.	1891-92	1,5	2,5	3,8	6,2	4,6	4,0	4,5	4,9	80,3	1,8	114,1
	Revised.		1,3	2,3	3,9	5,2	4,1	4,4	4,3	5,3	28,5	1,8	61,1
	Accounts		1,6	2,3	3,8	5,3	4,2	4,9	4,1	5,4	23,6	1,8	57,0
Special Commissions of Enquiry.	Accounts	1890-91	4,4	...	...	...	...	4,2	5,0	...	1	1	13,8
	Budget.	1891-92	2,0	...	...	...	...	2,0	1,2	...	2	4	5,8
	Revised.		2,4	...	...	...	...	1,5	1,8	...	1,1	4,7	11,5
	Accounts		2,4	...	...	...	...	1,7	1,8	...	1,3	4,7	11,9
Irrecoverable Loans written off.	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
	Budget.	1891-92	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	7
	Revised.		...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5
	Accounts		1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4
Rents, Rates, and Taxes.	Accounts	1890-91	1,4	...	...	9	3	1,9	...	...	4	5,0	9,9
	Budget.	1891-92	2,0	...	...	9	3	2,0	...	...	4	10,0	15,6
	Revised.		4	...	...	9	3	2,0	...	...	3	21,8	25,7
	Accounts		4	...	1	9	3	2,5	...	...	8	21,8	26,8
Extraordinary Items	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Budget.	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Revised.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,3	1,3
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	18,4	...	...	...	...	6	19,0

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

32.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Other Items	Accounts	1890-91	17,0	7	6	1,0	1,1	6,7	3,2	1,6	6,3	6,2	44,4
	Budget	1891-92	1,5	9	5	1,1	3	5,6	3,5	7,6	74,1	6,3	101,4
	Revised	1891-92	1,2	8	1,8	1,3	8	5,5	3,4	5,6	7,7	6,1	34,2
	Accounts	1891-92	6,3	5	1,9	6	1,2	10,5	3,5	5,4	8,1	6,0	44,0
Total	Accounts	1890-91	34,2	5,2	14,2		7,8	30,5	21,8	11,4	86,1	25,2	236,4
	Budget	1891-92	20,7	6,0	17,3		8,0	30,8	20,0	17,7	167,0	31,1	318,6
	Revised	1891-92	15,4	5,8	18,9		7,6	29,1	19,7	15,7	50,6	46,4	209,2
	Accounts	1891-92	19,3	5,4	18,2		26,7	37,6	19,0	14,2	46,1	44,8	231,3

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts	1890-91	28,5	9,3	37,8	Total, including England. Accounts	1890-91	274,2
	Budget	1891-92	30,0	11,7	41,7	Budget	1891-92	360,3
	Revised	1891-92	37,9	10,5	54,4	Revised	1891-92	263,6
	Accounts	1891-92	37,7	16,3	54,0	Accounts	1891-92	285,3

179. The bulk of the savings occurred under *Petty Establishments* and *Other Items*. The savings under the former head were more nominal than real, being due chiefly to the charges of Sanitary and Conservancy Establishments under District Boards in Madras having been adjusted under "24.—Medical" instead of under this head as before. The Madras Budget also contained a reserve of 70,0 in the Provincial and Local Sections under *Other Items* which was more or less appropriated to meet expenditure under other heads. The increase in India under this head is attributed to an expenditure of 3,5 in connection with the visit of His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch, which could not be adjusted in the accounts of 1890-91, and to the investment in Government securities of the sale proceeds of certain Nizamut jewels credited to Government in 1881-82. The increase in Bengal was due to the writing off of some irrecoverable embankment advances made several years ago in the Mozufferpore district.

180. Of the remaining heads, *Remittance Charges* were over-estimated in many of the provinces, chiefly in India; it will be noticed that the total charge incurred under this head was more than covered by the receipts for premium on bills under the corresponding Revenue head. *Charitable Donations* increased in Bengal chiefly on account of enhanced contributions to the Calcutta Female Nurses' Institution, counterbalanced partly by the lapsing of the grant of 1,7 for the purchase of a new site for the Leper Asylum. *Rewards for the Destruction of Wild Animals* are decreasing every year. *Special Commissions of Enquiry* consisted chiefly of the following Commissions, *viz.*, Native Passengers Ships Commission and Leprosy Commission in India, the Police Organisation Commission in Bengal, the Police Administration Commission in the North-Western Provinces, the Malabar Marriage Bill Commission in Madras, and the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act Commission in Bombay. *Rents, Rates and Taxes* were less in India in consequence of the Municipal taxes on buildings being now debited to the Department occupying them instead of to this head. But they increased considerably in Bombay owing to the adjustment of arrears of the Municipal rate on Government buildings at Bombay, the claim of the Municipality not having been settled in 1890-91 as was expected. The *Extraordinary Items* were 18,4 in Assam, representing the money looted from the Manipur Treasury during the disturbance of March 1891, and 6 in Bombay paid to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons on account of the guarantee for the conveyance of pilgrims to Mecca.

The increase in *England* occurred mainly in the charges for replacing stores lost in transit to India.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
600,0	EXPENDITURE . . .	1,043,0	1,209,9	1,268,3

181. In 1891-92 the Famine Insurance Grant was raised to the full amount of 1,500,0, including the net charge on the revenues on account of the Protective Railways constructed through the Agency of Companies, namely, the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways.

182. The following statement shows how the Grant of 1,500,0 was applied:—

Famine Relief and Insurance.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
5,6	Famine Relief	3,0	33,4	23,4
...	Construction of Protective Railways	975,0	294,9	484,8
74,4	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,0	78,8	77,9
520,0	Reduction of Debt	...	802,8	682,2
600,0	TOTAL	1,043,0	1,209,9	1,268,3

Railway Revenue Account.

244,2	Net charge on account of Indian Midland Railway	236,9	225,8	189,1
238,2	Bengal Nagpore Railway	220,1	64,3	42,6
482,4	TOTAL	457,0	290,1	231,7
1,082,4	GRAND TOTAL	1,500,0	1,500,0	1,500,0

33.—Famine Relief.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
...	India		1,5	6,1
1,4	Bengal	2,5	1,7	1,2
1,7	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	2	2
2,5	Madras	5	25,0	15,7
...	Bombay	...	5,0	2
5,6	TOTAL	3,0	33,4	23,4

183. The expenditure in India was incurred for the relief of distress in Ajmere-Merwara which was not foreseen when the Budget was framed. In Madras also no provision was made in the Budget for the relief operations which became necessary during the year, and for which the provision in the Revised proved to be too high.

34.—Construction of Protective Railways.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
...	EXPENDITURE	975,0	294,9	484,8

184. The total capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation works shown under the heads "48 and 49—Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue" is limited to 3,500,0. Any capital expenditure incurred on Railways in excess of that amount is accordingly charged to this head, provided it can be met from the Famine Insurance grant and that it has been spent on Protective lines. The total Capital Expenditure in the Budget, Revised and Accounts was as follows:—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
State Railways	3,925,0	3,074,5	3,255,1
Irrigation	550,0	720,4	729,7
TOTAL	4,475,0	3,794,9	3,984,8

The excess over 3,500,0 has in each case been transferred to this head. The fluctuations on the total Railway Capital Expenditure are explained under Section N.

Section F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—*continued.*

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation works.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—			
1,3	Betwa Canal	2,7	1,3	1,0
	Punjab—			
3,1	Swat River Canal	1,8	1,0	1,0
	Madras—			
45,4	Rushikulya Project	35,0	64,0	64,0
	Bombay—			
23,9	Nira Canal	20,2	12,3	11,8
1	Chankapur Tank	...	1	1
6	Mhasvad Tank	2	1	...
...	Reserve	5,1	...	...
74,4	Total	65,0	78,8	77,9
	This includes—			
...	Outlay in England	...	...	1,7
...	Exchange	...	...	8

185. The increase in the outlay in 1891-92 over that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate was due to the more vigorous prosecution of works in connection with the Rushikulya project in Madras. This increase, however, was to a certain extent counterbalanced by short outlay on the Betwa, Swat River, and the Nira Canals, which were approaching completion.

36.—Reduction of Debt.

1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
520,0	...	802,8	682,2

186. The charge under this head represents as usual the balance of the Famine Insurance Grant left after meeting the expenditure on the relief of famine and the construction of Protective Works (including the net charge for Protective Railways constructed through the Agency of Companies). In the Budget the whole available balance was allotted for expenditure on famine relief or on works; but there were savings on the famine relief and construction grants amounting to 456,9 and the actual net charge for the Protective Railways constructed by Companies was less than the estimate by 225,3.

Section G.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
—4,8	Expenditure	210,5	182,6	163,2

1890-91. Accounts.	Provincial.	Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	Assam—			
1,2	Jorhat Railway	1,4	4	3
4	Cherra-Companyganj Railway	5	...	...
1,6		1,9	4	3
	Bengal—			
1,3	Kaunia-Dhurla Railway	5	1,4	8
	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—			
—36,3	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway	...	2,3	2,3
	Madras—			
28,6	Mayavaram-Mutapet Railway	93,1	53,1	42,6
	Bombay—			
...	Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway	115,0	125,4	117,2
—4,8	Total	210,5	182,6	163,2

187. During 1891-92 the construction of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway was commenced, on which heavy expenditure was incurred, while during the previous year the outlay on the construction of the Mayavaram-Mutapet Railway was more than counterbalanced by the refund obtained from the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company of the value of stores belonging to the Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway made over to the Company, and of the cost of five miles of railway beyond Gola Gokaran Nath constructed by Government.

188. The lapse on the provision made in the Budget Estimate is due entirely to short outlay on the Mayavaram-Mutapet Railway, and is ascribed to delay in the acquisition of land, owing to its having been under rice cultivation. The lapse on the Revised Estimate is also attributed partly to the difficulty experienced in acquiring possession of land, and in obtaining labour and material for the construction of the Mayavaram-Mutapet Railway, and partly to failure on the part of contractors to supply sleepers for the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS.

189. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Account:—

1891-92.	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidised Companies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
GROSS RECEIPTS . .	16,412,0	6,846,4	33,0	...	23,291,4
WORKING EXPENSES .	7,732,6	3,353,3	...	...	11,085,9
Surplus Profits . . .	481,9	737,6	...	...	1,219,5
Interest	5,659,2	3,069,4	9	...	8,729,5
Annuities	2,428,8	...	...	...	2,428,8
Land and Supervision .	...	19,3	32,2	...	51,5
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . . .	...	...	...	92,0	92,0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	16,302,5	7,179,6	33,1	92,0	23,607,2
NET GAIN OR LOSS TO THE GOVERNMENT—					
1891-92 . . .	+109,5	*—333,2*	*—1*	*—92,0*	*—315,8*
1890-91 . . .	*—387,4*	*—145,9*	*—4,8*	*—149,2*	*—687,3*
1889-90 . . .	*—983,9*	*—699,5*	*—20,1*	*—149,1*	*—1,852,6*
1888-89 . . .	*—1,254,7*	*—922,8*	+14,7	*—70,6*	*—2,233,4*
1887-88 . . .	*—1,121,4*	*—930,4*	*—18,8*	*—51,8*	*—2,122,4*

These figures show that the *State Railways* did better than last year by 496,9. The improvement was due chiefly to the exceptional increase in the export traffic of wheat and seeds, and to an increase in the movement of edible grains and coal. A part of the improvement was also due to an increase in the open mileage and a general development of traffic on the newly opened lines. The *Guaranteed Railways* appear as having done worse than in the preceding year by 187,3. There was an improvement in their net earnings, but this was more than counterbalanced by the increased charges for interest consequent upon the less favourable rate of exchange and by the transfer of the South Indian Railway from the category of Guaranteed to State Railways.

190. The net loss to Government on the Revenue Account of Railways during the last few years as shown above has been considerably affected by the fluctuations in the rate of exchange. If the rate had not varied from that of 1886-87, the net result would have been as shown below—

1891-92 . .	+315,5	*—210,2*	*—2*	*—92,0*	+13,1
1890-91 . .	*—552,5*	*—262,0*	*—4,8*	*—149,2*	*—968,5*
1889-90 . .	*—746,0*	*—529,6*	*—20,1*	*—149,1*	*—1,444,8*
1888-89 . .	*—991,1*	*—682,1*	+14,7	*—70,6*	*—1,729,1*
1887-88 . .	*—1,002,0*	*—811,4*	*—18,8*	*—51,8*	*—1,884,0*
1886-87 . .	*—375,1*	*—675,6*	*—43,6*	*—94,4*	*—1,188,7*

The opening of the Frontier lines, and the commencement of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway increased the net loss considerably in 1887-88, but since then, if the rate of exchange had not varied from that of 1886-87, the loss would have steadily decreased year by year, until in 1891-92 there would have been a net gain to Government on the Revenue Account of Railways.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
17,236,0	RECEIPTS	17,872,4	19,654,9	19,938,1

191. The following are the items comprised in this group. Particulars of them are given in the succeeding statements:—

1890-91. Accounts		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
13,703,2	State Railways (gross) . .	14,660,0	16,168,1	16,412,0
3,501,3	Guaranteed Railways (net) . .	3,180,0	3,463,0	3,493,1
31,5	Subsidised Companies . .	32,4	23,8	33,0
17,236,0		17,872,4	19,654,9	19,938,1

192. As regards *State Railways*, the gross receipts exceeded those of the previous year by 2,708,8. Of this 552,6 occurred under the South Indian Railway, and was to a large extent nominal, being due to the inclusion under *State Railways* of a whole year's transactions of that Railway against three months in the previous year. The remainder of the increase was due to the exceptionally heavy export traffic of wheat and seeds, to the increased movement of food-grains owing to scarcity in certain parts of the country, to increased traffic in coal, etc., and to additions to the open mileages of certain Railways. The improvement of 1,752,0, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is due to the large increase in the exports of wheat and seeds, and to receipts from the pilgrim traffic to and from the Hardwar fair. The increase of 243,9 over the Revised Estimate is due to the traffic at the close of the year having been better than was anticipated. The net traffic receipts of *Guaranteed Railways* show a falling off of 8,2 as compared with the actuals of the preceding year. This is due entirely to the accounts of 1890-91 having included, under *Guaranteed Railways*, nine months' transactions of the South Indian Railway. Eliminating the figures pertaining to that Railway, the net transactions of the remaining *Guaranteed Railways* would have shown an improvment of 178,6 over the actuals of 1890-91, which was due principally to the heavy traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways in connection with the export of wheat and seeds to Europe, and edible grains to districts suffering from scarcity, which also led to the increases over the Budget and Revised Estimates.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVI and 38.—State Railways—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1890-91.			Capital Outlay to 31st March 1892.	Railways.	Budget, 1891-92.			Revised, 1891-92.			Accounts, 1891-92.			Percentage of Charges on Receipts.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Capital Outlay.
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.			Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses.	Net.		
				IMPERIAL.											
4,428,5	1,326,7	3,101,8	32,847,8	East Indian . .	4,450,3	1,380,0	3,070,3	4,930,3	1,367,0	3,563,3	4,957,6	1,340,6	3,617,0	27·04	11·01
155,9	...	155,9	...	Eastern Bengal .	118,0	...	118,0	82,5	...	82,5	40,5	...	40,5	...	...
1,851,1	876,3	974,8	12,998,5	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,880,0	910,0	970,0	2,170,0	965,0	1,205,0	2,205,1	970,6	1,234,5	44·01	9·50
2,730,8	1,749,5	981,3	38,963,8	North-Western .	2,750,0	1,780,0	970,0	3,220,0	1,950,0	1,270,0	3,309,0	1,953,5	1,355,5	59·03	3·48
734,5	350,1	384,4	10,363,9	Oudh & Rohilkhand	780,0	360,0	420,0	860,0	380,0	480,0	879,3	381,5	497,8	43·39	4·80
319,4	234,9	84,5	9,262,3	Bengal-Nagpur .	450,0	295,0	155,0	618,0	305,0	313,0	637,3	303,0	334,3	47·54	3·61
331,9	254,1	77,8	8,563,8	Indian Midland .	380,0	270,0	110,0	425,0	293,0	132,0	436,0	267,6	168,4	61·38	1·96
457,1	334,0	123,1	9,408,1	Southern Mahratta .	495,0	341,2	153,8	483,0	311,6	171,4	477,3	310,8	166,5	65·11	1·77
173,4	89,1	84,3	7,423,6	South Indian . .	712,5	482,5	230,0	716,2	492,0	224,2	726,0	497,7	228,3	68·55	3·08
609,3	372,4	236,9	7,221,0	Other Railways .	637,8	389,0	248,8	621,4	378,1	243,3	656,0	389,3	266,7	59·35	3·69
11,791,9	5,587,1	6,204,8	137,052,8	Total .	12,653,6	6,207,7	6,445,9	14,126,4	6,441,7	7,684,7	14,324,1	6,414,6	7,909,5	44·79	5·77
				Surplus Profits—											
...	157,9	—157,9	...	East Indian . .	...	180,0	—180,0	...	308,0	—308,0	...	302,4	—302,4	...	...
...	49,8	—49,8	...	Rajputana-Malwa .	...	75,0	—75,0	...	112,5	—112,5	...	117,3	—117,3	...	...
...	3,3	—3,3	...	Bengal Central .	...	8,3	—8,3	...	10,5	—10,5	...	10,6	—10,6	...	...
...	2,7	—2,7	...	Southern Mahratta .	...	38,8	—38,8	...	40,9	—40,9	...	40,2	—40,2	...	...
...	6,7	—6,7	...	Mysore . . .	...	10,2	—10,2	...	11,7	—11,7	...	11,4	—11,4	...	...
...	220,4	—220,4	...	Total Surplus Profits	...	312,3	—312,3	...	483,6	—483,6	...	481,9	—481,9	...	...
11,791,9	5,807,5	5,984,4	137,052,8	TOTAL .	12,653,6	6,520,0	6,133,6	14,126,4	6,925,3	7,201,1	14,324,1	6,896,5	7,427,6	48·15	5·42
...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Probable lapses on working expenses . .	...	...	...	....	—100,0	100,0	...	...	...	...	...
11,791,9	5,807,5	5,984,4	137,052,8	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	12,653,6	6,520,0	6,133,6	14,126,4	6,825,3	7,301,1	14,324,1	6,896,5	7,427,6	48·15	5·42
				PROVINCIAL.											
376,7	207,9	168,8	3,067,6	Burma . . .	382,5	220,0	162,5	410,0	231,5	178,5	406,0	228,1	177,9	56·18	5·80
1,064,2	542,2	522,0	10,018,8	Eastern Bengal .	1,032,0	517,5	514,5	1,062,5	615,0	447,5	1,105,9	626,3	479,6	*54·63	†5·14
390,3	163,1	227,2	2,361,1	Bengal & North-Western & Tirhoot	510,0	350,0	160,0	485,0	422,5	62,5	488,9	417,7	71,2	85·43	3·01
80,1	51,3	28,8	1,553,5	Other Provincial Railways . .	81,9	46,7	35,2	84,2	48,9	35,3	87,1	45,9	41,2	52·70	2·65
1,911,3	964,5	946,8	17,001,0	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	2,006,4	1,134,2	872,2	2,041,7	1,317,9	723,8	2,087,9	1,318,0	769,9	63·12	4·53
13,703,2	6,772,0	6,931,2	154,053,8	GRAND TOTAL .	14,660,0	7,654,2	7,005,8	16,168,1	8,143,2	8,024,9	16,412,0	8,214,5	8,197,5	50·05	5·32

* Percentage calculated on the gross receipts, including the Imperial share.
† Percentage calculated on the total net receipts, including the Imperial share.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

East Indian Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
1,499,5	Coaching	1,480,0	1,520,5	1,543,2
2,820,8	Goods	2,885,0	3,339,5	3,331,9
108,2	Miscellaneous and Suspense	85,3	70,3	82,5
4,428,5	TOTAL .	4,450,3	4,930,3	4,957,6

193. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the receipts during 1891-92 show an increase of 529,1, which occurred chiefly in goods traffic owing to a large increase in the exports of wheat, rice, and seeds, to large movements of coal, to increase in the traffic in cotton piece goods, and to the settlement of bills for carriage of State Railway coal and stores, which had been long under discussion. The increase in the coaching traffic is due to some important religious festivals that occurred during the year. The above causes also generally account for the improvement of 507,3 over the Budget Estimate of the year. The excess of 27,3 over the Revised Estimate was due to a general improvement in the passenger traffic, and to adjustments on account of arrear freight charges on coal and stores.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
417,1	Coaching	365,0	410,0	413,3
698,4	Goods	687,5	640,0	638,3
104,6	Miscellaneous and Suspense	97,5	95,0	94,8
1,220,1	TOTAL .	1,150,0	1,145,0	1,146,4

194. The falling off in receipts to the extent of 73,7, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, is due mainly to smaller earnings from jute. Compared with the Budget there was a falling off in goods traffic, but this was nearly made up by an improvement in the passenger traffic.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
588,5	Coaching	590,0	600,0	652,8
1,233,2	Goods	1,266,5	1,544,5	1,526,2
29,4	Miscellaneous and Suspense	23,5	25,5	26,1
1,851,1	TOTAL .	1,880,0	2,170,0	2,205,1

195. The receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 325,1 and 354,0 respectively. The increase was due to the heavy traffic connected with the Hardwar fair, to larger export of wheat and seeds, to an increase in the sugar traffic, and to the movement of edible grains on account of scarcity in various parts of the country. There was also a distinct improvement in the returns from salt and general merchandise. The Revised did not provide sufficiently for the heavy passenger traffic connected with the Hardwar fair.

North-Western Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
915,8	Coaching	900,0	990,0	1,033,4
1,774,3	Goods	1,800,0	2,187,5	2,226,4
40,7	Miscellaneous and Suspense	50,0	42,5	49,2
2,730,8	TOTAL .	2,750,0	3,220,0	3,309,0

196. The receipts exceeded the actuals of the previous year and the Budget by 578,2 and 559,0 respectively. Under *Coaching* traffic there was an increase, due to large traffic in connection with fairs at Hardwar, and to military traffic in connection with frontier expeditions. The opening of the Chaman and Mianwali-Mari Extensions also influenced the traffic to a small extent. The *Goods* traffic was unusually high, owing to larger exports of wheat, carriage of military stores for frontier expeditions, and carriage of stone for the Chenab Weir Works at Khanki, and for bridge protection works at Ferozepore. The increase of 89,0 over the Revised Estimate is due to the traffic at the close of the year having proved exceptionally good.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
340,8	Coaching	357,5	395,0	402,7
375,0	Goods	390,0	420,0	431,0
18,7	Miscellaneous and Suspense	32,5	45,0	45,6
734,5	TOTAL	780,0	860,0	879,3

197. The receipts exceeded those of the previous year and the Budget Estimate by 144,8 and 99,3 respectively. The improvement was due to large fairs held both at the commencement and end of the year, to heavy exports of grain, and to increased receipts on account of mileage on rolling-stock. The increase of 19,3 over the Revised Estimate is due to both the Coaching and Goods traffic during the last few days of the year having been better than was anticipated.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
57,6	Coaching	85,5	111,5	113,8
237,4	Goods	324,5	463,0	481,8
24,4	Miscellaneous and Suspense	40,0	43,5	41,7
319,4	TOTAL	450,0	618,0	637,3

198. The receipts exceeded those of the previous year and the Budget by 317,9 and 187,3 respectively.

The line was opened throughout towards the end of 1890-91, and the development of traffic was considerably better than was anticipated in the Budget.

Indian Midland Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
155,7	Coaching	160,0	170,0	174,2
164,8	Goods	201,5	229,2	237,1
11,4	Miscellaneous and Suspense	18,5	25,8	24,7
331,9	TOTAL	380,0	425,0	436,0

199. The improvement of 56,0 over the Budget and of 104,1 over the actuals of the previous year was due to a heavy traffic in connection with Hindu pilgrimages and to an exceptionally large export of wheat.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
197,4	Coaching	212,4	206,0	201,6
255,0	Goods	274,1	256,2	251,7
4,7	Miscellaneous and Suspense	8,5	20,8	24,0
457,1	TOTAL	495,0	483,0	477,3

200. The estimate proved too sanguine, but the decrease was partly counterbalanced by the adjustment of the out-standing earnings of the previous year.

South Indian Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
102,9	Coaching	383,5	378,0	378,3
82,1	Goods	322,5	318,0	323,0
—11,6	Miscellaneous and Suspense	6,5	20,2	24,7
173,4	TOTAL	712,5	716,2	726,0

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

South Indian Railway—*continued.*

201. The South Indian Railway was purchased by the State on the 31st December 1890. The accounts of 1890-91 therefore included the transactions of the Railway for only three months under this head. Compared with the Budget there was a falling off in the coaching traffic, but this was more than counterbalanced by a special credit on account of the late Company's Fire Insurance Fund.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

202. The improvement occurred chiefly on the Tounghoo-Mandalay, and was due to the inclusion of the earnings of an open section of the Mu Valley Railway, and also to a general expansion of traffic.

Other State Railways—Provincial, excluding Eastern Bengal Railway System.

203. In comparison with the actuals of the previous year the receipts show an improvement of 134,9. On the Burma Railway there is an increase of 29,3 due to development of the passenger traffic and carriage of rice to the famine-stricken districts. The increase of 98,6 on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways is due to the accounts of the previous year having included the earnings of the Company's line from 1st July 1890 only, the date of the amalgamation, whereas the accounts of the year under review embrace the transactions of a whole year.

204. The increase of 7,6 as compared with the Budget Estimate is due to an improvement of 23,5 on the Burma Railway, due to exceptionally heavy traffic, both in coaching and goods, attributable to scarcity, and to an increase of 3,8 in the receipts of the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, due to development of traffic consequent on the through opening of the line. On the other hand, the earnings of the Tirhoot Railway fell off by 21,1, which is attributed to scarcity in the districts served by that railway.

205. The small improvement of 2,8 on the Revised Estimate is the result mainly of an increase of 3,9 on the Tirhoot Railway, due to an improvement towards the close of the year, an increase of 8 on the Lucknow-Bareilly due to development of traffic and adjustment of net earnings of the Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway for the 2nd half of 1890, and a falling off of 4,0 on the Burma Railway, due to an increase in the balance of outstanding earnings.

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

ACCOUNTS, 1890-91.			Guaranteed interest, 1891-92.	GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.	BUDGET, 1891-92.			REVISED, 1891-92.			ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.			Percentage of charges on receipts.
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.			Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	
1,325,7	537,3	788,4	595,6	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,310,0	550,0	760,0	1,405,0	590,0	815,0	1,422,3	600,0	822,3	42·2
3,996,1	1,935,2	2,060,9	1,716,5	Great Indian Peninsula	3,950,0	1,950,0	2,000,0	4,420,0	2,162,0	2,258,0	4,477,3	2,204,4	2,272,9	49·2
963,2	498,0	465,2	757,3	Madras	960,0	540,0	420,0	930,0	540,0	390,0	946,8	548,9	397,9	58·0
468,0	281,2	186,8	...	South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,753,0	3,251,7	3,501,3	3,069,4	TOTAL	6,220,0	3,040,0	3,180,0	6,755,0	3,292,0	3,463,0	6,846,4	3,353,3	3,493,1	49·0

Gross Receipts.

206. The comparison of the Actuals of the two years shows an increase of only 93,4, but the figures for 1890-91 included 468,0 on account of the South Indian Railway, the transactions of which are now shown under *State Railways*, and omitting this amount the receipts of the year under review would show an increase of 561,4, which occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. The improvements of 626,4 and 91,4, respectively, over the Budget and Revised also occurred on these Railways. The improvement on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was the result of exceptionally heavy traffic, principally in connection with the export of wheat and seeds to Europe, and the local movements of food-grains, on a more extended scale than usual, consequent on the scarcity in the Madras Presidency and in the Southern Mahratta country. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the increase was due to heavy traffic in wheat and other grains.

Working Expenses.

207. The increases of 101,6 and 313,3 over the actuals of the preceding year and the Budget are made up as under :—

	Compared with Accounts, 1890-91.	Compared with Budget.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	+ 62,7	+ 50,0
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	+ 269,2	+ 254,4
Madras Railway	+ 50,9	+ 8,9
South Indian Railway	— 281,2	+ ...

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts—*continued.*

Working Expenses—*continued.*

The increase on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is attributed to increased expenses consequent on the improvement in traffic, to increased outlay on repairs of the line on account of flood damages in 1891, to heavy repairs to rolling-stock, and to the fall in the rate of exchange. The large increase on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is mainly due to the heavy traffic worked during the year, and to the unfavourable rate of exchange. The increase on the Madras Railway is due chiefly to the renewal of 8 locomotives which were provided for in the Budget and to smaller credits for returned stores.

XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest).

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
30,5	Mysore Railway	32,4	22,4	31,6
	ENGLAND—			
7	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway	...	1,0	1,0
3	EXCHANGE	...	4	4
1,0		...	1,4	1,4
31,5	TOTAL	32,4	23,8	33,0

208. The details are given below. The credit under India represents the amount recoverable from the Mysore Durbar in settlement of the net charge for interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway. The receipts, working expenses, and interest charges of the Mysore Railway are recorded in the accounts under their respective railway heads, and the net charge for interest only (*i.e.*, interest on Capital expended *minus* net receipts), which is recoverable from the Mysore Durbar, is credited under this head. The details are given below. The credit under England represents the Government share of surplus profits of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway for the year 1890 (£995) taken in reduction of the Company's debt for advances of interest.

209. Details of the amounts recoverable from the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore Railway are as follows:—

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	MYSORE RAILWAY—			
63,7	Interest on Capital			68,8
6,9	*Less*—Charge for interest borne by Government for the unexpended balance of the Capital retained in its hands	62,4	57,7	5,8
56,8		62,4	57,7	63,0
26,3	Net receipts	30,0	35,3	31,4
30,5	Net charge for interest recoverable from Mysore Durbar	32,4	22,4	31,6

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
17,923,3	EXPENDITURE	19,374,1	20,183,7	20,253,9

210. These figures comprise the expenditure under the following heads:—

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	STATE RAILWAYS—			
6,772,0	Working Expenses	7,654,2	8,143,2	8,214,5
4,005,2	Interest on debt	4,403,1	4,424,4	4,428,0
2,243,0	Annuities	2,356,3	2,431,7	2,428,8
907,4	Interest on Capital Deposits	967,9	1,006,0	1,004,6
163,0	Interest on Advances	225,2	226,7	226,5
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES—			
516,3	Surplus Profits, etc.	599,0	750,5	756,9
3,130,9	Interest	2,989,5	3,074,5	3,069,4
	SUBSIDISED COMPANIES—			
36,3	Land, etc.	47,7	36,8	32,2
...	Advances of Interest	2,4	9	9
149,2	MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE	128,8	89,0	92,1
17,923,3	TOTAL	19,374,1	20,183,7	20,253,9

The charges under this group exceeded those of the previous year and the Budget Estimate by 2,330,6 and 879,8 respectively. The charges on account of Exchange were higher by 591,8 and 228,5, chiefly on account of the fall in the rate; the payments on account of surplus profits to the East Indian Railway Company, to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for working the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and to the Guaranteed and Subsidised Railway Companies were higher by 525,8 and 335,7, in consequence of a large increase in the earnings of the Railways; and the working expenses of State Railways were also higher by 1,230,5 and 395,6, owing to the heavier traffic during the year, and the additional open mileage. The excess of 70,2 over the Revised Estimate was due chiefly to the working expenses of State Railways having been under-estimated.

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
6,772,0	EXPENDITURE	7,654,2	8,143,2	8,214,5

211. The details of these charges by railways are given on page 82. The charges exceeded the actuals of 1890-91 and the Budget Estimate by 1,442,5 and 560,3 respectively. The increases were due chiefly to the heavier traffic worked, to larger renewals of permanent-way on the Eastern Bengal and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, to the expenditure on repairs of flood damages and other special works on the North-Western Railway, and to larger payments on account of surplus profits to the East Indian Railway Company and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for working the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, consequent upon the great improvement in the earnings of the railways. A part of the increase over the previous year was also due to the additional mean open mileage.

East Indian Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
349,1	Maintenance	390,0	370,4	355,6
357,3	Locomotive	370,0	384,3	388,9
120,6	Carriage and Wagon	118,0	131,6	112,2
292,0	Traffic	290,0	273,6	276,6
207,7	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	212,0	207,1	207,3
1,326,7	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	1,380,0	1,367,0	1,340,6

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

East Indian Railway—*continued.*

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
157,9	⅛ Surplus profits paid to the Company and Contribution to Provident Fund of one per cent. on Net Earnings	180,0	308,0	302,4
1,484,6	TOTAL EAST INDIAN RAILWAY	1,560,0	1,675,0	1,643,0

212. The increases of 158,4 and 83,0 in expenditure, as compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, were due to the larger payments on account of the Company's share of surplus profits consequent on the improvement in the earnings of the Railway. The saving of 32,0 on the Revised Estimate was chiefly due to smaller renewals of steel rails, owing to a deficiency of the materials in this country and to those expected from England not having been received before the close of the year, and to short expenditure on repairs and renewals of vehicles.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
126,1	Maintenance	125,7	190,0	187,0
115,3	Locomotive	112,8	113,0	114,8
51,0	Carriage and Wagon	37,5	43,0	38,3
122,0	Traffic	114,3	118,0	118,1
127,8	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	127,2	151,0	168,1
542,2	TOTAL EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY	517,5	615,0	626,3

213. The increases of 84,1 and 108,8 over the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate were due to renewals of permanent-way, to heavy compensation claims paid for goods lost and damaged in flats that were burnt and sunk, and to adjustment of arrear freight charges on coal due to the East Indian Railway which was not provided for even in the Revised Estimate.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
131,2	Maintenance	180,0	175,0	177,5
348,9	Locomotive	350,0	403,3	421,0
131,6	Carriage and Wagon	112,5	112,4	101,5
136,2	Traffic	140,0	141,7	138,4
128,4	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	127,5	132,6	132,2
876,3	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	910,0	965,0	970,6
49,8	Share of surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company	75,0	112,5	117,3
926,1	TOTAL RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY	985,0	1,077,5	1,087,9

214. The increase of 161,8 in expenditure, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to extensive re-laying operations consequent on the partial suspension of this work towards the close of 1890-91, to larger consumption of fuel owing to the heavier traffic worked, and to larger payments on account of the Company's share of surplus profits, for the first only of which sufficient provision was made in the Budget.

North-Western Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
615,3	Maintenance	648,3	652,0	634,6
547,2	Locomotive	534,7	673,6	705,2
198,9	Carriage and Wagon	189,5	212,9	214,5
228,3	Traffic	235,5	245,0	242,5
159,8	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	172,0	166,5	156,7
1,749,5	TOTAL NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY	1,780,0	1,950,0	1,953,5

215. The increase of 204,0 over the actuals of the previous year was due to extraordinary expenditure on flood works on the Peshin section, to renewal of girders of the Malir bridge near Karachi, to the heavier traffic worked, to the higher cost of English stores owing to the unfavourable rate of exchange, and to adjustment of arrear freight charges on coal due to the East Indian Railway. The excess of 173,5 over the Budget Estimate is due to the adjustment of arrear freight charges on coal, renewals of vehicles, and the heavier traffic worked. The expenditure exceeded the

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

North-Western Railway.

Revised Estimate by 3,5. There was a decrease of 17,4 under *Maintenance* owing to the renewals of permanent-way at the close of the year not having been as large as anticipated, but this was more than counterbalanced by increased *Locomotive Expenses* for working the heavy traffic.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
98,2	Maintenance	100,0	97,8	98,8
93,8	Locomotive	100,0	124,3	124,9
28,9	Carriage and Wagon	37,0	31,0	31,3
68,4	Traffic	70,0	67,4	67,4
60,8	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	53,0	59,5	59,1
350,1	TOTAL OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY	360,0	380,0	381,5

216. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate by 31,4 and 21,5 respectively, chiefly in consequence of the adjustment of old claims by the East Indian Railway for freight on coal and the heavier traffic worked during the year. The charges for repairs and renewals of vehicles were also heavier than in the previous year.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

217. The following are the figures for the other Imperial Railways shown on page 82 :—

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
234,9	Bengal-Nagpur	295,0	305,0	303,0
254,1	Indian Midland	270,0	293,0	267,6
336,7	Southern Mahratta	380,0	352,5	351,0
89,1	South Indian	482,5	492,0	497,7
382,4	Other Imperial Railways	407,5	400,3	411,3

218. Compared with the actuals of 1890-91 the increase on the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways was due to the development of traffic, and to the former having been opened throughout for traffic only towards the end of 1890-91. On the Southern Mahratta Railway the decrease was due chiefly to the comparatively small outlay on special renewals of sleepers as contrasted with the expenditure on this account during the previous year. The South Indian Railway was taken over by the State from the Company with effect from 31st December 1890, and the accounts of 1890-91 accordingly included the transactions of the line under *State Railways* for one quarter only, while the accounts for 1891-92 embrace the transactions of a whole year. The increase under other Railways occurred chiefly on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway, being due to the opening of the Sagaing-Shewbo section of the Mu Valley Railway, and to development of traffic generally.

219. Compared with the Budget Estimate the excess on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is attributed to increased charges for Locomotive and Traffic expenses, and to larger payments to the East Indian Railway Company for working the Northern Section owing to heavier traffic, and to an under-estimate of the Home Charges and Telegraph Expenses. The Estimate of the Southern Mahratta Railway was pitched too high, and the provision made for renewals of sleepers was not actually required. The excess on the South Indian Railway is attributed to insufficient provision having been made for Locomotive Expenses, and to no provision having been made for the additional half per cent. interest payable to the Company until the 31st December 1893 under the contract. Under other Railways there was a saving on the Sindia Railway due to a sum of 14,5 provided on account of the outstanding claims of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway against the Railway for running powers over the broad gauge line between the junction of the East Indian Railway, Agra East Bank and Agra Cantonment Stations, not having been required, as the amount was adjustable in the accounts of the East Indian Railway as workers of the Sindia Railway.

220. Contrasted with the Revised Estimate, the important differences were a saving of 25,4 on the Indian Midland Railway, due to the provision made for joint station expenses not having been utilized, owing to the non-settlement of the agreements; an excess of 5,7 on the South Indian Railway, due to heavier maintenance and repair charges; and under other Railways excesses of 5,8 and 6,5 on the Mysore and Tounghoo-Mandalay Railways respectively, due to the heavier traffic worked.

State Railways—Provincial (excluding Eastern Bengal Railway System).

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
422,3	EXPENDITURE	616,7	702,9	691,7

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

State Railways.—Provincial (excluding Eastern Bengal Railway System)—*continued.*

221. The increase of 269,4 over the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to the inclusion of a whole year's transactions of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, as compared with nine months, *i.e.*, from 1st July 1890, in the previous year. A small increase also occurred on the Burma Railway, due to increased traffic worked, heavier charges for repairs to rolling stock, and adjustment of arrear freight charges on coal. The excess of 75,0 over the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways, being due to the payment to the Company of their share of net earnings for the half-year ended 31st December 1890, having been made in 1891-92 instead of in 1890-91 as was expected, and also on the Burma Railway in consequence of larger expenditure on new minor works, adjustment of arrear freight charges on coal, and extra repairs to rolling stock.

38.—State Railways.

Interest on Debt.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
2,856,7	INTEREST ON CAPITAL *found by* GOVERNMENT	3,003,2	2,979,4	2,985,1
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway Commutation Stock—			
4	Rupee	4	4	2
244,9	Sterling	243,1	243,1	243,1
64,6	East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	64,6	64,6	64,6
7,4	3 per cent. East Indian Railway Annuity Redemption Stock	7,5	7,5	7,5
34,7	Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture and Debenture Stock	34,6	34,6	34,5
167,7	3½ per cent. Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Redemption Stock	166,6	166,6	166,6
346,0	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Stock, etc.	337,3	337,3	337,3
...	South Indian Railway Stock, etc.	152,2	152,3	152,3
865,7		1,006,3	1,006,4	1,006,1
3,722,4	TOTAL INTEREST ON CAPITAL	4,009,5	3,985,8	3,991,2
282,8	EXCHANGE	393,6	438,6	436,8
4,005,2	TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT	4,403,1	4,424,4	4,428,0

222. Omitting exchange the charges approximated closely to the Budget Estimate, but exceeded those of the previous year by 268,8, which was due partly to the interest paid on the 3 per cent. stock issued for the purchase of the South Indian Railway, and partly to higher charges for interest on capital found by Government, which are increasing year by year with the progress of construction. The following statement shows how the interest charged in the accounts of 1891-92 has been computed:—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGEABLE—

	E. I. Ry.	E. B. Ry. System.	Other State Railways.	TOTAL.
Capital Expenditure at end of 1890-91	2,272,9	6,610,6	59,543,7	68,427,2
Capital Expenditure during 1891-92	—75,1	216,5	3,277,0	3,418,4
Capital Account at end of 1891-92	2,197,8	6,827,1	62,820,7	71,845,6
Debentures discharged	3,546,7	815,6	...	4,362,3
INTEREST.				
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	90,9	264,4	2,381,9	2,737,2
Interest on Debentures, etc., discharged	141,9	32,6	...	174,5
Half a year's interest on Capital spent during the year	—1,5	4,3	65,6	68,4
TOTAL	231,3	301,3	2,447,5	2,980,1
Add—½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore, which bears 4½ per cent. interest	...	...	5,0	5,0
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED 1891-92	231,3	301,3	2,452,5	2,985,1
" " " 1890-91	233,1	292,3	2,331,3	2,856,7

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds).

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
1,165,6	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY	1,167,4	1,167,2	1,167,1
120,9	EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY	121,0	121,0	121,1
404,1	SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY	405,2	405,2	405,2
1,690,6	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,693,6	1,693,4	1,693,4
552,4	EXCHANGE	662,7	738,3	735,4
2,243,0	GRAND TOTAL	2,356,3	2,431,7	2,428,8

223. The sterling payments agreed closely with both the Budget Estimates and the actuals of the previous year, but the charge for exchange was considerably higher owing to the fall in the rate of exchange.

Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	INTEREST ON OVERDRAWN CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
...	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	3,8		3,5
	INTEREST ON SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
19,4	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	19,4	19,4	19,4
...	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	...	3,9	3,9
19,4		19,4	27,1	26,8
	ENGLAND—			
268,5	Southern Mahratta Railway	251,0	251,0	251,0
212,0	Indian Midland Railway	212,0	212,0	212,0
17,5	Bengal Central Railway	17,5	17,5	17,5
171,3	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	171,2	171,2	171,2
...	South Indian Railway	30,0	30,0	30,0
669,3		681,7	681,7	681,7
688,7		701,1	708,8	708,5
218,7	EXCHANGE	266,8	297,2	296,1
907,4	TOTAL	967,9	1,006,0	1,004,6

224. Excluding Exchange the important variations from the actuals of the previous year are—(1) an increase of 7,4 on account of the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, representing interest on debentures of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company to the extent of £147,000, and interest on advances made to the Company in India in excess of capital; (2) a decrease of 17,5 under the Southern Mahratta Railway, due to the reduction of the guaranteed interest on the share capital of £3,500,000 from 4 to 3½ per cent. with effect from 1st January 1891, under the terms of the contract with the Company; and (3) an increase of 30,0 under the South Indian Railway, representing interest at 3 per cent on the new Company's capital of £1,000,000.

Interest chargeable against Companies on advances.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
16,3	Bengal Central Railway	16,3	16,3	16,2
57,3	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	84,5	78,0	78,0
30,7	Indian Midland Railway	37,3	37,2	37,3
18,6	Southern Mahratta Railway	23,8	26,4	26,4
122,9		161,9	157,9	157,9
40,1	EXCHANGE	63,3	68,8	68,6
163,0	TOTAL	225,2	226,7	226,5

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Interest chargeable against Companies on advances—*continued.*

225. As explained in previous reports the charges under this head represent the interest chargeable against the Companies on the advances made to them by the Secretary of State from funds raised under the provisions of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act.

226. The charges exceeded the actuals of the previous year owing to further advances having been made to the Companies by the Secretary of State, but fell short of the Budget Estimate as the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company did not require the advance which it was estimated would be wanted in 1891-92. The fall in the rate of exchange, however, more than counterbalanced the decrease in the sterling payments compared with the Budget Estimate.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget	Revised.	Accounts.
	MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS—			
150,1	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway . .	155,0	182,3	187,3
323,2	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	410,0	535,9	535,7
...	South Indian	6,5	14,6	14,6
473,3	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS .	571,5	732,8	737,6
	LAND AND SUPERVISION—			
14,3	India—Share of office of Director General of Railways .	14,2	14,4	14,8
10,1	Central Provinces	9,6	10,6	10,7
10,7	Bengal	11,9	10,5	10,8
7,0	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,7	10,0	10,4
11,4	Madras	12,5	12,6	13,7
38,2	Bombay	25,5	21,7	21,3
...	Reserve	4,2	...	...
91,7		87,6	79,8	81,7
48,7	*Deduct*—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	*60,1*	*62,1*	*62,4*
43,0	TOTAL LAND AND SUPERVISION .	27,5	17,7	19,3
516,3	GRAND TOTAL . .	599,0	750,5	756,9

Surplus Profits.

227. The charges exceeded the actuals of the previous year and the Budget by 264,3 and 166,1 respectively, chiefly in consequence of the exceptional traffic obtained during the year. The excess of 4,8 over the Revised Estimate occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway owing to the net earnings of the second-half of 1891 having exceeded expectations. The payment to the South Indian Railway was on account of the Company's share of the surplus profits for the year ended 31st December 1890, which also exceeded anticipations.

Land and Supervision.

228. The decrease of 10,0, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, is due chiefly to less expenditure on land for Guaranteed Railways in Bombay. The lapse of 5,9 on the Budget Estimate was due to the charges of the office of the Consulting Engineer at Calcutta having been over-estimated, to charges for land in Bombay provided for not having been paid, and to the amount held in reserve not having been utilized. The excess of 1,9 over the Revised Estimate occurred chiefly in Madras, and was due to land having been acquired at a heavier cost than was anticipated. The increase over the actuals of the previous year in the amount recoverable from Companies for Government supervision was due to recoveries effected for the first time from the South Indian and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railways, and to an increased recovery from the Bengal and North-Western Railway under the contract for working the Tirhoot Railway. The two per cent. of the gross earnings of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway retained by Government were also credited to this head, though not included under it in the Budget Estimate.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
7,6	India	2,5	38,5	37,2
2,354,1	England	2,146,9	2,114,2	2,114,1
769,2	EXCHANGE	840,1	921,8	918,1
3,130,9	TOTAL .	2,989,5	3,074,5	3,069,4

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest—*continued.*

229. The charges in India represent the interest on the funds drawn by the railways in excess of the balances at their credit. These drawings having been larger than those of the previous year and the anticipations in the Budget, the interest charges were also higher. The sterling payments were smaller than those of the previous year, in consequence of there being no charge for the South Indian Railway, which was purchased by the State on the 31st December 1890. Notwithstanding a decrease in the sterling payments the charge on account of exchange was considerably higher than both the actuals of the previous year and the Budget owing to the fall in the rate of exchange.

40.—Subsidised Companies.—Land, Subsidy, and Interest.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
11,0	Bengal and North-Western Railway—(*Land*) . .	16,7	13,5	11,9
10,7	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway—(*Land*) . .	6	3,8	3,6
...	Nilgiri Railway—(*Land and Interest*) . . .	11,0	6,0	3,4
...	Reserve	6,7	...	...
21,7	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	35,0	23,3	18,9
	PROVINCIAL—			
5	Tarkessur Railway—(*Land*)	...	...	...
4,0	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway—(*Subsidy*) . .	4,0	4,0	4,0
10,1	Dibru-Sadiya—(*Subsidy and control*) . . .	10,1	10,1	10,1
...	Dooars Railway—(*Land*)	1,0	3	1
14,6	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	15,1	14,4	14,2
36,3	GRAND TOTAL .	50,1	37,7	33,1

230. The decrease of 2,8 under *Imperial*, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, is due to the practical completion of the acquisition of land for the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, counterbalanced to some extent by the land and interest charges in connection with the Nilgiri Railway which appeared for the first time in the accounts for 1891-92. The *Provincial* charges were nearly the same as in 1890-91.

231. The lapses of 17,0 and 4,6 on the Budget and Revised Estimates are due to the non-settlement during the year of some land acquisition cases on account of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and of disputed claims of land-holders in connection with land for the Nilgiri Railway. The actuals entered against the Nilgiri Railway include a sum of 9 on account of advances of interest.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL.			
	INDIA—			
9,9	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges .	10,0	6,0	7,1
14,3	Director-General's Establishment, share of— .	14,2	14,4	14,7
9	Port Store-keepers' Establishment . . .	2,5	2,1	2,2
3,4	Bikanir Desert Railway Survey	...	...	...
...	Reserve	17,5	...	...
28,5	TOTAL .	44,2	22,5	24,0
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
1,4	Jubbulpore-Nagpur Survey	...	...	...
6	Sambulpore Road Survey	...	—7	—7
...	Sambulpore-Khurda Survey	...	6,0	4,5
2,0	TOTAL .	...	5,3	3,8
	BURMA—			
7	Meiktila-Myingyan Survey	3	1,3	1,6
15,8	Kawlin-Mogaung Survey	16,2	...	...
2,5	Shan Hills Survey	...	...	...
1,6	Chindwin Survey	...	...	...
20,6	TOTAL .	16,5	1,3	1,6

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*continued.*

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
17,7	Moghul Serai-Howrah Survey	14,9	7,4	6,4
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
—2,4	Pilibhit-Seramau Railway Survey	...	...	...
	PUNJAB—			
—2,0	Bannu Survey	...	...	...
...	Wazirabad-Multan Survey	...	7	7
...	Kalka-Simla Survey	...	...	7
2	Kohala Survey	...	...	...
6,7	Kashmir Railway Survey	17,4	19,0	19,0
28,4	Zhob Valley Survey	16,0	12,0	11,8
7	Hyderabad-Umarkot Survey	...	...	...
11,6	Frontier Railway Surveys	7,8	10,0	12,2
3,5	Peshawar-Dhakka Survey	...	...	...
1,7	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	...	—6	—7
1,6	Bolan High Level Line Survey	3,2	...	...
52,4	TOTAL	44,4	41,1	43,7
	MADRAS—			
...	Kurnool Branch Survey	...	4	2
	BOMBAY—			
1	Mehsana-Viramgam—(*Land*)	...	6	5
2	Palanpur-Deesa Survey	...	...	...
...	Nusseerabad-Kekri Survey	...	2	1
3	TOTAL	...	8	6
119,1	TOTAL IMPERIAL	120,0	78,8	80,3

PROVINCIAL.

	BENGAL—			
8,0	Share of P. W. Secretariat Establishment	7,8	7,8	7,6
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
3,9	Lucknow-Rai-Bareli-Jaunpur Survey	1,0	7	7
	PUNJAB—			
—1	Bhatinda-Bhawalpur Survey	...	...	...
	MADRAS—			
9	Madras-Gudur Survey	...	1	1
14,0	East Coast Survey	...	...	1,8
1,8	Nellore-Guntoor Survey	...	...	...
8	Bezvada-Masulipatam Survey	...	...	...
...	Nanjangode-Gudulur Survey	...	4	4
...	Palghat-Kurapatam Survey	...	1,3	1,3
17,5	TOTAL	...	1,8	3,6
	BOMBAY—			
8	Surveys	...	—1	—1
30,1	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	8,8	10,2	11,8
149,2	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	128,8	89,0	92,1

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*continued.*

232. The total outlay was less than that of the previous year by 57,1. No useful comparison can be made between the outlay of the two years by individual projects, as new surveys are being started every year. The lapse of 36,7 on the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to the cost of the Kawlin-Mogaung, and Bolan High Level Line Surveys having been charged as capital expenditure in consequence of the commencement of the construction of the lines. The amounts debited to the head Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges fell short of the Budget Estimate by 2,9, and the Moghalsarai-Howrah Survey was completed earlier than expected, and at a saving on the estimated cost. The excess of 3,1 on the Revised Estimate is due to no provision having been made for the Surveys in connection with the East Coast Railway, and to the Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges having exceeded the reduced provision made in the Revised Estimate, owing chiefly to the privilege leave allowances of officers employed on the Zhob Valley Railway Survey having been debited to this head after the close of the year.

Section J.—IRRIGATION.

233. The following is a general summary of the results under the head of Irrigation :—

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	Major Works.			
1,284,7	Direct Receipts	1,223,7	1,371,6	1,404,7
709,0	Land Revenue due to irrigation . .	756,2	689,5	673,2
1,993,7	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	1,979,9	2,061,1	2,077,9
758,4	Working Expenses	753,7	772,8	761,4
1,081,5	Interest	1,107,0	1,109,6	1,109,7
1,839,9	TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . .	1,860,7	1,882,4	1,871,1
153,8	Net Receipts (Major Works) . .	119,2	178,7	206,8
	Minor Works and Navigation.			
178,9	Receipts	180,7	188,5	194,1
902,2	Expenditure	1,022,4	1,080,8	1,073,9
—723,3	Net Expenditure (Minor Works) . .	—841,7	—892,3	—879,8
—569,5	Net Expenditure (Irrigation) . .	—722,5	—713,6	—673,0

234. The net result on the whole was better than the Budget by 49,5 but worse than that of 1890-91 by 103,5. There was an improvement in the net receipts from Major Works of 87,6 and 53,0 compared with the Budget and the actuals of 1890-91 respectively, and the receipts from Minor Works were also better than both the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 13,4 and 15,2, but the expenditure on Minor Works exceeded the Budget and that of 1890-91 by 51,5 and 171,7 respectively. The improvement under Major Works occurred chiefly on the Sirhind, Lower Ganges and Ganges Canals, while that in the receipts from Minor Works was mainly due to the recovery of arrears of clearance rates on the Indus Inundation Canals in the Punjab. The expenditure on Minor Works was enhanced in consequence of the construction of famine relief works in Rajputana and Upper Burma, the raising, strengthening, and retiring of several miles of the Irrawaddy embankments and the assignment of a larger grant from the Provincial revenues of Madras.

SECTION J.—IRRIGATION RECEIPTS.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
2,172,6	REVENUE	2,160,6	2,249,6	2,272,0

235. The increase in the collections in 1891-92 was chiefly due to a further development of irrigation from the Sirhind canal, to a large increase in the irrigated area in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the seasons having been exceptionally favourable for canal irrigation, and to the recovery of old outstandings in Bengal and the Punjab.

XXIX and 42.—Major Works.

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses.

ACCOUNTS, 1890-91.			IRRIGATION WORKS AND CANALS.	BUDGET, 1891-92.			REVISED, 1891-92.			ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.		
Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.		Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
			IMPERIAL.									
7,5	10,5	—3,0	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh . .	7,8	10,0	—2,2	10,0	10,0	...	10,2	9,8	4
			Punjab—									
160,3	56,0	104,3	Western Jumna Canal . .	135,0	50,0	85,0	150,0	49,5	100,5	151,1	48,2	102,9
149,6	56,6	93,0	Bari Doab Canal . . .	144,0	65,0	79,0	168,0	72,0	96,0	169,8	72,4	97,4
168,5	58,6	109,9	Sirhind Canal	170,0	60,0	110,0	200,0	55,0	145,0	201,6	54,9	146,7
59,3	34,1	25,2	Other Projects . . .	59,0	40,0	19,0	55,6	40,5	15,1	57,1	37,5	19,6
537,7	205,3	332,4	TOTAL .	508,0	215,0	293,0	573,6	217,0	356,6	579,6	213,0	366,6
			Madras—									
12,2	56,0	—43,8	Godavari Delta	10,7	46,2	—35,5	11,0	50,8	—39,8	11,1	51,6	—40,5
5,1	38,6	—33,5	Kristna Delta	4,6	38,3	—33,7	5,0	40,9	—35,9	4,8	42,0	—37,2
10,1	30,6	—20,5	Other Projects	8,3	30,7	—22,4	11,0	25,7	—14,7	12,7	24,0	—11,3
27,4	125,2	—97,8	TOTAL .	23,6	115,2	—91,6	27,0	117,4	—90,4	28,6	117,6	—89,0
43,2	35,8	7,4	Bombay	49,6	35,3	14,3	43,1	43,9	—8	44,4	43,6	8
615,8	376,8	239,0	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	589,0	375,5	213,5	653,7	388,3	265,4	662,8	384,0	278,8
			PROVINCIAL.									
			Bengal—									
73,7	66,1	7,6	Sone Canals	81,2	72,1	9,1	81,2	71,3	9,9	91,0	65,2	25,8
61,0	69,0	—8,0	Other Canals	60,7	69,8	—9,1	63,0	71,0	—8,0	69,2	70,2	—1,0
134,7	135,1	—4	TOTAL .	141,9	141,9	...	144,2	142,3	1,9	160,2	135,4	24,8
			N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—									
249,0	104,5	144,5	Ganges Canal	225,9	92,6	133,3	256,2	101,3	154,9	261,7	104,9	156,8
140,6	89,0	51,6	Lower Ganges Canal . .	135,1	93,2	41,9	177,0	85,2	91,8	178,6	84,8	93,8
61,4	23,2	38,2	Agra Canal	58,4	22,6	35,8	59,5	25,3	34,2	60,1	23,9	36,2
83,2	29,8	53,4	Eastern Jumna Canal . .	73,4	27,9	45,5	81,0	30,4	50,6	81,3	28,4	52,9
534,2	246,5	287,7	TOTAL .	492,8	236,3	256,5	573,7	242,2	331,5	581,7	242,0	339,7
668,9	381,6	287,3	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	634,7	378,2	256,5	717,9	384,5	333,4	741,9	377,4	364,5
1,284,7	758,4	526,3	GRAND TOTAL .	1,223,7	753,7	470,0	1,371,6	772,8	598,8	1,404,7	761,4	643,3

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

DIRECT RECEIPTS—IMPERIAL WORKS.

236. The *gross revenue* exceeded that of the previous year by 47,0, and the Budget Estimate by 73,8. The increase occurred mainly in the Punjab, and was due partly to a further increase of irrigation from the Sirhind canal, and partly to the introduction of new water-rates, owing to which a part of the revenue was shown under this head instead of being treated as indirect revenue as before, and recorded under *XXIX.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works.* In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the improvement was due to an increase in the irrigated area. The increase in Madras was chiefly due to an extension of the use of water from the Karnul canal for dry crops owing to scanty rainfall.

DIRECT RECEIPTS—PROVINCIAL WORKS.

237. The *gross revenue* in 1891-92 was better than that of the previous year by 73,0, and the Budget and Revised Estimates by 107,2 and 24,0, respectively. The improvement occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and was due to a large increase in the irrigated area, chiefly on the Ganges and the Lower Ganges canals. The increase in Bengal was principally due to the recovery of old outstandings on the Midnapore canal and the Sone project, and to a greater demand for water, especially from the Orissa canals, which was not sufficiently provided for in the Revised.

XXIX.—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
110,7	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	108,3	113,1	114,6
46,4	Punjab	43,0	24,5	25,1
477,6	Madras	506,0	481,2	471,9
74,3	Bombay	98,9	70,7	61,6
709,0	TOTAL	756,2	689,5	673,2

238. The decrease in the realizations in 1891-92 occurred chiefly in the Punjab, Madras and Bombay. In the Punjab it resulted from the introduction of a new water rate on the Bari Doab canal, owing to which a part of the revenue formerly treated as indirect has been classified as direct receipts. The decrease in Madras is attributed to large remissions granted on the Pennér and Sangam anicut systems on account of an unfavourable season, and in Bombay insufficient supply of water in the canals in Sind and damage done to crops by locusts, which were not sufficiently allowed for in the Revised. The Budget in those provinces was pitched at a figure considerably in excess of past actuals and proved too sanguine.

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1890-91. Accounts.			Budget.		1891-92. Revised.		Accounts.	
A	B		A	B	A	B	A	B
2,8	...	India	4,1	...	3,6	...	2,5	...
...	3,9	Upper Burma	...	3,5	...	4,3	...	4,2
...	6,1	Lower Burma	...	5,0	...	4,0	...	3,6
...	94,8	Bengal	...	92,6	...	95,6	...	94,8
...	17,1	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	16,3	...	16,3	...	17,6
13,6	6,9	Punjab	16,1	9,8	21,0	8,9	23,8	9,8
...	13,9	Madras	...	12,5	...	14,7	...	16,1
18,8	1,0	Bombay	19,5	1,3	18,8	1,3	20,0	1,7
35,2	143,7	TOTAL	39,7	141,0	43,4	145,1	46,3	147,8
178,9				180,7		188,5		194,1

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

239. The increase of 11,1 under *Imperial* over the actuals of the previous year was mainly due to the recovery of arrears of clearance rates on the Indus Inundation canals in the Punjab. The other variations under this head are comparatively small.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
2,742,1	EXPENDITURE	2,883,1	2,963,2	2,945,0

240. The expenditure in 1891-92 exceeded that of the previous year by 202,9 and the Budget Estimate by 61,9. The increase was chiefly due (1) to an increase under Interest on Debt caused by additional capital outlay; (2) to the construction of famine relief works in Rajputana and Upper Burma and of a new canal from the Kabul river to Nowshera in the Punjab; (3) to the expenditure incurred for raising, strengthening and retiring several miles of the Irrawaddy embankments; and (4) to a larger grant having been made available from provincial funds for minor irrigation works in Madras. In the Revised Estimate the requirements of some works in Bengal were over-estimated.

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.

1890-91. Accounts.	Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
758,4	753,7	772,8	761,4

241. The particulars of these charges are given in the table on page 97, and the more important differences are explained here.

Imperial Works.

242. The increase over the actuals of the previous year and the budget estimate occurred chiefly in Bombay, and was due to the widening of the Begari canal and the execution of certain urgent repairs on the Desert canal. The increase in the Punjab over the actuals of the previous year was due to larger outlay on the re-modelling of the Bari Doab canal.

Provincial Works.

243. The expenditure in 1891-92 fell short of that of the previous year by 4,2. The decrease occurred on the Lower Ganges canal in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, and was due chiefly to short outlay on the river training works at Narora. In the revised estimate the requirements of the Sone project were over-estimated.

42.—Major Works—Interest on Debt.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	Imperial.			
565,3	India	585,6	589,3	589,6
	Provincial.			
238,2	Bengal	240,8	240,4	240,3
278,0	N.-W. P. and Oudh	280,6	279,9	279,8
1,081,5	TOTAL	1,107,0	1,109,6	1,109,7

244. The following statement shows how the interest charged during the year was calculated :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.			
Capital Expenditure at end of 1890-91			27,325,4
„ „ during 1891-92—			
49 Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue		729,6	
35 Protective works		77,9	
43 Minor works and Navigation		25,5	
			833,0
			28,158,4
INTEREST.			
Interest at 4 per cent. on capital outlay at beginning of the year			1,093,0
Interest at 2 per cent. on capital spent during the year			16,7
			1,109,7

245. The increase during 1891-92 was the result of additional capital outlay on works classed as Major Irrigation Works.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1890-91. Accounts. A	1890-91. Accounts. B		Budget. A	Budget. B	1891-92. Revised. A	1891-92. Revised. B	Accounts. A	Accounts. B
12,0	...	India	16,4	...	33,3	...	36,8	...
28,2	3,9	Upper Burma	50,0	3,8	87,5	4,3	100,9	4,3
...	51,2	Lower Burma	...	94,0	...	92,6	..	94,5
...	152,4	Bengal	...	170,0	...	169,4	...	158,8
6	25,4	N.-W. P. and Oudh	6	31,2	6	31,6	4	28,3
62,8	5,1	Punjab	68,0	16,8	60,3	24,8	59,4	22,8
...	355,9	Madras	...	372,5	...	392,3	...	402,3
175,9	25,9	Bombay	191,2	7,5	176,2	7,5	161,5	3,8
279,5	619,8	TOTAL INDIA	326,2	695,8	357,9	722,5	359,0	714,8
2,2	...	ENGLAND	3	...	3	...	1	...
7	...	EXCHANGE	1	...	1	...	...	...
282,4	619,8	GRAND TOTAL	326,6	695,8	358,3	722,5	359,1	714,8
902,2			1,022,4		1,080,8		1,073,9	

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

IMPERIAL WORKS.

246. The rise in the expenditure was due to the construction of famine relief works in Rajputana and Upper Burma counterbalanced partly by a decrease in Bombay, due chiefly to the approaching completion of the Mutha and Western Nara canals.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL WORKS.

247. The increased expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, occurred, chiefly in Lower Burma, Punjab, and Madras. The increase in Lower Burma is attributed to the construction of a lock at Wimpadaw in connection with the Kyaikto-Sittang canal, and the necessity for raising, strengthening, and retiring several miles of the Irrawaddy embankments threatened by river encroachment. In the Punjab the increase was chiefly due to the construction of a new canal from the Kabul river to Nowshera, while that in Madras is explained to be due to larger funds having been made available for expenditure on minor works under the charge of Revenue officers and to the construction of some famine relief works. The decrease as compared with the Revised is due to an over-estimate of requirements in Bengal.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
649,3	RECEIPTS	597,1	615,7	627,1

248. The receipts fell short of those of the previous year by 22,2, but exceeded the Budget Estimate by 30,0. In 1890-91 there was an exceptional receipt in Bengal from the sale of the Custom House premises at Calcutta to the East Indian Railway Company. The increase over the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to receipts from tolls on roads and ferries having been under-estimated, to a special recovery of 6,1 in the Military Works Department from the sale of certain military buildings at Khanpur in the Indus valley, and to the sale of the Gauhati Workshops to the Bengal-Assam Railway in Assam. The last two items were also not provided for in the Revised, in which too the receipts from Rurki Workshops in the North-Western Provinces were under-estimated.

XXXI.—Military Works.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
(a) 38,6	India	38,0	42,5	44,3
1	Central Provinces	...	...	...
1,4	Upper Burma	1,3	1,7	2,0
2	Lower Burma	2	1	1
3	Assam	3	3	3
1	N.-W. P. and Oudh	1	1	1
5	Punjab	6	7	7
3	Madras	4	1	2
2,6	Bombay	2,6	2,0	2,1
44,1	TOTAL	43,5	47,5	49,8

(a) Includes figures for Upper and Lower Burma (under the control of Director General of Military Works) shown separately last year.

249. The increase over the previous year's actuals and the Budget and Revised Estimates was due chiefly to a special credit of 6,1 under India, on account of the sale of certain military buildings at Khanpur to the North-Western Railway.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

1890-91. Accounts. A Deptl.	1890-91. Accounts. B Civil.		Budget. A Deptl.	Budget. B Civil.	1891-92. Revised. A Deptl.	1891-92. Revised. B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	Accounts. B Civil.
		IMPERIAL.						
4,0	...	India	3,8	...	4,1	...	4,6	...
1,8	...	Upper Burma	1,6	...	1,8	...	2,3	...
2,7	...	Lower Burma	6	...	6	...	6	...
...	...	Bengal	...	...	1	...	...	...
4,3	...	Punjab	4,5	...	3,6	...	4,3	...
12,8	...	TOTAL	10,5	...	10,2	...	11,8	...
		PROVINCIAL.						
4,9	1,0	Central Provinces	5,4	9	5,2	1,2	5,2	1,4
6,5	1	Lower Burma	6,5	1	6,5	1	7,1	1
2,5	2,0	Assam	2,3	2,4	2,6	2,4	4,4	2,2
47,2	26,4	Bengal	23,0	22,9	15,0	25,0	16,1	24,4
18,7	66,4	N.-W. P. and Oudh	14,6	66,5	13,0	66,0	16,1	64,3
4,6	33,4	Punjab	5,0	32,4	5,4	33,4	5,8	32,8
9,8	3,1	Madras	10,0	7	11,8	2,3	14,4	1,9
81,3	3	Bombay	76,9	3	74,7	2	74,8	3
175,5	132,7	TOTAL	143,7	126,2	134,2	130,6	143,9	127,4

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXXII.—Civil Works—*continued.*

1890-91. Accounts. A Deptl.	1890-91. Accounts. B Civil.		1891-92. Budget. A Deptl.	1891-92. Budget. B Civil.	1891-92. Revised. A Deptl.	1891-92. Revised. B Civil.	1891-92. Accounts. A Deptl.	1891-92. Accounts. B Civil.
		INCORPORATED LOCAL—						
...	2,5	India . . .	...	2,3	...	2,3	...	2.8
...	8,0	Central Provinces .	...	7,4	...	7,6	...	8,3
...	3,6	Upper Burma .	...	3,4	...	4,9	...	4,9
...	6,6	Lower Burma .	...	6,7	...	6,7	...	7,2
1	10,2	Assam . .	1	10,0	2	10,2	2	10,3
...	37,3	Bengal . .	...	36,6	...	39,0	...	41,4
1,0	8,3	N.-W. P. and Oudh	9	6,2	1,0	7,1	1,0	5,5
2	26.0	Punjab . .	1	22,8	1	26,6	2	22,6
4	96,9	Madras . .	3	94,0	4	99,0	5	99,3
...	48,7	Bombay . .	...	47,5	...	50,5	...	51,0
1,7	248,1	TOTAL	1,4	236,9	1,7	253,9	1,9	253,3
	570,8	TOTAL INDIA		518,7		530,6		538,3
		ENGLAND—						
	25,9	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill—Fees from Students, etc.		25,1		26,2		27,2
	8,5	EXCHANGE . . .		9,8		11,4		11,8
	605,2	GRAND TOTAL .		553,6		568,2		577,3

A.—Public Works in charge of Departmental Officers. B.—Public Works in charge of Civil Officers.

250. The increase of 1,6 over the Revised Estimate under Imperial was chiefly due to an improvement in the receipts from buildings set apart as residences in Upper Burma, and to the sale of a building at Simla.

251. Under Provincial the receipts by departmental officers fell short of those of the previous year by 31,6. The bulk of the decrease occurred in Bengal, where there was an abnormal recovery of 31,7 in 1890-91 from the East Indian Railway Company on account of the sale of the Custom House premises at Calcutta. Out of the total increase of 9,7 over the Revised Estimate of Departmental Receipts, 7,5 occurred in Assam, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Madras. In Assam it was due to the sale of the Gauhati workshops to the Bengal-Assam Railway and to increased revenue from the ferry over the Brahmaputra at Dhubri; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to larger receipts from Rurkhi workshops; and in Madras to heavier recoveries on account of sales of buildings and fines, refunds, and miscellaneous. The remainder of the increase was due to receipts from rents and sales of old materials having been larger than anticipated. In the receipts by civil officers there was a falling off of 5,3, compared with the previous year. This occurred chiefly in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Madras. In Bengal the decrease is attributed to recoveries in 1890-91 from District Boards of the income of certain ferries erroneously appropriated by them; in the North-Western Provinces to smaller ferry tolls, and in Madras to smaller contributions for roads from the Jeypore State, and other miscellaneous receipts.

252. Under Local the receipts by civil officers were better than those of the previous year by 5,2, mainly owing to an improvement in the receipts from ferry tolls in Bengal, and an under-estimate under the same head accounts for the Budget being exceeded by 16,4.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
5,730,9	EXPENDITURE . .	6,109,1	6,248,7	6,208,8

253. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by 477,9, owing chiefly to larger outlay on famine relief works in Rajputana and in Upper Burma, and to larger grants having been assigned by the Local Governments for expenditure on Provincial roads and buildings. The excess of 99,7 over the Budget Estimate was also mainly attributable to outlay on famine relief works. The saving of 39,9 on the Revised Estimate was principally due to the expenditure from Provincial and Local funds having been over-estimated.

44.—Military Works.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
(a)964,7	India	915,2	979,7	990,0
4	Central Provinces	3	3	3
113,8	Upper Burma	113,5	131,1	125,0
15,0	Lower Burma	22,1	22,1	22,3
21,0	Assam	14,7	10,4	10,0
2,7	Bengal	3,7	5,1	4,4
1,4	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	6	6	6
38,8	Punjab	17,3	18,4	17,9
11,5	Madras	8,9	8,3	7,9
20,8	Bombay	22,6	23,8	21,3
1,190,1	TOTAL INDIA .	1,118,9	1,199,8	1,199,7
23,0	ENGLAND (Stores)	8,2	10,7	10,4
7,6	EXCHANGE	3,2	4,7	4,5
1,220,7	GRAND TOTAL .	1,130,3	1,215,2	1,214,6

(a) Includes figures for Upper and Lower Burma (under the control of Director General of Military Works) shown separately last year.

254. The total expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 84,3, the excess having occurred chiefly under India and in Upper Burma. In the former it was due to special grants of 37,2 and 61,6, sanctioned respectively for the restoration of damaged buildings at Quetta, and for works designed to facilitate mobilization in time of war; and in the latter to additional grants sanctioned during the course of the year for accommodation for troops on the Chin Hills.

45.—Civil Works.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.													
Departmental	Accounts.	1890-91	125,2	2,9	292,7	5,9	1,6	81,5	16,5	41,5	2,6	23,1	593,5
	Budget	1891-92	172,8	3,5	300,0	7,4	1,1	69,5	16,3	22,1	4,3	42,8	639,8
	Revised	1891-92	181,7	4,4	330,0	6,5	34,8	71,1	15,3	29,5	5,4	33,2	711,9
	Accounts.	1891-92	209,1	4,2	330,1	6,3	32,3	71,8	14,9	30,7	3,9	28,6	731,9
Civil Officers	Accounts.	1890-91	3,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,2
	Budget	1891-92	14,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,7
	Revised	1891-92	8,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,5
	Accounts.	1891-92	7,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,3
Total Imperial	Accounts.	1890-91	128,4	2,9	292,7	5,9	1,6	81,5	16,5	41,5	2,6	23,1	596,7
	Budget	1891-92	187,5	3,5	300,0	7,4	1,1	69,5	16,3	22,1	4,3	42,8	654,5
	Revised	1891-92	190,2	4,4	330.0	6,5	34,8	71,1	15,3	29,5	5,4	33,2	720,4
	Accounts.	1891-92	216,4	4,2	330,1	6,3	32,3	71,8	14,9	30,7	3,9	28,6	739,2

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Provincial.													
Departmental	Accounts.	1890-91	...	176,2	...	202,6	114,4	350,6	304,4	282,3	248,0	401,7	2,080,2
	Budget.	1891-92	...	210,0	...	237,7	99,5	370,0	407,6	330,0	352,3	408,1	2,415,2
	Revised.	1891-92	...	195,0	...	239,1	113,8	374,3	404,7	325,0	290,0	409,4	2,351,3
	Accounts.	1891-92	...	199,2	...	234,0	105,0	388,0	406,0	325,4	271,7	396,0	2,325,3
Civil Officers.	Accounts.	1890-91	...	...	...	50,2	1,8	6,5	31,0	3,4	14,1	1,1	108,1
	Budget.	1891-92	...	1	...	37,9	1,8	10,1	24,0	3,1	80,9	1,1	159,0
	Revised.	1891-92	...	1	...	37,8	2,3	21,1	31,4	3,7	42,0	1,1	139,5
	Accounts.	1891-92	...	...	...	37,9	2,5	14,5	32,7	3,8	42,2	2,2	135,8
Total Provincial	Accounts.	1890-91	...	176,2	...	252,8	116,2	357,1	335,4	285,7	262,1	402,8	2,188,3
	Budget.	1891-92	...	210,1	...	275,6	101,3	380,1	431,6	333,1	433,2	409,2	2,574,2
	Revised.	1891-92	...	195,1	...	276,9	116,1	395,4	436,1	328,7	332,0	410,5	2,490,8
	Accounts.	1891-92	...	199,2	...	271,9	107,5	402,5	438,7	329,2	313,9	398,2	2,461,1
Local.													
Departmental	Accounts.	1890-91	3,7	23,7	7,9	26,2	47,4	...	211,3	100,1	9,5	96,6	526,4
	Budget.	1891-92	3,9	15,9	2,7	28,5	62,5	...	193,5	110,0	8,5	97,7	523,2
	Revised.	1891-92	3,9	16,9	2,8	32,3	58,5	...	203,5	104,0	17,0	131,4	570,3
	Accounts.	1891-92	3,8	15 3	2,4	28,8	51,9	...	201,6	103,3	15,1	120,0	542,2
Civil Officers.	Accounts.	1890-91	8	17,0	8,6	6,4	2	427,0	59,6	11,2	418,0	124,9	1,073,7
	Budget.	1891-92	1,0	25,3	11,1	6,1	2	438,1	60,6	10,3	401,6	138,9	1,093,2
	Revised.	1891-92	1,0	17,5	15,8	7,5	1	427,5	61,1	12,4	431,6	134,9	1,109,4
	Accounts.	1891-92	1,1	18,2	11,9	7,2	...	426,6	62,5	11,8	435,9	134,4	1,109,6
Total Local	Accounts.	1890-91	4,5	40,7	16,5	32,6	47,6	427,0	270,9	111,3	427,5	221,5	1,600,1
	Budget.	1891-92	4,9	41,2	13,8	34,6	62,7	438,1	254,1	120,3	410,1	236,6	1,616,4
	Revised.	1891-92	4,9	34,4	18,6	39,8	58,6	427,5	264,6	116,4	448,6	266,3	1,679,7
	Accounts.	1891-92	4,9	33,5	14,3	36,0	51,9	426,6	264,1	115,1	451,0	254,4	1,651,8
Grand Total	Accounts.	1890-91	132,9	219,8	309,2	291,3	165,4	865,6	622,8	438,5	692,2	647,4	4,385,1
	Budget.	1891-92	192,4	254,8	313,8	317,6	165,1	887,7	702,0	475,5	847,6	688,6	4,845,1
	Revised.	1891-92	195,1	233,9	348,6	323,2	209,5	894,0	716,0	474,6	786,0	710,0	4,890,9
	Accounts.	1891-92	221,3	237,0	344,3	314,2	191,7	900,9	717,7	475,0	768,8	681,2	4,852,1

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
4,385,1	Total India	4,845,1	4,890,9	4,852,1
	England—			
43,8	Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in P. W. Department	58,0	49,0	48,6
24,9	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	26,4	27,5	28,0
6,9	Sundry Items	6,5	6,0	5,7
18,7	Stores for India	5,2	16,8	16,8
94,3		96,1	99,3	99,1
30,8	Exchange	37,6	43,3	43,0
4,510,2	Grand Total	4,978,8	5,033,5	4,994,2

Imperial.

	Departmental. More.	Departmental. Less.	Civil. More.	Civil. Less.	Total. More.	Total. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	138,4	...	4,1	...	142,5	...
,, Budget Estimate	92,1	...	...	7,4	84,7	..
,, Revised Estimate	20,0	...	...	1,2	18,8	...

255. *Departmental Officers.*—The increase of 138,4, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly in India, Upper Burma and Assam. In India it was due to outlay on famine relief works in Rajputana, and to the reduction of the outlay in 1890-91 by the transfer to the Military and Civil Departments and State Railways of their share

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Imperial—*continued.*

of the cost of the Quetta Water-works (53,8); the charges in Upper Burma increased in consequence of the commencement of new roads undertaken as famine relief works, and those in Assam in consequence of the expenditure on the Nichu-guard-Manipur road. The increase over the Budget Estimate was principally attributable to the causes mentioned above. Special grants sanctioned for the construction of the Morgha-Gomal road and for special repairs to buildings at Quetta damaged by the abnormal winter rainfall also contributed to the excess.

256. *Civil Officers.*—The increase of 4,1, compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due chiefly to outlay incurred during 1891-92 on buildings and roads in Baluchistan. The saving of 7,4 on the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to grants of 9,0 and 4,2 provided in the Budget for the construction of the Consulate House at Meshed and Basrah respectively not having been utilized.

Provincial.

	Departmental. More.	Departmental. Less.	Civil. More.	Civil. Less.	Total. More.	Total. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	245,1	...	27,7	...	272,8	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	89,9	...	23,2	...	113,1
,, Revised Estimate	...	26,0	...	3,7	...	29,7

257. *Departmental Officers.*—The actuals exceeded those of the previous year by 245,1, the increase being distributed over all the provinces except Assam and Bombay. The quinquennial contracts made with the Provincial Governments in 1887 proved extremely favourable to them, and they were in consequence enabled to considerably increase their optional expenditure, and as a result exceptionally large grants were assigned by them for expenditure under this head. The increased grants were applied in the different Provinces in the following way:—In the Central Provinces and Madras to enlarging the programme of works generally; in Lower Burma to pushing on to completion the new public offices at Rangoon and the Central Jail at Insein; in Bengal to larger outlay on repairs to Civil buildings and to collecting large quantities of materials received from the Akra Factory and purchased in England; in the North-Western Provinces to the construction of several new roads in the Kumaon and Naini Tal divisions, and to large contributions for Municipal Water-works at Benares, Cawnpore and Allahabad; in the Punjab to larger outlay on Museum, Jail, Police and Educational buildings. The lapse on the Budget Estimate was due mainly to the restriction of expenditure on civil works in Madras; and that on the Revised Estimate was due partly to this cause and partly to savings in the grants for the Dapuri Bridge at Poona, and for improvements to certain roads in the Belgaum District in Bombay.

258. *Civil Officers.*—The increase of 27,7 over the previous year's actuals was mainly due to the large number of works of miscellaneous public improvement carried out in Madras during 1891-92. The lapse on the Budget Estimate was principally due to the postponement to the current year of the payments of contributions to certain municipalities for drainage and water-supply projects in Madras.

Local.

	Departmental. More.	Departmental. Less.	Civil. More.	Civil. Less.	Total. More.	Total. Less.
Incorporated Local.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	15,8	...	35,9	...	51,7	...
,, Budget Estimate	19,0	...	16,4	...	35,4	...
,, Revised Estimate	...	28,1	2	...	...	27,9

259. *Departmental Officers.*—The increases of 15,8 and 19,0 over the previous year's outlay and the Budget Estimate are ascribed to a larger programme of works in Bombay, for which supplementary grants were sanctioned during the course of the year by Local Boards. The lapse of 28,1 on the Revised Estimate was contributed by almost all provinces. The short outlay was mainly due in Lower Burma, Assam, and Bombay, to an over-estimate of requirements.

260. *Civil Officers.*—The outlay of the year exceeded that of 1890-91 by 35,9. The increase occurred chiefly in Upper Burma, Madras, and Bombay. In Upper Burma it was due to famine relief works; in Madras to larger outlay on repairs to roads, and in Bombay to a larger programme of works. The excess of 16,4 over the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to increased expenditure on roads in Madras.

L.—ARMY SERVICES.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
785,6	RECEIPTS . . .	800,2	776,9	780,4
20,690,1	EXPENDITURE . . .	21,051,2	22,506,9	22,280,6
19,904,5	NET .	20,251,0	21,730,0	21,500,2

261. The Indian and English portions of the above figures are as follows :—

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS.			
729,9	India	750,0	714,0	719,4
42,0	England	36,1	43,8	42,5
13,7	Exchange	14,1	19.1	18,5
785,6	TOTAL .	800,2	776,9	780,4
	EXPENDITURE.			
14,799,2	India	14,565,5	15,625,0	15,741,1
4,440,1	England	4,661,6	4,792,4	4,559,5
1,450,8	Exchange	1,824,1	2,089,5	1,980,0
20,690,1	TOTAL .	21,051,2	22,506,9	22,280,6

262. The receipts in India fell short of the Budget Estimate and of the actuals of 1890-91 by 30,6 and by 10,5 respectively. The decrease occurred chiefly under Commissariat Receipts, owing to smaller consumption of malt liquor and to the British corps and batteries in Lower Burma having been permitted to make their own arrangements for the supply of this liquor instead of obtaining it on payment from the Commissariat Department, as before.

263. The Indian Army Expenditure for 1891-92 includes 529,2 on account of extra charges incurred for Upper Burma and 1,066,9 for special Expeditions, the preparations made to facilitate mobilization and the augmentation of transport. Details of the special items and the special grants sanctioned to meet them are given below. Excluding these the expenditure in India during the year compares as follows with that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate :—

1890-91. Accounts.			Budget.	1891-92. Special extra Grants.	Accounts.	
	350,3	Extra charges for Upper Burma . . .		400,0	(a)100,0	529,2
		Expeditions :—				
		Charged to Miscellaneous—				
265,4		Chin-Lushai Expedition	50,0	...	96,2	
...		Gilgit Mission . .	...	...	6,1	
2,7		Hazara Field Force .	...	...	...	
4,6		Anglo-Siamese Mission	2,0	...	4	
5,2		Zhob Valley Mission .	...	...	1	
48,3		Zhob Field Force .	...	...	1,1	
32,9		Miranzai Expedition .	20,0	140,0	161,7	
49,8		Hazara Expedition .	85,0	...	132,2	
4		Manipur Expedition .	...	280,0	315,4	
...		Wunthoo Expedition .	...	50,0	45,3	
4		Other items . .	...	...	...	
409,7		*Charged to Ordinary Heads—*	157,0		758,5	
...		Manipur Expedition .	...	...	62,7	
...		Mobilization Arrangements . .	...	213,4	196,2	
...		Augmentation of Transport . . .	...	80,0	49,5	
	409,7			763,4		1,066,9
	14,039,2	Other Expenditure .	14,008,5	(b)74,6		14,145,0
	14,799,2	Total Expenditure . .	14,565,5	938,0		15,741,1

(a) For cold-weather Field Operations in Upper Burma.

(b) Hutting the Troops in Chin Hills 12,5
Purchase and keep of additional Ordnance mules . . . 7,0
" " " Remounts 45,1
Experimental use of Kurrachee route for relief of British Troops 10,0
74,6

L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

264. The ordinary expenditure thus exceeded the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 136,5 and 105,8 respectively. These excesses were due chiefly to the extra expenditure connected with the Hazara Expedition charged to ordinary heads on the closing of the special head for the expedition, to the purchase, feed, and keep of additional horses and ordnance mules, to the rise in prices of articles of food for both men and animals, and to larger purchases of barrack bedding and payments of pensions, bonuses, and gratuities to men discharged from reconstituted regiments. The increase resulting from these causes was however partly counterbalanced, as compared with the Budget by savings in regimental pay due to unexpected deficiencies in the strength of the British and Native Armies, in the charges for the purchase of malt liquor, owing to the special arrangements mentioned under receipts, and in payments on account of the capitalised value of officers' pensions. As compared with 1890-91 the excesses were largely counterbalanced by savings in regimental pay owing to the rate of exchange for the payment of British troops having been raised from 1*s.* 5*d.* in 1890-91 to 1*s.* 6½*d.* in 1891-92.

265. As regards the expenditure in England, the savings on the Budget arose chiefly from smaller expenditure on ordnance stores and from the delay in the final settlement with the War Office of the account of arrears of deferred pay of British forces serving in India.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS.

XXXIII.—Army.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
19,1	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	20,9	17,1	16,5
435,3	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	441,8	398,0	373,3
9,4	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	14,0	17,4	19,0
67,4	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	71,8	64,5	71,4
2,0	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	2,4	2,3	2,3
25,5	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	26,7	28,2	28,5
86,4	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	84,9	97,7	103,6
1,3	Education	1,3	1,4	1,3
5,0	Sea Transport Charges	10,6	3,7	5,4
23,7	Miscellaneous Services	14,1	25,4	32,4
675,1	TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES	688,5	655,7	653,7
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
2	Rewards for Military Services	3	2	2
2,3	Military Pensions to Europeans	10,3	...	5
...	Military Pensions to Natives	...	1	4
52,3	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	50,9	58,0	64,6
54,8	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES	61,5	58,3	65,7
729,9	TOTAL INDIA	750,0	714,0	719,4
	ENGLAND—			
34,7	Effective Services	27,1	36,3	35,2
7,3	Non-Effective Services	9,0	7,5	7,3
42,0	TOTAL ENGLAND	36,1	43,8	42,5
13,7	EXCHANGE	14,1	19,1	18,5
785,6	GRAND TOTAL	800,2	776,9	780,4

266. The receipts under *Regimental Pay* fell off owing to smaller recoveries of disallowances appertaining to previous years. But the most important falling off occurred under *Commissariat Supplies*, which is the most important of the receipt heads, and the details of the principal sub-heads of which are as follows :—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
312,1	Sale of malt-liquor	302,2	263,0	234,4
57,7	Sale of provisions and stores	60,3	61,1	74,4
17,2	Sale of Rum	18,2	17,0	15,1
12,4	Khedda receipts	13,5	13,5	12,0
4,1	Sale of transport cattle	6,0	5,4	5,6
31,8	Other heads	41,6	38,0	31,8
435,3	TOTAL	441,8	398,0	373,3

267. The large falling off under the first sub-head was due to a smaller consumption of malt-liquor by troops still depending on the Commissariat Department for its supply and to the troops in Lower Burma having been permitted to make their own arrangements for its supply, in accordance with the practice obtaining in Madras and Bombay. The sale of "Provisions and Stores" was larger, but the increase was more than counterbalanced by smaller receipts under the sub-heads following it.

268. The increase in *Remount and Veterinary* receipts was the result of the sale of a large number of rejected cattle and remounts from depôts and of regimental cast horses, partially counterbalanced by a decline in the sales of chargers to officers. The issues of *Clothing* on payment were fewer, owing

generally to corps being on field service and the condemnations of stores in factories were smaller than anticipated. But the loss was nearly made up by recoveries on account of the previous year's supplies to the Hyderabad Contingent and on account of stores supplied to the Hong-Kong Regiment. *Medical* receipts were higher, owing chiefly to all recoveries from other departments having been credited under this head, instead of being in some cases deducted from expenditure as before and to supplies of field equipment to the Imperial Service troops. The large increase in *Ordnance* receipts is attributed mainly to large sales of pig-lead, to supplies of ammunition to the Imperial British East Africa Company and of stores to the Imperial Service troops, and to the arming of two native infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent with the new pattern Martini-Henry rifles. The increase was, however, partly counterbalanced by a decline in the sales of unserviceable stores in arsenals and, as compared with the Budget, by a decline in the recoveries for work done for other departments. Under *Sea Transport Charges* the Budget largely over-estimated the recoveries of Table money, etc., on Her Majesty's Indian troopships, while the under-estimate in the Revised was under the same sub-head. *Miscellaneous* receipts fluctuate considerably from year to year. In 1891-92 there were large receipts from fines and forfeitures of contractors, and there were also special receipts in connection with the several expeditions and from the sale of railway materials to the Morvi State. The Budget under *Pensions to Europeans* included 10,2 for contributions from the Hyderabad Administration towards the pensions of retired officers, who had served partly under that Administration, but the recoveries were finally adjusted in the Civil Department. Contributions towards *Widows' Pensions*, etc., were slightly under-estimated, but they also showed a large increase over the previous year owing to new admissions, marriages, births of children, and recovery of arrears.

269. In England, the Budget Estimate for *Effective Services* was pitched too low. Receipts under *Non-effective Services* reached the same amount as in the previous year, the Budget did not allow for the recent reduction in the rates of subscription for Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE.

46.—Army.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
484,7	Army and Garrison Staff	498,0	496,2	498,1
192,1	Administrative Staff	194,3	190,5	191,9
7,212,7	Regimental Pay, etc.	7,136,2	7,113,0	7,081,5
3,068,5	Commissariat	3,138,6	3,410,3	3,681,0
213,5	Remounts and Veterinary	237,9	300,8	295,8
235,5	Clothing	207,8	215,5	247,1
229,7	Barrack Establishment, etc.	211,5	207,8	240,1
37,8	Administration of Martial Law	41,5	39,7	38,0
627,7	Medical	671,0	679,9	682,8
716,0	Ordnance	727,7	729,0	724,3
27,4	Ecclesiastical	28,5	29,1	28,3
44,5	Education	45,4	44,9	44,2
64,4	Sea Transport Charges	58,7	59,0	66,3
525,3	Miscellaneous Services	304,2	1,022.6	896,4
135,5	Volunteer Corps	148,5	143,9	145,6
13,815,3		13,649,8	14,682,2	14,861,4
21,7	Unadjusted Expenditure	...	...	—61,1
13,837,0	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	13,649,8	14,682,2	14,800,3
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
15,3	Rewards for Military Services	9,3	11,2	13,7
140,6	Military Pensions to Europeans	140,7	127,6	113,7
* 721,0	Ditto to Natives	680,8	711,5	722,4
27,0	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	25,4	31,4	30,7
58,3	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	59.5	61,1	60,3
962,2	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	915,7	942,8	940,8
14,799,2	TOTAL INDIA	14,565,5	15,625,0	15,741,1
	ENGLAND—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
873,5	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	825,0	1,042,5	796,8
188,9	Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	205,0	220,0	221,3
238,5	Indian Troop Service	267,4	247,1	254,9
6,6	Passage of Officers and Troops, otherwise than in Troopship	5,4	6,1	6,9
18,0	Miscellaneous	19,0	21,1	21,4
1,019,0	Stores for India	1,174,3	1,103,9	1,109,1
2,344,5	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,496,1	2,640,7	2,410,4
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
333,0	Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces on account of Service in India	367,0	360,2	360,2
1,657,3	Pay and Pensions of Non-Effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,690,0	1,685,0	1,681,9
91,2	Miscellaneous Pensions	92,5	91,0	91,6
14,1	Indian Service Family Pensions	16,0	15,5	15,4
2,095,6	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,165,5	2,151,7	2,149,1
4,440,1	TOTAL ENGLAND	4,661,6	4,792,4	4,559,5
1,450,8	EXCHANGE	1,824,1	2,089,5	1,980,0
20,690,1	GRAND TOTAL	21,051,2	22,506,9	22,280,6

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

46.—Army—*continued.*

270. The increase under *Army and Garrison Staff* over the preceding year was due chiefly to the adjustment under this head instead of under *Regimental Pay, etc.*, of the pay and allowances of rank of certain Station Staff Officers, who held no regimental appointments, to more extended tours of the Commanders-in-Chief, to the appointment of two Deputy Assistant Adjutants General and a paid attaché in the Intelligence Branch at the Army Head-Quarters in India, and to additions made to the Garrison Station Staff. The actuals agreed closely with the Budget, as provision had been made in it for the new appointments, and the increase under tour charges and Station Staff was counterbalanced by savings in Hill Sanitaria charges, and in the provision for an Assistant Inspector of Army Signalling, Bombay, no officer having been appointed to fill the post.

271. The savings in *Administrative Staff* were due to lower regimental rank of aides-de-camp on the personal staff of the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors and to changes among the officers and establishments of the Military Accounts Department.

272. As regards *Regimental Pay, etc.*, the figures relating to the European and Native Armies are as follow :—

	1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
European Army	3,459,8	3,293,0	3,305,4	3,264,0
Native Army	3,752,9	3,843,2	3,807,6	3,817,5
TOTAL	7,212,7	7,136,2	7,113,0	7,081,5

273. The details of the principal sub-heads of the European Army are given below :—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
858,5	Artillery	810,3	822,7	823,0
369,2	Cavalry	356,4	350,9	352,9
10,7	Engineers	8,7	8,1	7,5
2,149,1	Infantry	2,045,1	2,055,5	2,013,9
9,2	Invalid and Veteran Establishment	8,6	7,8	7,7
39,2	Staff Corps, General List of Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers	38,3	36,6	36,8
9,9	Colonel's Allowances	9,7	7,7	6,7
14,0	Other Charges	15,9	16,1	15,5
3,459,8		3,293,0	3,305,4	3,264,0

274. The savings on the Budget arose chiefly from the cavalry and infantry having been below the expected strength. There were also fewer invalid and veteran officers and unemployed Officers of the Engineers, the Staff Corps and General Lists ; and Colonel's allowances were not drawn in India to the extent anticipated. The savings were, however, to some extent counterbalanced by increased charges under Artillery, due chiefly to the relief arrangements and to the number of officers on leave in Europe not having been so large as was anticipated. The greater portion of the saving, compared with the previous year, resulted from the rate of exchange for the payment of British troops having been 1*s.* 6$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* during the year against 1*s.* 5*d.* in the previous year.

275. The details of the principal sub-heads under the Native Army are given below :—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
48,5	Artillery	50,0	48,2	48,4
13,4	Body-Guard	13,5	13,5	13,1
1,163,6	Cavalry	1,254,4	1,230,5	1,235,1
122,3	Sappers and Miners	120,0	116,5	117,0
2,248,0	Infantry	2,225,1	2,230,6	2,233,6
47,7	Annual Grant-in-aid of half-mounting	50,0	47,8	46,7
41,8	Kit money and recruits	40,6	39,1	43,0
27,2	Hutting money	43,0	38,5	35,2
23,6	Reserve Forces	31,1	26,3	27,0
16,8	Other Charges	15,5	16,6	18,4
3,752,9		3,843,2	3,807,6	3,817,5

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

46.—Army—*continued.*

276. There was a large increase over the previous year in the cavalry charges owing to an increase in the pay of the Silladar Cavalry, but the extra expenditure was over-estimated in the Budget, and there were also some savings owing to the abolition of the Arab Levy attached to the Aden Troop. The savings on the Budget under "Artillery," "Body-Guard," and "Sappers and Miners" were due to an insufficient deduction having been made on account of probable short strength of officers and men. Half-mounting charges decreased owing to discharges from the re-constituted regiments in Madras and Bombay. Under Hutting-money a grant of 4,5 for the reconstruction of the Native Infantry lines at Barrackpur was transferred to the Military Works Department, while the allotments sanctioned for the improvement of lines in Bengal were not used in full. The savings under Reserve Forces were partly due to an over-estimate and partly to the gradual extinction of the Garrison Reserve. On the other hand, charges for Infantry exceeded the Budget owing partly to an under-estimate and partly to the raising of two battalions of Burma Infantry. A large number of enlistments in these battalions and in the new 24th Baluch Regiment increased the charges for Kit money.

277. The details of the *Commissariat Charges* are as follow :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.		
	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Establishment	479,1	498,4	494,1	502,3
Supplies	1,466,2	1,463,5	1,430,8	1,567,3
Services	799,0	849,4	894,8	1,087,4
Transport Branch	324,2	327,3	395,4	524,0
Mobilization Items	...	...	195,2	...
	3,068,5	3,138,6	3,410,3	3,681,0

278. There was an increase under all the heads over both the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, the amounts of the excesses being as follow :—

	Compared with actuals 1890-91.	Compared with Budget.
Establishment	+ 23,2	+ 3,9
Supplies	+101,1	+103,8
Services	+288,4	+238,0
Transport Branch	+199,8	+196,7
	+612,5	+542,4

279. The increases are due chiefly to the rise in prices of articles of food for both men and animals, to an expenditure of 157,2 incurred to facilitate mobilization and 49,5 for the augmentation of transport, to the expenditure on the Manipur and Chin-Lushai expeditions brought to account after 30th September 1891, when the special heads for them under Miscellaneous were closed, and to the expenditure on the cold-weather field operations in Upper Burma. The other minor causes affecting the estimates and accounts are explained in further detail below. The mobilization expenditure has been compiled under the ordinary heads affected in this and other grants, but the distribution under sub-heads could not be made in the Revised Estimate, and provision was therefore made under the different heads in lump sums.

280. Under "Establishment" there was an increase due to heavy telegram charges in connection with Upper Burma, to variations in the rank of officers, to an over-estimate of probable savings in Executive Establishment charges, and to an increase in Cattle Establishments owing to the augmentation of transport; but it was counterbalanced to some extent by savings in the supervising staff, due to the absence of officers on furlough, and in Ambulance Transport charges, due partly to a deficiency in the complement of ambulance elephants at Rangoon and ambulance bearers in Bengal and Madras and partly to lower rates of pay to ambulance bearers in Burma.

281. Under "Supplies" besides the special items mentioned above, large stocks of articles of food were laid in at certain stations in the Western Circle, Bengal, and at the outlying posts in Upper Burma. On the other hand, there was a large saving in the charges for malt-liquor, owing to the regiments in Burma having been supplied directly by contractors instead of through the Commissariat Department as stated under Receipts.

282. Under "Services" the charges on account of hire of transport, sea and inland charges, and railway charges were unusually heavy, owing partly to Government carriage not having been available to the full extent anticipated in consequence of a large number of animals having been required for field service, and partly to large consignments of stores to Rawalpindi, Fort Sandeman, and Quetta, for stocking purposes. Heavy expenditure was also incurred on account of implements, godown furniture, and contingencies, for replacements and repairs of articles damaged in the field.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

46.—Army—*continued.*

283. Under "Transport Branch" the charges were enhanced chiefly by the special items mentioned above, but there was an increase also in the charges for replacing damaged transport carts, mule gear, etc., and condemned ambulance transport doolies, gear, carts, and equipment, while there were savings in the charges for purchase and hire of animals, and for clothing for bearers and for feed of transport animals, owing to their having been below strength in Bombay.

284. More than one-half of the charges under *Remount and Veterinary Establishments* was on account of the purchase of remounts which exceeded the Budget by 36,7, owing to the purchase of additional Australian horses and ordnance mules, and to higher prices for the latter. An extra grant of 52,1 was made to cover this excess expenditure and the enhanced charges for feed and keep which resulted from the purchase of the new animals and the retention of 305 horses in depôts for one year longer in consequence of an order forbidding issues of horses from depôts until five years old instead of four years old as before. The arrangements made, to facilitate mobilization also caused additional expenditure under this head, but even after allowing for this the total excess expenditure exceeded the extra grant. Under *Clothing Establishment*, etc., the charges were enhanced by mobilization expenditure, by larger local supplies of clothing and by the alteration of the uniforms of men transferred to reconstituted native regiments. There were also some arrear payments in Madras for supplies appertaining to the previous year. Larger purchases of barrack furniture in Madras and barrack bedding in Bombay and more condemnations of miscellaneous supplies, which had to be replaced, contributed to the increase in the charges under *Barrack Establishment*, etc. The estimate of the charges for *Administration of Martial Law* was pitched too high. The grant under *Medical* was exceeded chiefly in consequence of the special expenditure for mobilization arrangements (of 11,7), for the Manipur expedition and for the cold weather field operations in Burma. An increase in the number of the sick in hospitals and the greater cost of European stores on account of the fall in the rate of exchange also contributed to the increase. On the other hand, there was a saving in Medical Establishments, due chiefly to variations in the ranks of the officers, to short strength of the Army Hospital Native Corps, and to a special provision of 4,6 on account of concessions to this corps not having been used. The saving on the Budget under *Ordnance* charges is the net result of a number of variations. There was extra expenditure due to the mobilization arrangements, and also in arsenals and depôts, both in the establishment charges and in the supply of stores. Freight charges were higher owing to larger consignments of stores, especially Martini-Henry rifles, received from England, and cartridges and tents despatched to Rangoon, and recoveries on account of supplies to other departments which are adjusted by deduction from the charges, were not as high in Bengal and Madras as was anticipated. But all these excesses were more than counterbalanced by the savings in the provision for Inspectors of ordnance machinery, who were not appointed, in the cost of local stores for manufacturing establishments, owing to smaller purchases and more favourable contract rates, and in the cost of tents, owing to contractors having failed to supply the full number in consequence of a difficulty in obtaining suitable cloth. The savings under *Education* occurred in the expenditure on school materials, in the office establishment of the Director of Military Education in India, and in the charges for garrison instruction owing to absence of officers on leave. *Sea Transport Charges* were higher owing to more officers and soldiers having been provided with passages in private vessels from port to port in India and to larger supplies of coal, stores and water to Her Majesty's Indian troopships by the Marine Department.

285. The head *Miscellaneous Services* may be analysed as follows :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Accounts.	Budget.	Accounts.
Total Expenditure	525,3	304,2	896,4
Deduct—Special charges as given in paragraph 263	*409,7*	*157,0*	*758,5*
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	115,6	147,2	137,9

286. The special charges have been noticed in paragraph 263. The excess in ordinary expenditure was chiefly due to extra expenditure in Upper Burma, to payments of compensation for loss of assamies of the Aden troop on reorganization and for loss of appointments by officers on the reconstruction of certain native regiments, and to heavy charges for telegrams for a part of the year on account of expeditions. Under Sub-marine Mining there was, on the other hand, a large saving, the strength of Non-Commissioned Officers and Lascars having been below the sanctioned complement. Under *Volunteer Corps* no charges were incurred on account of grants-in-aid of constructing rifle ranges in the Western Circle, Bengal, and in the Madras and Bombay Circles, nor for the Railway Service Corps for which 5,0 were provided in the estimates. But the savings were partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure owing to the formation of new corps and on account of travelling and contingent charges.

287. As regards the *Unadjusted Expenditure* a sum of 9,6 out of the actual issues from the Treasury to the Military Department in 1891-92 was not brought to account in the Military books under the appro-

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

46.—Army—*continued.*

priate service heads; but as similar outstandings at the end of 1890-91, aggregating 70,7, were adjusted by the Military Department in the following year, the balance of 61,1 was shown here as a deduction from the charges.

288. Under "Non-effective Charges" incurred in India, *Rewards for Military Services* increased owing to a large expenditure on account of Burma and Chin-Lushai medals, while transfers of some pensions to England and smaller payments on account of the capitalized value of officers' pensions diminished the charges for *Pensions to Europeans*. There was a large increase in *Pensions to Natives* owing to new admissions to the pension list especially in consequence of discharges from reconstituted regiments, to a rise in prices which increased the payments of compensation for dearness of provision, and to large payments of bonuses and gratuities. The increase under *Widows' Pensions* was due to the payment of arrears of pensions to widows of warrant officers in sterling, converted at the annual rate of exchange, with effect from 1st April 1886.

289. In England the savings under *Home charges of British Forces* resulted chiefly from the provision in the Budget Estimate for the discharge of arrears of deferred pay not having been required, as the final settlement, resulting from the report of Lord Northbrook's Commission, was not effected within the year. The absence on furlough in England of a large number of officers of the Indian Service accounts for the increase in *Furlough Allowance*. The decrease under *Indian Troop Service* was the result of a saving of 25,0 owing to new machinery not having been supplied to the *Euphrates* as was expected, partly counterbalanced by unforeseen expenditure owing to the substitution of the transport "*Avoca*" for the troopship "*Malabar*." A larger number of officers than was estimated had to be provided with *Passages* otherwise than in troopships, while the pay and expenses of military officers on special duty enhanced the *Miscellaneous* charges. The decrease of expenditure on Ordnance Stores more than accounts for the difference under *Stores*. Under *Retired Pay, etc.*, the payments to the War Office in respect of the year 1890-91 for retired pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India, were less than had been anticipated, while the payments to *Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service* did not increase so much as was expected.

290. The details of the extra charges for Upper Burma during the year, which amounted to 529,2 against 350,3 in 1890-91, as well as of the charges incurred to facilitate mobilisation, are given below. The Upper Burma charges include 94,8 on account of cold weather field operations and 45,2 on account of Chin-Lushai.

Grants.	Upper Burma. 1890-91.	Upper Burma. 1891-92.	Mobilisation. 1891-92.
Army and Garrison Staff	20,0	17,5	...
Administrative Staff	5,1	5,3	...
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	8,4	9,6	...
Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	270,7	420,7	157,2
Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	7	3,6	6
Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	2	2,1	18,6
Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	5,4	6,2	3,0
Administration of Martial Law	1	...	...
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	23,2	22,8	11,7
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	—2,7	—9	5,1
Ecclesiastical	5	4	...
Sea Transport Charges	5,6	10,2	...
Miscellaneous Services	5,9	26,1	...
Volunteer Corps	2	1	...
Rewards for Military Services	6,2	5,0	...
Military Pensions	8	5	...
Total	350,3	529,2	196,2

Section LL.—SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS—EXPENDITURE.

47.—Special Defence Works.

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
491,8	Expenditure	847,0	550,0	604,9

291. The principal works under construction during the year were the Wet Basin at Bombay for torpedo boats, the Aden Coast Defences, and the Rawalpindi and Attock Defences. The progress of these works, though much better than that in the previous year, was not however as rapid as was anticipated in the Budget. The expenditure in England in connection with the supply of armaments and stores, was also higher than in 1890-91, though not so large as was anticipated when the Budget was framed.

292. The distribution of expenditure is noted below:—

1890-91. Accounts.		Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
252,4	India	360,0	299,4	304,7
180,5	England	350,0	174,5	209,3
58,9	Exchange	137,0	76,1	90,9
491,8	Total	847,0	550,0	604,9

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

Provincial and Local Revenue as by Budget.	Provincial Balances. April 1st, 1891.	Provincial Balances. March 31st, 1892.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
12,5	13,1	13,1	India	−1,2	...	1
906,9	265,2	290,4	Central Provinces	−47,0	+16,3	+25,2
1,717,3	395,5	484,6	Burma	−112,4	+68,9	+89,1
617,7	122,2	164,7	Assam	−12,8	+12,4	+42,5
5,993,4	436,7	402,2	Bengal	−50.0	−83,4	−34,5
4,034,2	578,8	600,6	North-Western Provinces	−52,5	−3,4	+21,8
2,085,1	483,5	473,0	Punjab	−77,4	−12,6	−10,5
4,056,7	1,309,0	968,1	Madras	−303,7	−387,6	−340,9
4,463,3	820,9	787,3	Bombay	−171,4	−72,1	−33,6
23,887,1	4,424,9	4,184,0	Total	−828,4	−461,5	−240,9

293. The above figures represent the surplus or deficit of each Provincial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including Incorporated Local Funds. The differences between the Estimates and Accounts under the various revenue and expenditure heads have been explained in detail in the foregoing pages, and the share of these pertaining to the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts for the several groups is given below separately for each province. These details show that the Provincial and Local shares of the Revenues were, on the whole, better than the Budget by 578,8 and 55,3, respectively, and the Provincial expenditure more by 100,7 and the Local less by 54,1, consequently the Provincial and Local balances were better than expected by 578,8—100,7 or 478,1 and 55,3+54,1 or 109,4, respectively. The Budget anticipated that there would be deficits in the Provincial and Local Accounts to the extent of 691,7 and 136,7, respectively, and as there were improvements of 478,1 and 109,4 over the Budget as just shown, the Provincial and Local balances were diminished during the year by 691,7—478,1 and 136,7—109,4 or by 213,6 and 27,3, the total decrease in the Provincial and Local balances taken together being 213,6+27,3 or 240,9. The largest improvements occurred in Burma and Bombay, amounting to 201,5 and 137,8, respectively. The improvements in the other provinces were small and do not call for special notice. In Madras the result was worse by 37,2 due chiefly to the falling off in the collections of Land Revenue owing to the prevalence of scarcity.

Central Provinces.

Revenue 1890-91. Accounts.	Revenue Budget.	Revenue 1891-92. Revised.	Revenue Accounts.		Expenditure 1890-91. Accounts.	Expenditure Budget.	Expenditure 1891-92. Revised.	Expenditure Accounts.
658,5	719,2	732,7	737,9	Revenue	167,7	179,6	163,8	166,5
2,9	3,3	3,6	3,8	Interest	2,2	3,3	2,9	2,8
1,0	1,0	9	9	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	5,9	5,9	6,0	6,1
63,1	66,3	60,5	60,3	Civil Departments	369,1	385,0	374,4	375,0
7,1	6,4	8,8	9,3	Miscellaneous	42,7	45,2	46,2	44,8
5,9	6,3	6,4	6,6	Buildings and Roads	176,2	210,1	195,1	199,2
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	6,3	7,0	7,5	6,8
738,5	802,5	812,9	818,8	Total	770,1	836,1	795,9	801,2
				Local—				
73,2	75,2	76,3	78,7	Revenue	35,4	44,4	44,0	41,3
17,7	17,5	17,8	19,4	Civil Department	33,5	37,7	34,8	34,7
4,7	4,3	4,5	5,0	Miscellaneous	1,0	1,5	1,2	1,1
8,0	7,4	7,6	8,3	Buildings and Roads	40,6	41,2	34,4	33,5
6,3	7,0	7,5	6,8	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
109,9	111,4	113,7	118,2	Total	110,5	124,8	114,4	110,6
848,4	913,9	926,6	937,0	Grand Total	880,6	960,9	910,3	911,8
				Surplus + Deficit −	−32,2	−47,0	+16,3	+25,2

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Burma.

Revenue 1890-91. Accounts.	Revenue Budget.	Revenue 1891-92. Revised.	Revenue Accounts.		Expenditure 1890-91. Accounts.	Expenditure Budget.	Expenditure 1891-92. Revised.	Expenditure Accounts.
				Provincial—				
1,123,6	1,090,9	1,138,6	1,145,3	Revenue	200,6	220,5	219,1	220,5
1,8	1,8	2,0	2,0	Interest	1,6	2,5	1,4	1,3
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,6	5,0	4,9	4,9
93,5	85,8	94,2	94,3	Civil Departments	608,0	681,0	596,4	607,8
5,9	5,2	5,9	6,4	Miscellaneous	65,4	70,1	70,5	67,9
376,7	382,5	410,0	406,0	Railways	323,3	336,2	347,8	343,5
6,1	5,0	4,0	3,7	Irrigation	50,2	92,3	91,3	94,0
6,6	6,6	6,6	7,2	Buildings and Roads	252,8	275,6	276,9	271,9
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	1,5	1	2,4	2,5
1,614,2	1,577,8	1,661,3	1,664,9	Total	1,508,0	1,683,3	1,610,7	1,614,3
				Local—				
96,0	93,0	99,8	101,2	Revenue	4,5	4,8	5,0	6,3
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	7,9	8,5	8,5	8,3
6,1	7,1	6,7	7,0	Civil Departments	58,2	69,1	48,6	40,0
25,0	25,8	28,9	30,4	Miscellaneous	6,9	10,2	9,3	9,3
3,9	3,5	4,3	4,2	Irrigation	4,9	5,5	5,6	4,8
10,2	10,1	11,6	12,1	Buildings and Roads	49,1	48,4	58,4	50,2
1,5	1	2,4	2,5	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
142,7	139,6	153,7	157,4	Total	131,5	146,5	135,4	118,9
1,756,9	1,717,4	1,815,0	1,822,3	Grand Total	1,639,5	1,829,8	1,746,1	1,733,2
				Surplus + Deficit—	+117,4	−112,4	+68,9	+89,1

Assam.

Revenue 1890-91. Accounts.	Revenue Budget.	Revenue 1891-92. Revised.	Revenue Accounts.		Expenditure 1890-91. Accounts.	Expenditure Budget.	Expenditure 1891-92. Revised.	Expenditure Accounts.
				Provincial—				
493,4	500,0	527,7	532,2	Revenue	112,3	126,2	116,1	112,9
1	1	1	1	Interest	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1	1	1	1
23,2	25,0	25,3	27,9	Civil Departments	267,6	263,7	272,2	269,2
5,4	4,7	5,1	3,7	Miscellaneous	17,7	21,5	21,7	20,7
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	1,6	1,9	4	3
				Railways	17,8	17,7	18,0	18,0
7,9	8,2	8,5	8,4	Buildings and Roads	116,2	101,3	116,1	107,5
4,5	4,7	5,0	6,6	Transfers to Local	19,0	19,0	19,0	19,0
...	...	...	...	Total	552,4	551,5	563,7	547,8
534,5	542,7	571,7	578,9					
				Local—				
				Revenue	3	3	3	3
53,7	54,0	54,5	54,8	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,7	3,9	3,7	3,7
...	...	...	...	Civil Departments	24,6	28,4	26,5	26,6
10,7	10,4	11,2	11,4	Miscellaneous	2,6	2,7	2,2	2,2
5	5	6	5	Buildings and Roads	47,6	62,7	58,6	52,0
10,3	10,1	10,4	10,5	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
19,0	19,0	19,0	19,0	Total	78,8	98,0	91,3	84,8
94,2	94,0	95,7	96,2	Grand Total	631,2	649,5	655,0	632,6
628,7	636,7	667,4	675,1	Surplus + Deficit—	−2,5	−12,8	+12,4	+42,5

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Bengal.

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts.	Revenue. 1891-92. Budget.	Revenue. 1891-92. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Budget.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,860,5	3,110,9	3,330,1	3,342,0	Revenue	609,5	640,5	643,4	658,6
9,3	17,4	12,3	11,8	Interest	8,4	11,6	9,5	10,1
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	...	...	...	4
392,9	415,2	409,7	416,1	Civil Departments	2,308,2	2,285,9	2,325,5	2,349,1
119,1	100,1	112,1	112,0	Miscellaneous	289,0	279,0	310,4	323,1
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,3	5	5	...
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	1,3	5	1,4	8
1,464,5	1,552,0	1,556,5	1,604,0	Railways	1,079,7	1,253,8	1,421,2	1,426,4
228,4	234,2	238,5	253,8	Irrigation	524,8	552,2	551,3	533,2
73,7	45,9	40,0	40,5	Buildings and Roads	357,2	380,1	395,4	402,5
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	89,4	83,0	87,9	87,9
5,148,4	5,475,7	5,699,2	5,780,2	TOTAL	5,268,8	5,487,1	5,746,5	5,792,1
				LOCAL—				
379,9	400,0	385,0	398,2	Revenue	2,0	2,5	2,2	2,6
4,9	5,0	4,9	4,3	Interest	...	...	5	6
1,3	1,5	1,5	1,6	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	35,9	37,0	36,6	36,7
50,5	51,9	53,2	53,1	Civil Departments	138,9	148,9	147,4	153,6
19,0	22,4	19,0	22,0	Miscellaneous	11,9	10,3	11,7	9,8
..	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	2	2,0	1,2	1,2
1,0	3	1,3	1,3	Irrigation	1,0	5	8	1,3
37,4	36,6	39,0	41,4	Buildings and Roads	427,0	438,1	427,5	426,6
89,4	83,0	87,9	87,9	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
583,4	600,7	591,8	609,8	TOTAL	616,9	639,3	627,9	632,4
5,731,8	6,076,4	6,291,0	6,390,0	GRAND TOTAL	5,885,7	6,126,4	6,374,4	6,424,5
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	—153,9	—50,0	—83,4	—34,5

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts.	Revenue. 1891-92. Budget.	Revenue. 1891-92. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Budget.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,273,2	2,375,6	2,399,5	2,400,3	Revenue	535,7	545,4	555,5	553,2
17,3	23,0	22,8	23,3	Interest	13,4	20,1	19,0	18,9
145,8	145,6	156,0	160,7	Civil Department	1,219,9	1,212,8	1,251,0	1,255,4
35,8	31,3	35,6	34,2	Miscellaneous	234,8	233,4	243,6	241,0
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,7	...	2	2
				Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	—36,3	...	2,3	2,3
51,0	52,5	55,5	58,3	Railways	43,7	35,5	39,7	37,8
551,3	509,1	590,0	599,2	Irrigation	549,9	548,1	553,7	550,0
85,1	81,1	79,0	80,4	Buildings and Roads	335,4	431,6	436,1	438,7
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	273,8	254,6	261,3	263,3
3,159,5	3,218,2	3,338,4	3,356,4	TOTAL	3,172,0	3,281,5	3,362,4	3,360,8

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*continued.*

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts.	Revenue. 1891-92. Budget.	Revenue. 1891-92. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91 Accounts.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Budget.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				LOCAL—				
755,3	760,0	764,6	767,2	Revenue	312,9	329,8	320,0	318,3
2,2	2,2	2,2	2,1	Interest	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	18,3	18,6	18,3	18,3
29,3	31,1	32,6	33,3	Civil Departments	447,7	454,4	455,8	456,4
13,3	15,6	13,8	14,1	Miscellaneous	3,1	2,9	3,3	3,3
9,3	7,1	8,1	6,6	Buildings and Roads	270,9	254,1	264,6	264,1
273,8	254,6	261,3	263,3	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,083,2	1,070,6	1,082,6	1,086,6	TOTAL	1,052,9	1,059,8	1,062,0	1,060,4
4,242,7	4,288,8	4,421,0	4,443,0	GRAND TOTAL	4,224,9	4,341,3	4,424,4	4,421,2
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+17,8	—52,5	—3,4	+21,8

Punjab.

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts	Revenue. 1891-92. Budget.	Revenue. 1891-92. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Budget.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,414,8	1,437,6	1,491,9	1,497,7	Revenue	278,0	283,7	286,4	284,0
22,6	25,5	23,9	24,0	Interest	17,5	20,5	18,5	18,6
1	...	4	4	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	9,6	9,7	10,1	9,9
139,5	139,2	144,6	141,4	Civil Departments	926,7	965,1	967,0	968,8
32,3	27,4	29,2	29,8	Miscellaneous	133,8	137,6	140,7	142,5
11,2	11,2	11,2	11,2	Railways	19,8	19,8	19,9	19,9
5,6	8,1	7,2	6,8	Irrigation	4,0	16,1	24,1	22,2
38,0	37,4	38,8	38,7	Buildings and Roads	285,6	333,1	328,7	329,2
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—42,3	—43,3	—42,7	—43,4
1,664,1	1,686,4	1,747,2	1,750,0	TOTAL	1,632,7	1,742,3	1,752,7	1,751,7
				LOCAL—				
345,0	344,0	345,6	345,3	Revenue	120,2	121,9	120,8	122,0
1	1	1	1	Interest	...	...	...	...
3,8	4,0	4,4	4,7	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,7	4,8	5,1	5,1
19,6	22,1	22,9	26,5	Civil Departments	111,2	121,7	116,7	118,8
4,3	3,9	4,6	3,8	Miscellaneous	6,6	7,5	10,7	10,1
1,3	1,7	1,7	3,0	Irrigation	1,1	7	7	6
26,2	22,9	26,7	22,9	Buildings and Roads	111,3	120,3	116,4	115,1
—42,3	—43,3	—42,7	—43,4	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
358,0	355,4	363,3	362,9	TOTAL	355,1	376,9	370,4	371,7
2,022,1	2,041,8	2,110,5	2,112,9	GRAND TOTAL	1,987,8	2,119,2	2,123,1	2,123,4
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+34,3	—77,4	—12,6	—10,5

Madras.

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts.	Revenue. 1891-92. Budget.	Revenue. 1891-92. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Budget.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,529,0	2,750,4	2,616,3	2,637,9	Revenue	671,5	712,2	713,8	718,6
4,3	3,8	4,5	4,4	Interest	3,6	5,6	6,2	6,9
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	9,6	10,7	9,2	9,0
157,1	154,2	171,3	174,9	Civil Departments	1,298,5	1,331,8	1,344,1	1,363,8
26,6	27,7	27,4	27,5	Miscellaneous	221,7	242,4	227,7	222,2
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	2,4	5	25,0	15,7
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways	28,6	93,1	53,1	42,7
...	...	...	...	Railways	17,5	...	1,8	3,6
13,9	12,5	14,7	16,1	Irrigation	354,6	370,0	390,0	399,9
12,9	10,7	14,1	16,2	Buildings and Roads	262,2	433,2	332,0	313,8
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	10,4	—12,5	3,5	22,5
2,743,8	2,959,3	2,848,3	2,877,0	TOTAL	2,880,6	3,187,0	3,106,4	3,118,7

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

Madras—*continued.*

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts.	Revenue. 1891-92. Budget.	Revenue. 1891-92. Revised.	Revenue. 1891-92. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Budget.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Revised.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Accounts.
				Local—				
920,8	915,3	846,0	850,1	Revenue	385,0	428,7	429,7	417,0
9,5	8,7	10,4	10,2	Interest	8	8	8	6
20,4	20,9	21,7	20,5	Civil Department	190,3	187,9	254,2	260,5
58,7	58,2	57,4	57,0	Miscellaneous	70,2	130,9	32,3	27,8
...	...	...	...	Irrigation	1,3	2,5	2,3	2,4
97,3	94,3	99,4	99,8	Buildings and Roads	427,5	410,1	448,6	451,0
10,4	—12,5	3,5	22,5	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,117,1	1,084,9	1,038,4	1,060,1	Total	1,075,1	1,160,9	1,167,9	1,159,3
3,860,9	4,044,2	3,886,7	3,937,1	Grand Total	3,955,7	4,347,9	4,274,3	4,278,0
				Surplus + Deficit—	—94,8	—303,7	—387,6	—340,9

Bombay.

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts.	Revenue. 1891-92. Budget.	Revenue. 1891-92. Revised.	Revenue. 1891-92. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Budget.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Revised.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Accounts.
				Provincial—				
3,520,0	3,742,9	3,761,6	3,758,1	Revenue	1,706,9	1,751,5	1,723,3	1,715,0
22,1	22,3	22,0	23,2	Interest	15,2	17,4	17,8	17,9
5	5	6	5	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	11,2	11,1	11,1	11,1
149,1	146,5	154,7	151,1	Civil Departments	1,499,0	1,606,1	1,514,7	1,523,7
42,7	39,2	34,7	35,4	Miscellaneous	228,0	239,0	254,7	249,9
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	...	5,0	2
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways	...	115,0	125,4	117,2
...	...	...	...	Railways	8	5	—1	—1
1,0	1,3	1,3	1,7	Irrigation	26,0	7,5	7,5	3,8
81,6	77,2	74,9	75,1	Buildings and Roads	402,7	409,2	410,5	398,2
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	51,1	58,1	51,9	61,4
3,817,0	4,029,9	4,049,8	4,045,1	Total	3,940,9	4,215,4	4,121,8	4,098,3
				Local—				
315,0	316,2	327,3	320,2	Revenue	30,4	33,2	33,1	32,0
8	8	8	8	Interest	1,3	1,4	1,1	1,2
62,8	60,8	64,2	66,9	Civil Departments	187,6	199,1	197,2	196,6
8,0	8,1	10,3	11,0	Miscellaneous	6,8	7,1	7,4	7,5
48,7	47,5	50,5	51,0	Buildings and Roads	221,6	236,6	266,3	254,4
51,1	58,1	51,9	61,4	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
486,4	491,5	505,0	511,3	Total	447,7	477,4	505,1	491,7
4,303,4	4,521,4	4,554,8	4,556,4	Grand Total	4,388,6	4,692,8	4,626,9	4,590,0
				Surplus + Deficit—	—85,2	—171,4	—72,1	—33,6

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
8,058,2	EXPENDITURE	3,500,0	3,500,0	3,500,0

294. A considerably enlarged programme for the construction of Railways was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for 1891-92, but the total capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works to be shown under the heads 48 and 49—Capital Expenditure in this group, was limited to 3,500,0, any capital expenditure incurred in excess of this sum being charged to the Famine Insurance grant, provided it was spent on Protective Railways. The total amount shown under this group in the Budget and Revised Estimates and the Accounts for 1891-92 was therefore the fixed sum of 3,500,0. In order to compare the actual expenditure with the estimates and the actuals of the previous year, the whole of the capital expenditure should be taken into account. The distribution of this was as follows:—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
...	34. Construction of Protective Railways	975,0	294,9	484,8
2,881,8	48. State Railways	2,950,0	2,779,6	2,770,3
483,8	49. Irrigation Works	550,0	720,4	729,7
4,692,6	50. Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...
8,058,2		4,475,0	3 794,9	3,984,8

295. The charge under Redemption of Liabilities in 1890-91 was on account of the purchase of the South Indian Railway. There was no similar transaction in 1891-92. Excluding this charge, there was a considerable increase in the total capital expenditure due as mentioned above to an enlargement of the programme generally. The larger funds made available were devoted to the commencement of a number of new lines of Railway and to a more vigorous prosecution of the East Coast Railway and the Chenab and Sirsa Branch Canals. The progress on the new lines of Railway was not however so rapid as to absorb the whole amount allotted, and there was consequently a large saving on the Budget Estimate.

48.—State Railways.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	Principal Lines under construction—			
73,2	Godra-Rutlam	250,0	235,0	204,5
429,4	Mu Valley	516,4	519,1	506,2
...	Bengal-Assam, N. Section	...	103,4	47,9
...	Barsee-Kissengunge	...	84,8	87,4
...	Lucknow-Rai Bareilly-Benares	...	36,0	31,9
...	Bareilly-Rampore-Moradabad	...	25,0	18,6
...	Peshawar Railway Reserve	...	38,4	35,7
234,9	Chaman Extension	25,0	20,1	8,6
...	Mari-Attock	...	72,5	68,1
...	Mushkaf Bolan	...	130,7	182,4
1,9	Dharmaveram-Hindupur	80,0	113,2	111,7
571,5	Villupuram-Guntakul	380,0	373,0	351,4
288,3	East Coast, including Kistna	1,100,0	1,250,0	1,303,7
...	Meiktila Branch	...	3,7	1,1
1,2	Petroleum operations	3,0	—5,1	—5,7
123,1	Frontier Railway Reserve	11,0	28,0	24,0
69,2	Mianwalli-Mari	27,0	26,0	26,5
...	Reserve	862,3	...	...
1,792,7	Total	3,254,7	3,053,8	3,004,0

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways—*continued.*

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Principal open Lines—			
—14,2	East Indian	—36,7	—65,7	—75,1
7	Rajputana-Malwa	41,5	—45,0	—44,3
238,0	Eastern Bengal	116,6	111,1	128,3
23,3	Oudh and Rohilkhand	63,4	15,6	2,1
345,7	North-Western	305,1	369,3	265,7
443,8	South Indian	28,0	—173,0	—174,5
1,037,3	TOTAL	517,9	212,3	102,2
51,8	*Other Railways and Stores*	152,4	8,4	148,9
...	Lump deduction	...	—200,0	...
2,881,8	GRAND TOTAL	3,925,0	3,074,5	3,255,1
	Distributed as below:—			
...	34. Construction of Protective Railways	975,0	294,9	484,8
2,881,8	48. State Railways	2,950,0	2,779,6	2,770,3
2,881,8	TOTAL	3,925,0	3,074,5	3,255,1
1,459,0	India	2,266 6	1,825,2	2,015,5
1,072,4	England	1,192,0	870,0	864,3
350,4	Exchange	466,4	379 3	375,3
2,881,8	TOTAL	3,925,0	3,074.5	3,255,1

296. As regards the *Lines under construction*, the greater portion of the expenditure in 1890-91 was incurred on the Chaman extension, the Frontier Railway reserve, and the Mianwali Mari Branch of the North-Western Railway, the Villupuram-Guntakul Section of the South Indian Railway, the Mu Valley Railway, and the East Coast Railway. The first three were practically completed in 1890-91, and a comparatively small expenditure was therefore incurred on them in 1891-92. The Villupuram-Guntakul Railway was also practically completed in 1890-91, and the expenditure in 1891-92, though considerably smaller than that of 1890-91, was large in consequence of the adjustment of the value of stores issued from the South Indian Railway, which consequently obtained a large credit. The Mu Valley Railway was pushed on in 1891-92, and, compared with the previous year, a larger expenditure was incurred on ferries and rolling stock. The East Coast Railway was commenced in October 1890, and in 1891-92 the works were pushed on vigorously, about 43 per cent. of the total expenditure incurred on new lines during the year having been spent on it. The expenditure during the year also exceeded considerably the amount allotted for it in the Budget, and an additional grant was sanctioned for it. The Godhra-Rutlam and the Dharmaveram-Hindupur lines were also commenced in 1890-91, but only a small outlay was incurred on them in that year. In 1891-92 the progress of work on the first line was considerably retarded by the outbreak of sickness in the district, and the payments in England on account of stores also fell short of the estimate. The expenditure on the second line however exceeded the estimate, chiefly on account of the collection of a larger quantity of materials. In the Budget Estimate a sum of 862,3 was kept in reserve, as the details of the new lines to be undertaken during the year had not then been settled. During the year funds were allotted from the Reserve for the construction of the Northern Section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, the Barsoe-Kisengunge extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Lucknow-Rai-Bareilly-Benares, Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad, Mari-Attock, and the Mushkaf-Bolan, Railways, and also for the Peshawar Railway reserve project, but the expenditure on most of them was smaller than the allotments, and there was thus a large lapse on the Budget Estimate. The only one of these on which a comparatively large expenditure was incurred during the year was the Mushkaf-Bolan line, but a considerable portion of the excess was only nominal, being due to the transfer of stores at the close of the year from the North-Western Railway and the Chaman extension, which consequently received large credits for them.

297. As regards the *open lines* there was a heavy outlay on the East Indian Railway in 1890-91 for the purchase of the Custom House premises in Calcutta, while the expenditure of 1891-92 was reduced by larger transfers of stores to revenue, and by a delay in the arrival of new materials from England, and certain works for which provision was made in the Budget had to be postponed for want of sanction. The expenditure on the Rajputana-Malwa line was really much larger than that of the previous year owing to extensive works at Delhi and the addition of 10 engines to the stock on the line, but the excess was more than counterbalanced by the issue of stores to the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, and by a general reduction in the stock of stores by the utilisation and disposal of large quantities of surplus and obsolete materials for which no allowance was made in the Budget. The Eastern Bengal Railway expenditure of 1890-91 included a large outlay on the Assam-Behar Section which was completed in that year. The Budget

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways—*continued.*

Estimate was exceeded owing to no provision having been made for the doubling of the line from Naihati to Ranaghat. There was a large lapse on the Budget Estimate of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, owing to the original programme of works not having been carried out. The expenditure on the North Western Railway was actually larger than that of the previous year, owing to heavier expenditure on gradient improvements, re-adjustments in connection with stores of the Sind-Pishin Railway, to expenditure on road crossings on main line from Karachi, to automatic brakes, to the construction of a troop-siding to Peshawar City and additional staff quarters, engine-changing shed at Dadu, purchase of military buildings at Khanpur, and to expenditure in constructing 300 open goods wagons for working the Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway. The increase was, however, more than counterbalanced by the larger reduction in the suspense balances, due to heavier issues of stores to works, and the transfer of stores to the Mushkaf-Bolan and Hyderabad-Umarkot Railways. The lapse on the Budget was due to short receipt of stores from England and to no allowance having been made for the credits received for the stores transferred to the Mushkaf-Bolan line. The large credit under the South Indian Railway has been explained above as due to the transfer of stores to the Villupuram-Guntakul Railway. The only remark called for by the figures under *Other Railways* is that the Revised anticipated a large reduction in the balance of the Stores Account, but the actuals showed a large increase.

49.—Irrigation Works.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
33,2	Orissa Canals	46,0	41,7	38,9
17,1	Sone Canals	14,0	21,1	20,4
15,5	Ganges Canal	31,2	20,5	16,9
18,9	Lower Ganges Canal	31,7	19,7	21,7
3.4	Agra Canal	2,9	3,6	2,5
4,6	Eastern Jumna Canal	6,2	5,9	6,5
5,8	Western Jumna Canal	5,0	7,3	4,7
2,8	Bari Doab Canal	10,0	2,0	2,1
—26,4	Sirhind Canal	40,0	32,0	33,5
189,1	Chenab Canal	148,0	340,0	350,6
46,4	Sirsa Branch Canal	55,0	55,2	56,8
47,1	Kistna Delta	48,1	42,1	42,9
106,0	Periyar Project	78,7	102,0	110,2
20,3	Other Projects	33,2	27,3	22,0
483,8	TOTAL OUTLAY	550,0	720,4	729,7
	This Includes—			
7,3	Outlay in England	4,4	8,2	8,9
2,4	Exchange	1,7	3,6	3,9

298. The rise in the expenditure during 1891-92 was principally due to the more vigorous prosecution of works in connection with the Chenab and Sirsa Branch Canals and the Periyar project. The increase of 59,9 in the expenditure on the Sirhind Canal, as compared with that of the previous year, was chiefly due to the reduction of outlay in 1890-91 by the write-back of 46,6 from Imperial to Contributions, on account of the extra share of the cost of the canal debitable to the signatory States.

50.—Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities.

1890-91. Accounts.	Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
4,692,6	...	...	...

299. There were no transactions under this head in 1891-92. The charge in 1890-91 was on account of the purchase of the South Indian Railway.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Incurred	...	...	...
Discharged	5,5	50,5	54,4
NET INDIA	—5,5	—50,5	—54,4
ENGLAND—			
Incurred—			
India 3 per cent. stock	2,600,0	4,600,0	4,600,0
India 3½ per cent. Debentures	...	..	...
TOTAL INCURRED	2,600,0	4,600,0	4,600,0
Discharged—			
India 5 per cent. stock	...	...	...
India 4 per cent. stock	...	2,5	4,2
India 3½ per cent. Debentures	1,386,0	1,386,0	1,386,0
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Debentures	31,0	31,0	31,0
South Indian Railway Debentures	86,1	86,1	86,1
TOTAL DISCHARGED	1,503,1	1,505,6	1,507,3
NET ENGLAND	1,096,9	3,094.4	3,092,7
NET BOTH	1,091,4	3,043,9	3,038,3

300. Detailed explanation of the various entries under this head has already been given on page 36 when the Interest charges were being considered.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
Special Loans	—4	—1	—1
Treasury Notes and Service Funds, India	+48,4	+43,9	+48,3
Savings Bank Deposits	+535,0	+861,9	+851,2
TOTAL	+583,0	+905,7	+899,4

301. The first two heads do not call for any special remarks. The details of *Savings Bank Deposits* are as follows:—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Presidency Savings Banks	...	+33,5	+45,5
Post Office Savings Banks	+440,5	+710,5	+712,6
State Railway Provident Institutions	+62,0	+60,8	+48,5
Civil Engineer's Provident Fund	+30,7	+31,6	+32,6
Regimental Savings Banks	+1,4	—1,0	—15,0
Special accounts	4	+26,5	+27,0
TOTAL	+535,0	+861,9	+851,2

302. In the Budget Estimate it was not considered safe to take the net deposits of the *Post Office Savings Banks* higher than 200,0, excluding the credit on account of interest. The actual net deposits however amounted to 471,6. The fluctuations under *Regimental Savings Banks* are dependent to a great extent on the transfers of British Regiments between India and England, and are not therefore susceptible of an accurate forecast. The net credit under *Special Accounts* was chiefly on account of the General Family Pension and the Hindu Family Annuity Funds, which did not invest their balances owing to the high price of Government securities during the year. There was also a receipt of 6,2 on account of the Post Office Life Insurance Fund. The other accounts do not call for any special remarks.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	1891-92. Budget. Cr.	Budget. Dr.	Budget. Net.	Revised. Cr.	Revised. Dr.	Revised. Net.	Accounts. Cr.	Accounts. Dr.	Accounts. Net.
INDIA—									
Provincial Balances (net)	...	...	—828,4	...	...	—461,5	...	...	—240,9
Appropriation for reduction of Debt	...	...	...	802,8	...	+802,8	682,2	...	+682,2
Excluded Local Funds	647,5	636,8	+10,7	705,1	691,2	+13,9	770,2	757,4	+12,8
Political and Railway Funds	212,9	231,0	—18,1	320,0	330,4	—10,4	359,6	369,2	—9,6
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	14,133,6	14,082,3	+51,3	15,566,2	15,523,9	+42,3	16,306,6	15,936,2	+370,4
Advances	10,228,7	10,308,3	—79,6	7,366,1	7,391,2	—25,1	8,316,8	8,249,1	+67,7
Suspense Accounts	15,7	18,8	—3,1	47,7	83,9	—36,2	132,1	141,3	—9,2
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	...	+769,6	...	...	+737,8	...	...	+722,5
Miscellaneous	55,0	421,1	—366,1	107,3	214,4	—107,1	147,6	265,2	—117,6
ENGLAND	7,3	2,6	+4,7	5,3	3,7	+1,6	5,3	3,3	+2,0
TOTAL			—459,0			+958,1			+1,480,3

303. The net debit under *Provincial balances* has been explained in paragraph 293. The credit under *Appropriation for Reduction of Debt* is the balance of the Famine Insurance grant not required for expenditure on Famine relief or construction of Protective Works, and accordingly charged to Reduction of Debt and then re-transferred to credit of Government under this head in relief of borrowing. The transactions of the *Excluded Local Funds* turned out to be as expected in the estimates. The *Political and Railway Funds* comprise the Bahu Begum's Fund and the several Guaranteed Railway Funds. The balance of the Bahu Begum's Fund is being gradually reduced, as the pensions payable from the Fund are considerably larger than the interest annually accruing on the balance of the Fund, which will be exhausted in 1892-93, and the pensions will then have to be paid by Government and treated as expenditure. Under Railway Funds there was a net credit of 8,5, chiefly on account of the deposits of the Provident Fund of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the Guaranteed and Contractor's Security Fund of the Madras Railway, counterbalanced partly by the payment to the shareholders of the amount deposited in the previous year on account of the surplus profits of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The character and magnitude of the transactions recorded as *Judicial and Departmental deposits* render them unsusceptible of an accurate forecast. The large net credit was due chiefly to an increase in the balances of the Municipal Funds in most of the provinces, notably in Central Provinces, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras and Bombay, in the balances of Civil Courts Deposits in Bengal and North-Western Provinces, and in the deposits of the Wards and attached States in Madras.

304. The net figures entered against the head *Advances* may be divided as follows :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Coinage Accounts	—89,7	+17,1	+161,4
Other advances	+10,1	—42,2	—93,7
	—79,6	—25,1	+67,7

305. The net credit under coinage accounts resulted chiefly from the new coins manufactured in the Mints having been more than the Mint certificates paid during the year, and from a reduction in the small coin depôt balances at Calcutta and Bombay.

306. The net debit under *Other Advances* represents chiefly some items of Military expenditure retrenched in 1891-92 and debited to this head on their recovery in 1892-93 before the accounts of the earlier year had been closed, some payments made on behalf of the Mysore and Kashmir States but not recovered from them before the end of the year, and a payment of 26,4 in liquidation of the debts of Zia-ul-Nissa Begum, a political pensioner of the Surat Nawab's family, to be recovered from the capitalized value of a portion of her pension. Under *Suspense Accounts* there was a debit of 60,0 on account of the purchase of bills of Exchange which could not be realised before the end of the year, and of 25,7 owing to an increase in the balances in the hands of Military officers, but these were met by the credit given under this head on account of the amount looted from the Manipur Treasury in March 1891, which was debited to this head in 1890-91, having been charged off as extraordinary expenditure in 1891-92, and by the credits given owing to a decrease in the balances in the hands of Civil Departmental and Postal officers.

307. The gross receipts and payments working up to the net figures under *Exchange on Remittance Accounts* are as follows :—

Budget, 1891-92. Sterling Amount.	Budget, 1891-92. Exchange, Cr.	Budget, 1891-92. Exchange, Dr.		Accounts, 1891-92. Sterling Amount.	Accounts, 1891-92. Exchange, Cr.	Accounts, 1891-92. Exchange, Dr.
			Permanent Debt—			
+1,214,0	475,0	...	Money raised for advances to Railway Companies	+1,949,5	846,6	...
—117,1	...	45,8	Other Loans	+1,143,2	496,4	...
+4,7	1,8	...	Deposits and Advances	+2,0	8	...
—441,4	...	172,7	Net payments to Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, including remittances to India	—1,143,2	...	496,4
			Cash Balance—			
+1,306,8	511,3	...	Increase (—) Decrease (+)	—287,5	...	124,9
...	988,1	218,5	TOTAL	...	1,343,8	621,3
...	769,6	...	NET	...	722,5	...

308. The following is a statement of the adjustments in the accounts by which the above result was obtained :—

1891-92. Budget. Sterling.	1891-92. Budget. Exchange.		1891-92. Accounts. Sterling.	1891-92. Accounts. Exchange.
16,000,0	6,260,9	Bills drawn by the Secretary of State	16,093,9	6,989,0
184,2	72,1	Net remittances of Railway Capital to India	—265,5	—115,3
—1,195,3	—467,7	Miscellaneous remittances	—902,2	—391,8
		Deduct—		
16,955,9	6,634,9	Net expenditure in England	16,590,0	7,204,4
1,967,0	769,6	Difference, being Exchange brought to account in excess of that involved in the Remittances from India during the year	1,663,8	722,5

309. The debit under *Miscellaneous* was chiefly on account of the Exchange on the decrease in the balance of the Secretary of State's bills which remained unpaid at the end of the year, counterbalanced partly by a credit of 43,5 under Security Purchase Account on the cancellation of the Government Securities held under that account.

Sections R and RR.—IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

		1891-92. Budget.		Accounts.	
INDIA .	Imperial Loans and Advances . . .	83·5	—568,2	128,7	—617,5
	Provincial Loans and Advances . .	221,3	—744,9	261,1	—720,5

310. The following are the details of the Imperial Section of the Accounts:—

1891-92. Budget. Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.		1891-92. Accounts. Amount advanced	Amount repaid.
...	7,5	Loans to Native States	12,9	12,5
562,2	67,8	„ Presidency Corporations and Port Trusts . .	490,0	93,0
...	5	„ Mofussil Municipalities	16,5	2,1
...	1,0	„ District and other Local Committees . .	1,0	1,0
...	7	„ Landholders and Notabilities . . .	2,2	4
6,0	6,0	Advances to Cultivators	94,9	10,7
568,2	83,5	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	617,5	128,7

311. The payment under *Loans to Native States* represents a portion of the loan granted to the Cooch Behar State for the Cooch Behar Railway. Under *Loans to Presidency Corporations* and *Port Trusts* the Budget provided for an advance of 467,6 to the Calcutta Port Trust on account of the Kidderpore dock, but only 390,0 was actually required during the year. Large *Advances to Cultivators* had to be made in Rajputana and Upper Burma on account of the scarcity prevailing there. As regards the recoveries, no provision was made for the repayment by the Cambay State of 5,0 out of the loan of 10,0 granted to it in the previous year, or for the repayment of 25,2 made by the Bombay Port Trust out of its surplus revenue of the previous year, and the compensation received by it for the land taken up for the Wet Basin and for that sold to private individuals.

312. The following are the particulars of the Provincial and Local Loans Account:—

1891-92. Budget. Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.		1891-92. Accounts. Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.
494,9	25,9	Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	262,8	24,0
5,0	3,4	„ Port Funds	11,4	3,5
21,7	4,6	„ District Committees	14,7	6,3
4,0	19,8	„ Landholders, etc.	50,9	32,1
192,6	143,8	Advances to Cultivators	366,1	155,5
26,7	23,8	„ under Special Laws	20,6	30,7
744,9	221,3	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	726,5	261,1

313. The estimates of the *Loans to Municipalities* were generally framed too high. The principal advances made during the year are—

Nagpur Municipality	. . . . .	15,0
Burhanpur	„	10,5
Naini Tal	„	15,0
Agra	„	12,5
Allahabad	„	31,0
Benares	„	100,0
Cawnpore	„	10,0
Delhi	„	39,6
Hubli	„	14,2
		242,8

314. The 11,4 entered against Port Funds included a loan of 5,0 to the Kurrachee Port Trust and of 6,4 to the Chittagong Port Fund.

315. The 14,7 entered against District Committees was granted to the District Boards of Patna, Dinajpur, and Sarun in Bengal, and Ahmedabad in Bombay. The 50,9 under *Loans to Landholders* include a loan 40,0 to the Deo State in the Gya District in Bengal. The Budget Estimate under *Advances to Cultivators* was considerably exceeded in Madras and Bombay owing to scarcity. The *Advances under Special Laws* represent chiefly the Drainage and Embankment advances in Bengal, which were overestimated in the Budget. The recoveries were also chiefly on account of these advances and of advances under the Jhansi-Encumbered Estates' Acts and the Oudh Talukdars' Relief Act.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	India, 1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	England, 1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Total, 1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Guaranteed Companies.									
B., B. and C. I. . .	+96,3	+114,6	+131,5	+318,0	+318,6	+312,4	+414,3	+433,2	+443,9
G. I. P.	+210,8	+389,6	+397,1	+264,3	+25,8	+29,6	+475,1	+415,4	+426,7
M.	+9,2	+32,1	+22,6	—24,0	—32,8	—27,4	—14,8	—7	—4,8
	+316,3	+536,3	+551,2	+558,3	+311,6	+314,6	+874,6	+847,9	+865,8
Subsidized Companies.									
Nilgiri	...	—10,0	—3,2	...	...	...	...	—10,0	—3,2
S. M. and Mysore . .	—100,9	—46,0	—28,6	—471,3	—1,980,5	—1,380,3	—572,2	—2,026,5	—1,408,9
Indian Midland . .	—126,7	—78,2	—65,1	—117,3	—90,6	—90,6	—244,0	—168,8	—155,7
Assam-Bengal . .	...	...	...	...	...	+102,9	...	...	+102,9
Bengal Central . .	—24,9	—14,3	—11,7	—1,9	—4,6	—4,7	—26,8	—18,9	—16,4
Bengal-Nagpur . .	—209,2	—302,0	—303,1	—360,0	—349,1	—325,2	—569,2	—651,1	—628,3
Rohilkhand-Kumaon .	—38,8	+128,4	+122,7	+135,0	—25,5	—25,3	+96,2	+102,9	+97,4
	—500,5	—322,1	—289,0	—815,5	—2,450,3	—1,723,2	—1,316,0	—2,772,4	—2,012,2
TOTAL .	—184,2	+214,2	+262,2	—257,2	—2,138,7	—1,408,6	—441,4	—1,924,5	—1,146,4

316. As explained in former reports, these are all net sums. The Indian figures represent the difference between the advances taken by the Railway Companies and the credits given to them chiefly on account of stores used on revenue account. The English figures represent the difference between the capital deposited by the companies with the Secretary of State, and the withdrawals for expenditure on stores, establishment charges, etc. These figures are necessarily liable to great fluctuations.

317. The improvement in the transactions of the Guaranteed Companies in India was due to the withdrawals having been over-estimated and the credits to capital on account of stores transferred to revenue under-estimated. As regards the subsidised Railways, the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway, in order to take advantage of a favourable rate of exchange under the terms of the contract, paid its debenture capital in India instead of in England as was expected, while the requirements of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway were considerably under-estimated.

318. In England the receipts from the companies fell considerably short of the estimates. The Budget Estimate included a receipt of 1,000,0 from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in lieu of Debentures to be paid off; of these Debentures 88,1 were renewed and 911,9 paid off, and the latter sum was advanced to the company out of the proceeds of sales of India 3 per cent., stock. As explained above instead of a receipt in England of £160,000 from the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company, the sum of ₹20,34,195 was received from them in India. Debentures of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company were renewed to the extent of 20,5, and the requirements of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company reduced by 569,0; on the other hand, the sum of 12,4 was received from the Madras Railway Company in 1891-92, which was estimated to have been received in 1890-91, and 102,9 was received from the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, the arrangements with which company were only completed in March 1892. The payments to the Companies were also smaller, partly owing to their requirements having been overestimated, and partly owing to the renewal of the debentures of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company amounting to 88,1 and 20,5 respectively which were included in the Budget Estimate as to be paid off. The large difference between the Revised and the Budget is due chiefly to the provision in the former for the discharge of debentures of the Southern Mahratta Railway for £600,000, which were, however, renewed instead of being discharged. No provision also was made in the Revised for the capital received from the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Account.
Money Order (net)	...	...	+ 16,5
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	...	+ 69,1
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	...	...	— 10,1
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	...	...	...
Guaranteed Railways	...	...	— 2,4
Telegraph	...	...	— 1,5
Marine	...	...	+ 9
Military	...	...	...
Public Works	...	+ 555,3	— 67,0
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	+ 19,5	— 8,6	+ 110,6
TOTAL	+ 19,5	+ 546,7	+ 116,1

319. The figures entered in this group are the net result of very large transactions, but there is nothing special to record in respect of them, except that owing to the rate of exchange for family remittances of officers and men having been considerably above the market rate, a large amount was received in India for these remittances towards the close of the year, and a considerable portion of it could not be paid in England until the current year, and that the money order transactions continued to show a rapid growth as will be seen from the following figures :—

	Issued.	Paid.
1887-88	11,665,7	11,660,7
1888-89	12,781,4	12,758,2
1889-90	14,418,5	14,393,1
1890-91	16,484,7	16,485,6
1891-92	17,365,8	17,349,3

Money order transactions

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
Drawings	16,000,0	16,200,0	16,093,8
Payments	16,934,4	16,914,8	16,796,5

320. The following are the amounts of bills and transfers drawn during the year by the Secretary of State :—

		£	Rx.	Rate in Pence.
April	1891	1,761,8	2,486,0	17·01
May	,,	2,206,8	3,143,3	16·85
June	,,	2,007,6	2,835,9	16·99
July	,,	1,212,8	1,658,5	17·55
August	,,	792,0	1,098,0	17·31
September	,,	731,6	1,023,1	17·16
October	,,	1,033,6	1,461,4	16·97
November	,,	817,6	1,171,1	16·75
December	,,	1,304,6	1,880,5	16·65
January	1892	1,478,4	2,163,6	16·40
February	,,	1,523,3	2,293,4	15·94
March	,,	1,223,7	1,868,0	15·72
		16,093,8	23,082,8	16·73

321. The payment account of the year is as follows :—

	£	Rx.
Bills of 1890-91 outstanding on 1st April 1891	1,548,0	2,163,6
Bills drawn in 1891-92 as entered above	16,093,8	23,082,8
TOTAL BILLS FOR PAYMENT	17,641,8	25,246,4
Bills paid in 1891-92	16,796,5	23,948,6
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1892	845,3	1,297,8

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1891—			
India	16,797,1	17,876,2	17,876,2
England	3,532,5	3,835,1	3,835,1
TOTAL	20,329,6	21,711,3	21,711,3
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1892—			
India	13,570,3	16,750,0	17,287,0
England	2,225,7	3,261,1	4,122,6
TOTAL	15,796,0	20,011,1	21,409,6
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1892	—4,533,6	—1,700,2	—301,7

322. The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions :—

	Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
India	—3,226,8	—1,126,2	—589,2
England	—1,306,8	—574,0	+287,5
TOTAL	—4,533,6	—1,700,2	—301,7

323. Taking India and England together, the net transactions of the year were better than expected by the unusually large sum of 4,231,9. The variations which brought about this result are as follows :—

	Better.	Worse.
Improvement in Imperial Surplus	351,9	...
,, ,, Provincial Deficit	587,5	...
Increase under Permanent Debt incurred	1,946,9	...
,, in Deposits of Savings Banks	316,2	...
,, under Departmental and Judicial Deposits	319,1	...
Net Improvement under Advances	143,2	...
Amount credited to Appropriation for Reduction of Debt	682,2	...
Increase in the balance of Secretary of State's Bill remaining unpaid at the end of the year	434,2	...
Larger withdrawals by Railway Companies	...	705,0
Minor variations	155,7	...
	4,936,9	705,0
NET BETTER	4,231,9	

324. The large difference between the Revised and Actuals in England is due mainly to the differences under transactions of Railway Companies mentioned in paragraph 318.

Budget Estimates . . . . . 1891-92.

Revised Estimates . . . . . 1891-92.

Accounts . . . . . 1891-92.

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General Statement of Accounts and Estimates.

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1891-92.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	24,045,209	24,399,300	23,880,500	23,965,774
Opium	„	7,879,182	7,593,400	8,026,100	8,012,380
Salt	„	8,523,368	8,343,500	8,620,700	8,636,182
Stamps	„	4,068,969	4,148,200	4,226,900	4,262,156
Excise	„	4,947,780	4,953,700	5,096,800	5,117,264
Other Heads	„	9,425,726	9,488,100	9,475,200	9,523,293
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	58,890,234	58,926,200	59,326,200	59,517,049
Interest	„	931,050	806,400	882,500	879,443
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	2,537,689	2,469,700	2,545,400	2,575,736
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,612,069	1,571,300	1,643,600	1,656,157
Miscellaneous	„	927,127	821,400	891,100	897,284
Railways	„	17,235,978	17,872,400	19,654,900	19,938,046
Irrigation	„	2,172,578	2,160,600	2,249,600	2,272,040
Buildings and Roads	„	649,289	597,100	615,700	627,124
Receipts by Military Departments	„	785,635	800,200	776,900	780,404
TOTAL REVENUE	...	85,741,649	86,025,300	88,585,900	89,143,283
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	6,293,714	1,091,400	3,043,900	3,038,293
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	„	595,430	583,000	905,700	899,359
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	1,051,693	...	958,100	1,480,280
Remittances (net)	„	...	19,500	546,700	116,140
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	15,969,034	16,000,000	16,200,000	16,093,854
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	109,651,520	103,719,200	110,240,300	110,771,209
Balance on 1st April—India	...	14,748,821	16,797,121	17,876,244	17,876,244
England £	...	5,402,873	3,532,473	3,835,050	3,835,050
GRAND TOTAL	...	129,803,214	124,048,794	131,951,594	132,482,503

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1891-92.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenue	B	9,536,015	10,035,400	9,599,300	9,547,162
Interest	„	4,195,304	3,867,200	4,334,000	4,315,176
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	2,282,612	2,368,100	2,440,500	2,429,188
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	13,386,261	13,976,500	13,863,600	13,853,842
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	4,678,516	4,972,900	5,045,000	5,046,622
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	600,000	1,043,000	1,209,900	1,268,319
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	„	—4,812	210,500	182,600	163,233
Railway Revenue Account	„	17,923,269	19,374,100	20,183,700	20,253,910
Irrigation	„	2,742,128	2,883,100	2,963,200	2,945,019
Buildings and Roads	„	5,730,907	6,109,100	6,248,700	6,208,752
Army Services	„	20,690,068	21,051,200	22,506,900	22,280,601
Special Defence Works	„	491,837	847,000	550,000	604,848
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	82,252,105	86,738,100	89,127,400	88,916,672
Add—Provincial Surplus: that is, portion of Allotment to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	278,457	24,900	118,900	202,596
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	„	477,084	853,300	580,400	443,520
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	82,053,478	85,909,700	88,665,900	88,675,748
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	End of B	3,365,632	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	„	4,692,557	...	...	...
Debt. Deposits, and Advances—					
Deposits and Advances (net)	C	...	459,000	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Payments)	„	456,368	484,700	464,000	488,787
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Payments)	„	275,692	523,600	471,300	465,405
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	„	2,654,216	441,400	1,924,500	1,146,392
Remittances (net)	„	122,278	...	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	„	14,471,699	16,934,400	16,914,800	16,796,540
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	108,091,920	108,252,800	111,940,500	111,072,872
Balance on 31st March—India	...	17,876,244	13,570,321	16,750,044	17,287,005
England £	...	3,835,050	2,225,673	3,261,050	4,122,626
GRAND TOTAL	...	129,803,214	124,048,794	131,951,594	132,482,503

	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	88,585,900	89,143,283
Expenditure chargeable thereon	88,665,900	88,675,748
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) Rx.	—80,000	+467,535

Abstract A.—*Details of Revenue.*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92.						REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92.						ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.					
	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—																		
I.—Land Revenue	15,078,300	9,195,900	125,100	...	...	24,399,300	14,421,300	9,338,400	120,800	...	...	23,880,500	14,484,609	9,356,416	124,749	...	...	23,965,774
II.—Opium	7,593,400	...	...	...	...	7,593,400	8,026,100	...	...	...	...	8,026,100	8,012,380	...	...	...	...	8,012,380
III.—Salt	8,308,100	35,400	...	...	...	8,343,500	8,590,200	30,500	...	...	...	8,620,700	8,607,619	28,563	...	...	...	8,636,182
IV.—Stamps	1,218,500	2,929,700	...	...	...	4,148,200	1,239,600	2,987,300	...	...	...	4,226,900	1,248,783	3,013,373	...	...	...	4,262,156
V.—Excise	3,706,200	1,246,900	600	...	...	4,953,700	3,810,900	1,285,200	700	...	...	5,096,800	3,826,759	1,289,861	644	...	...	5,117,264
VI.—Provincial Rates	600	691,100	2,839,200	...	...	3,530,900	600	691,000	2,784,900	...	...	3,476,500	657	704,766	2,797,414	...	...	3,502,837
VII.—Customs	1,685,400	15,500	...	...	...	1,700,900	1,671,800	15,200	...	...	...	1,687,000	1,686,126	15,162	...	...	...	1,701,288
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	921,900	688,400	...	...	...	1,610,300	949,000	704,000	...	...	...	1,644,600	946,701	706,122	...	...	...	1,652,823
IX.—Forest	770,200	740,900	...	...	...	1,511,100	745,500	752,300	...	...	...	1,497,800	752,164	738,418	...	...	...	1,490,582
X.—Registration	186,200	183,700	...	...	...	369,900	196,500	193,900	...	...	...	390,400	201,209	198,593	...	...	...	399,802
XI.—Tributes from Native States	765,000	...	...	...	...	765,000	778,900	...	...	...	...	778,900	775,961	...	...	...	...	775,961
TOTAL	40,233,800	15,727,500	2,964,900	...	...	58,926,200	40,421,400	15,998,400	2,906,400	...	...	59,326,200	40,542,968	16,051,274	2,922,807	...	...	59,517,049
B.—XII.—Interest—	650,700	97,200	16,800	30,000	11,700	806,400	689,000	91,200	18,400	58,000	25,300	882,500	685,173	92,745	17,670	58,466	25,389	879,443
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—																		
XIII.—Post Office	1,417,200	1,200	5,500	...	...	1,423,900	1,445,800	1,500	5,900	...	...	1,453,200	1,438,589	1,428	6,338	...	...	1,446,355
XIV.—Telegraph	754,700	300	...	17,600	6,900	779,500	892,500	400	...	12,500	5,500	910,900	900,927	415	...	12,545	5,448	919,335
XV.—Mint	266,300	...	...	...	...	266,300	181,300	...	...	...	...	181,300	210,046	...	...	...	...	210,046
TOTAL	2,438,200	1,500	5,500	17,600	6,900	2,469,700	2,519,600	1,900	5,900	12,500	5,500	2,545,400	2,549,562	1,843	6,338	12,545	5,448	2,575,736
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—																		
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	22,900	329,800	1,100	...	...	353,800	23,300	348,500	1,100	...	...	372,900	24,153	350,501	1,189	...	...	375,843
{ Jails	40,500	280,500	...	...	...	321,000	39,500	271,500	...	...	...	311,000	39,728	271,569	...	...	...	311,297
XVII.—Police	18,200	233,200	105,600	...	...	357,000	19,500	201,300	...	...	...	220,800	19,924	246,739	114,877	...	...	381,540
XVIII.—Marine	78,500	120,500	100	...	...	199,100	21,000	249,400	111,800	...	...	382,200	90,526	131,840	48	...	...	222,414
XIX.—Education	1,300	126,000	76,300	...	...	203,600	90,600	134,400	100	...	...	231,100	1,086	128,200	82,372	...	...	211,724
XX.—Medical	500	38,900	20,800	2,400	900	63,500	1,200	128,700	82,000	...	...	211,900	347	30,754	19,693	2,309	1,003	63,106
XXI.—Scientific and Minor Departments	4,700	48,900	19,100	400	200	73,300	400	39,900	10,100	2,200	1,000	62,600	10,055	58,024	21,428	506	220	90,233
TOTAL	166,600	1,177,800	223,000	2,800	1,100	1,571,300	9,500	54,100	17,800	500	200	82,100	191,500	1,216,300	231,000	2,700	1,200	1,643,600
E.—Miscellaneous—																		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	165,700	47,600	100	98,300	38,500	350,200	164,300	51,200	100	100,800	43,900	360,300	165,495	51,675	53	100,605	43,689	361,517
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	21,900	47,400	...	...	...	69,300	26,600	53,300	...	...	...	79,900	26,052	57,335	21	...	...	83,408
XXIV.—Exchange	41,400	...	...	...	...	41,400	49,200	...	...	...	...	49,200	31,529	...	...	...	...	31,529
XXV.—Miscellaneous	69,500	147,000	140,500	2,500	1,000	360,500	92,000	154,300	141,000	10,000	4,400	401,700	107,839	149,274	145,719	12,549	5,449	420,830
TOTAL	298,500	242,000	140,600	100,800	39,500	821,400	332,100	258,800	141,100	110,800	48,300	891,100	330,915	258,284	145,793	113,154	49,138	897,284
H.—Railways—																		
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	12,653,300	2,006,400	...	200	100	14,660,000	14,126,100	2,041,700	...	200	100	16,168,100	14,323,729	2,087,875	...	230	100	16,411,934
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	3,180,000	...	...	...	...	3,180,000	3,463,000	...	...	...	...	3,463,000	3,493,118	...	...	...	...	3,493,118
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	32,400	...	...	...	...	32,400	22,400	...	...	1,000	400	23,800	31,567	...	...	995	432	32,994
TOTAL	15,865,700	2,006,400	...	200	100	17,872,400	17,611,500	2,041,700	...	1,200	500	19,654,900	17,848,414	2,087,875	...	1,225	532	19,938,046
J.—Irrigation—																		
XXIX.—Major Works:																		
Direct Receipts	589,000	634,700	...	...	...	1,223,700	653,700	717,900	...	...	...	1,371,600	662,793	741,944	...	...	...	1,404,737
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	756,200	...	...	...	...	756,200	689,500	...	...	...	...	689,500	673,189	...	...	...	...	673,189
XXXI.—Minor Works and Navigation	39,700	135,500	5,500	...	...	180,700	43,400	137,800	7,300	...	...	188,500	46,337	139,353	8,424	...	...	194,114
TOTAL	1,384,900	770,200	5,500	...	...	2,160,600	1,386,600	855,700	7,300	...	...	2,249,600	1,382,319	881,297	8,424	...	...	2,272,040
K.—Buildings and Roads—																		
XXXI.—Military Works	43,500	...	...	...	...	43,500	47,500	...	...	...	...	47,500	49,794	...	...	...	...	49,794
XXXII.—Civil Works	10,500	269,900	238,300	25,100	9,800	553,600	10,200	264,800	255,600	26,200	11,400	568,200	11,800	271,319	255,204	27,197	11,810	577,330
TOTAL	54,000	269,900	238,300	25,100	9,800	597,100	57,700	264,800	255,600	26,200	11,400	615,700	61,594	271,319	255,204	27,197	11,810	627,124
L.—Receipts by Military Departments—																		
XXXIII.—Army:																		
Effective	688,500	...	...	27,100	10,600	726,200	655,700	...	...	36,300	15,800	707,800	653,700	...	...	35,211	15,291	704,202
Non-Effective	61,500	...	...	9,000	3,500	74,000	58,300	...	...	7,500	3,300	69,100	65,723	...	...	7,306	3,173	76,202
TOTAL	750,000	...	...	36,100	14,100	800,200	714,000	...	...	43,800	19,100	776,900	719,423	...	...	42,517	18,464	780,404
TOTAL REVENUE	61,842,400	20,292,500	3,594,600	212,600	83,200	86,025,300	63,924,000	20,728,800	3,566,600	255,200	111,300	88,585,900	64,306,187	20,871,330	3,595,843	257,919	112,004	89,143,283

* The columns headed "Exchange" show, under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England, the Exchange thereon calculated, in accordance with the average rate obtained, or estimated to be obtained, for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year, namely, 1s. 5·25*d.*, 1s. 4·7134*d.* and 1s. 4·73333840*d.* per rupee in the Budget, Revised and the Accounts respectively.

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure.*

[Rx.1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]
The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92.						REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92.						ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.					
	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—																		
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	164,800	62,500	4,100	...	...	231,400	175,800	70,700	3,700	...	...	250,200	179,543	70,067	4,743	...	...	254,353
2.—Assignments and Compensations	568,700	953,700	...	...	...	1,522,400	570,300	964,900	...	...	...	1,535,200	571,725	960,135	...	...	...	1,531,860
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz:*—																		
3.—Land Revenue	370,900	2,563,000	952,500	700	300	3,887,400	370,900	2,519,300	942,000	700	300	3,833,200	356,551	2,553,388	924,154	720	313	3,835,126
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,273,900	...	...	500	200	2,274,600	1,885,100	...	...	800	300	1,886,200	1,860,772	...	...	726	315	1,861,813
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	452,000	14,100	...	600	200	466,900	442,600	15,400	...	1,100	500	459,600	443,444	14,514	...	750	326	459,034
6.—Stamps	—11,900	100,200	...	31,600	12,500	132,400	—1,400	89,400	...	33,500	14,600	136,100	669	88,862	...	34,105	14,811	138,447
7.—Excise	140,900	47,700	...	100	...	188,700	5,300	47,500	...	100	...	188,900	142,120	47,901	...	53	23	190,097
8.—Provincial Rates	...	39,700	12,100	...	...	51,800	...	44,400	12,400	...	...	56,800	...	44,728	13,975	...	...	58,703
9.—Customs	52,900	87,600	...	100	...	140,600	52,200	84,900	...	100	...	137,200	52,262	84,052	...	34	15	136,363
10.—Assessed Taxes	16,300	15,300	...	...	...	31,600	15,400	14,300	...	...	...	29,700	15,327	14,250	...	...	...	29,577
11.—Forest	427,500	475,300	...	2,100	800	905,700	411,000	467,800	...	700	300	879,800	394,809	448,053	...	742	322	843,926
12.—Registration	101,400	100,500	...	...	...	201,900	103,600	102,800	...	...	...	206,400	104,386	103,477	...	...	...	207,863
TOTAL	4,557,400	4,459,600	968,700	35,700	14,000	10,035,400	4,166,800	4,421,400	958,100	37,000	16,000	9,599,300	4,121,608	4,429,427	942,872	37,130	16,125	9,547,162
B.—Interest—																		
13.—Interest on Debt other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works (*a*)	—37,400	81,100	...	2,407,200	942,000	3,392,900	—8,700	75,400	500	2,639,300	1,150,800	3,857,300	—22,177	76,545	...	2,639,288	1,146,144	3,839,800
14.—Interest on other Obligations	471,700	...	2,200	300	100	474,300	474,500	...	1,900	200	100	476,700	472,820	...	2,474	57	25	475,376
TOTAL	434,300	81,100	2,200	2,407,500	942,100	3,867,200	465,800	75,400	2,400	2,639,500	1,150,900	4,334,000	450,643	76,545	2,474	2,639,345	1,146,169	4,315,176
C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint—																		
15.—Post Office	1,211,100	42,100	72,900	95,500	37,400	1,459,000	1,258,300	41,000	72,300	96,400	42,000	1,510,000	1,242,030	41,061	72,118	96,321	41,829	1,493,359
16.—Telegraph	622,300	400	...	122,000	47,700	792,400	601,800	400	...	160,200	69,900	832,300	611,552	385	...	158,118	68,665	838,720
17.—Mint	105,200	...	...	8,300	3,200	116,700	82,400	...	...	11,000	4,800	98,200	80,809	...	...	11,365	4,935	97,109
TOTAL	1,938,600	42,500	72,900	225,800	88,300	2,368,100	1,942,500	41,400	72,300	267,600	116,700	2,440,500	1,934,391	41,446	72,118	265,804	115,429	2,429,188
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—																		
18.—General Administration	599,400	736,800	86,300	245,300	96,000	1,763,800	604,100	738,000	86,500	249,400	108,700	1,786,700	607,194	739,674	86,555	249,532	108,362	1,791,317
19.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	113,600	2,724,900	700	3,600	1,400	2,844,200	108,700	2,720,900	1,100	700	300	2,831,700	109,624	2,728,258	1,209	639	277	2,840,007
Jails	165,200	750,000	...	...	...	916,100	152,600	738,600	...	...	...	891,200	153,493	746,218	21	...	...	899,732
20.—Police	836,100	2,781,300	321,100	...	...	3,938,500	761,800	2,738,200	306,000	...	...	3,805,400	775,529	2,795,136	297,945	...	...	3,868,610
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	289,100	177,100	5,000	172,100	67,300	710,600	286,000	165,600	3,800	145,100	63,300	663,800	278,821	154,102	3,630	133,447	57,951	627,951
22.—Education	21,700	792,100	610,600	1,800	700	1,426,900	22,000	776,100	613,800	1,800	800	1,414,500	22,549	777,784	621,986	1,727	750	1,424,796
23.—Ecclesiastical	169,100	...	...	600	200	169,900	160,400	...	...	400	200	161,000	161,014	...	...	406	176	161,596
24.—Medical	37,000	587,000	198,700	7,500	2,900	833,100	35,500	583,400	247,900	7,000	3,000	876,800	35,808	586,564	253,035	6,468	2,809	884,684
25.—Political	677,100	56,500	...	22,400	8,800	764,800	728,800	55,500	...	25,900	11,300	821,500	674,130	56,540	28	25,806	11,207	767,711
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	421,400	124,800	29,800	23,400	9,200	608,600	411,000	125,000	26,800	30,800	13,400	611,000	388,606	128,407	27,551	29,893	12,981	587,438
TOTAL	3,329,700	8,731,400	1,252,200	476,700	186,500	13,976,500	3,270,300	8,645,300	1,285,900	461,100	201,000	13,863,600	3,206,768	8,712,683	1,291,960	447,918	194,513	13,853,842
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—																		
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	498,800	...	...	22,400	8,800	530,000	490,200	...	...	54,200	23,600	568,000	480,189	...	...	54,223	23,547	557,959
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,300	...	...	209,000	81,800	292,100	1,100	...	...	193,700	84,500	279,300	657	...	...	192,228	83,477	276,362
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	83,200	744,600	3,100	1,716,500	671,700	3,218,500	82,200	762,800	4,700	1,730,600	754,600	3,334,900	85,636	760,076	2,794	1,726,046	749,557	3,324,109
30.—Stationery and Printing	95,600	410,300	7,200	42,300	16,600	572,000	84,200	447,200	8,300	41,400	18,100	599,200	95,890	439,216	8,834	41,098	17,847	602,885
32.—Miscellaneous	41,300	113,900	163,400	30,000	11,700	360,300	34,100	105,500	65,600	37,900	16,500	203,600	58,497	112,811	59,992	37,655	16,352	285,307
TOTAL	720,200	1,268,200	173,700	2,020,200	790,600	4,972,900	695,800	1,315,500	78,600	2,057,800	897,300	5,045,000	720,869	1,312,103	71,620	2,051,250	890,780	5,046,622
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—																		
33.—Famine Relief	...	1,000	2,000	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	33,400	6,187	16,088	1,148	...	...	23,423
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	975,000	...	...	...	...	975,000	1,500	30,700	1,200	...	...	294,900	484,795	...	...	...	...	484,795
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	...	...	...	...	65,000	294,900	...	...	...	...	78,800	75,453	...	...	1,728	750	77,931
36.—Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,800	...	...	...	...	802,800	682,170	...	...	...	...	682,170
TOTAL	1,040,000	1,000	2,000	...	...	(*b*)1,043,000	802,800	...	...	...	...	(*b*)1,209,900	1,248,605	16,088	1,148	1,728	750	(*b*)1,268,319
Carried over	12,020,200	14,583,800	2,471,700	5,165,900	2,021,500	36,263,100	1,178,000	30,700	1,200	...	...	36,492,300	11,682,884	14,588,292	2,382,192	5,443,175	2,363,766	36,460,309
							11,719,200	14,529,700	2,398,500	5,463,000	2,381,909							

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92.				ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
(*a*) The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—												
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	43,700	2,407,200	942,000	3,392,900	67,200	2,639,300	1,150,800	3,857,300	54,368	2,639,288	1,146,144	3,839,800
Under Railway Revenue Account	3,023,000	1,167,800	456,900	4,647,700	2,999,200	1,163,900	507,400	4,670,500	3,004,576	1,163,871	505,425	4,673,872
Under Irrigation	1,107,000	...	...	1,107,000	1,109,600	...	...	1,109,600	1,109,678	...	...	1,109,678
TOTAL	4,173,700	3,575,000	1,398,900	9,147,600	4,176,000	3,803,200	1,658,200	9,637,400	4,168,622	3,803,159	1,651,569	9,623,350

(*b*) The following further sums, which are included under "XXVIand 38—State Railways", are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	1891-92.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Indian Midland Railway	236,900	225,800	189,057
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	220,100	64,300	42,624
	457,000	290,100	231,681

* See foot-note to Abstract A, p. 376.

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure*—continued.

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. India. Imperial.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. India. Provincial.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. India. Local.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. England.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. Exchange.*	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. Total.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92. India. Imperial.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92. India. Provincial.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92. India. Local.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92. England.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92. Exchange.*	Revised Estimate, 1891-92. Total.	Accounts, 1891-92. India. Imperial.	Accounts, 1891-92. India. Provincial.	Accounts, 1891-92. India. Local.	Accounts, 1891-92. England.	Accounts, 1891-92. Exchange.*	Accounts, 1891-92. Total.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought forward	12,020,200	14,583,800	2,471,700	5,105,900	2,021,500	30,203,100	11,719,200	14,529,700	2,398,500	5,463,000	2,381,900	36,492,300	11,682,884	14,588,292	2,382,192	5,443,175	2,363,766	36,460,309
G.—37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	210,500	...	...	...	210,500	...	182,600	...	...	...	182,600	...	163,233	...	...	...	163,233
H.—Railway Revenue Account—																		
38.—State Railways:																		
Working Expenses	6,570,000	1,134,200	...	...	...	7,704,200	6,825,300	1,317,900	...	...	...	8,143,200	6,896,441	1,318,039	...	...	...	8,214,480
Interest on Debt	2,498,200	505,400	...	1,005,000	303,000	4,403,100	2,474,000	505,800	...	1,006,000	438,600	4,424,400	2,480,038	505,123	...	1,005,952	436,847	4,427,960
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	1,603,000	602,700	2,350,300	...	...	...	1,693,400	738,300	2,431,700	...	...	...	1,693,388	735,375	2,428,763
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	...	...	...	161,900	63,300	225,200	...	...	...	157,900	68,800	226,700	...	...	...	157,919	68,578	226,497
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	...	...	681,700	200,800	901,900	27,100	...	...	681,700	297,200	1,006,000	26,854	...	...	681,758	296,062	1,004,674
39.—Guaranteed Companies:																		
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	509,000	...	...	...	...	509,000	750,500	...	...	...	...	750,500	756,916	...	...	...	...	756,916
Interest	2,500	...	...	2,146,900	840,100	2,989,500	38,500	...	...	2,114,200	921,800	3,074,500	37,171	...	...	2,114,159	918,100	3,069,430
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	35,000	15,100	...	...	...	50,100	22,400	14,400	...	...	...	36,800	18,924	14,206	...	...	...	33,130
Advances of Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	120,000	8,800	...	...	...	128,800	78,800	10,200	...	...	...	89,000	80,223	11,837	...	...	...	92,060
Total	9,794,100	1,663,500	...	5,599,000	2,226,500	**19,374,100**	10,217,500	1,848,300	...	5,653,200	2,464,700	**20,183,700**	10,296,567	1,849,205	...	5,653,176	2,454,962	**20,253,910**
J.—Irrigation—																		
42.—Major Works:																		
Working Expenses	375,500	378,200	...	...	...	753,700	388,300	384,500	...	...	...	772,800	384,038	377,407	...	...	...	761,445
Interest on Debt	585,600	521,400	...	...	...	1,107,000	589,300	520,300	...	...	...	1,109,600	589,580	520,098	...	...	...	1,109,678
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	326,200	686,600	9,200	300	100	1,022,400	357,900	713,100	9,400	300	100	1,080,800	358,077	705,663	9,131	87	38	1,073,896
Total	1,287,300	1,586,200	9,200	300	100	**2,883,100**	1,335,500	1,617,900	9,400	300	100	**2,963,200**	1,332,595	1,603,168	9,131	87	38	**2,945,019**
K.—Buildings and Roads—																		
44.—Military Works	1,118,900	...	...	8,200	3,200	1,130,300	1,199,800	...	...	10,700	4,700	1,215,200	1,199,627	...	...	10,382	4,509	1,214,518
45.—Civil Works	654,500	2,574,200	1,610,400	96,100	37,000	4,978,800	720,400	2,490,800	1,679,700	99,300	43,300	5,033,500	739,218	2,461,115	1,651,761	99,103	43,037	4,994,214
Total	1,773,400	2,574,200	1,610,400	104,300	40,800	**6,109,100**	1,920,200	2,490,800	1,679,700	110,000	48,000	**6,248,700**	1,938,845	2,461,115	1,651,761	109,485	47,546	**6,208,752**
L.—Army Services—																		
46.—Army:																		
Effective	13,640,800	...	...	2,496,100	976,700	17,122,600	14,682,200	...	...	2,640,700	1,151,400	18,474,300	14,800,287	...	...	2,410,443	1,046,765	18,257,495
Non-Effective	915,700	...	...	2,105,800	847,400	3,028,600	942,800	...	...	2,151,700	938,100	4,032,600	940,775	...	...	2,149,070	933,261	4,023,105
Total	14,565,500	...	...	4,601,600	1,824,100	**21,051,200**	15,625,000	...	...	4,792,400	2,089,500	**22,506,900**	15,741,062	...	...	4,559,513	1,980,026	**22,280,601**
L.L.—Special Defence Works—																		
47.—Special Defence Works	360,000	...	...	350,000	137,000	847,000	299,400	...	...	174,500	76,100	550,000	304,710	...	...	209,263	90,875	604,848
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	39,800,500	20,618,200	4,097,300	15,972,100	6,250,000	86,738,100	41,116,800	20,669,300	4,087,600	16,193,400	7,060,300	89,127,400	41,296,663	20,665,013	4,043,084	15,974,699	6,937,213	88,916,672
Transfers between Provincial and Local	...	+366,000	−366,000	...	...	...	...	+390,800	−390,800	...	...	...	...	+420,005	−420,005			
M.—*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	24,900	...	...	...	...	75,600	43,300	...	...	*461,500*	...	99,323	103,273	...	...	*240,924*
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	*691,700*	*161,600*			*828,400*	...	*406,900*	*173,500*				...	*313,011*	*130,509*			
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	39,800,500	20,292,500	3,594,600	15,972,100	6,250,000	**85,909,700**	41,116,800	20,728,800	3,566,600	16,193,400	7,060,300	**88,665,900**	41,296,663	20,871,330	3,595,843	15,974,699	6,937,213	**88,675,748**

N.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. India.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. England.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. Exchange.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. Total.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92. India.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92. England.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92. Exchange.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92. Total.	Accounts, 1891-92. India.	Accounts, 1891-92. England.	Accounts, 1891-92. Exchange.	Accounts, 1891-92. Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works—												
48.—State Railways	1,291,600	1,192,000	466,400	2,950,000	1,530,300	870,000	379,300	2,779,600	1,530,690	864,309	375,337	2,770,336
49.—Irrigation Works	543,900	4,400	1,700	550,000	708,600	8,200	3,600	720,400	716,830	8,948	3,886	729,664
Total	1,835,500	1,196,400	468,100	**3,500,000**	2,238,900	878,200	382,900	**3,500,000**	2,247,520	873,257	379,223	**3,500,000**

* See foot-note in Abstract A, p. 376.

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements.*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]
The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1891-92.			Accounts, 1891-92.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Revenue (from Abstract A).	85,729,500	212,600	85,942,100	88,219,400	255,200	88,474,600	88,773,360	257,919	89,031,279
Exchange added to Revenue	83,200	...	83,200	111,300	...	111,300	112,004	...	112,004
Total	85,812,700	212,600	86,025,300	88,330,700	255,200	88,585,900	88,885,364	257,919	89,143,283
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
3. p. c. Stock	...	2,600,000		...	4,600,000		...	4,600,000	
Debenture and Debenture Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
4. p. c. Rupee Loan	...	...		...	...		7	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Total	...	2,600,000	2,600,000	...	4,600,000	4,600,000	7	4,600,000	4,600,007
Net			1,091,400			3,043,500			3,038,293
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Treasury Notes	...	...		2,000	...		2,300	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	134,400	...		131,400	...		135,381	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,564,900	...		3,776,900	...		3,844,903	...	
Total	3,699,300	...	3,699,300	3,910,300	...	3,910,300	3,982,584	...	3,982,584
Net			583,000			905,700			899,359
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	24,900	...		118,900	...		202,596	...	
Reduction of Debt	...	...		802,800	...		682,170	...	
Excluded Local Funds	647,500	...		705,100	...		770,194	...	
Political and Railway Funds	212,900	...		320,000	...		359,583	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	14,133,600	...		15,566,200	...		16,306,558	...	
Advances	10,228,700	7,300		7,366,100	3,300		8,316,775	3,196	
Suspense Accounts	15,700	...		47,700	...		132,151	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net)	769,600	...		737,800	...		722,553	...	
Miscellaneous	55,000	...		107,300	2,000		147,661	2,051	
Total	26,087,900	7,300	26,095,200	25,771,900	5,300	25,777,200	27,640,241	5,247	27,645,488
Net			0			958,100			1,480,280
Carried over	115,599,900	2,819,900		118,012,900	4,860,500		120,508,196	4,863,166	

	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1891-92.			Accounts, 1891-92.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	64,516,000	15,972,100	80,488,100	65,873,700	16,193,400	82,067,100	66,004,760	15,974,699	81,979,459
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	6,250,000		6,250,000	7,060,300		7,060,300	6,937,213		6,937,213
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	24,900		24,900	118,900		118,900	202,596		202,596
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	*853,300*		*853,300*	*580,400*		*580,400*	*443,520*		*443,520*
Total	69,937,600	15,972,100	85,909,700	72,472,500	16,193,400	88,665,900	72,701,049	15,974,699	88,675,748
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital Outlay on Railways, etc., Irrigation Works	1,835,500	1,196,400		2,238,900	878,200		2,247,520	873,257	
Capital charges involved in redemption of Liabilities, etc.	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Add—Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	468,100	...		382,900	...		379,223	...	
Total	2,303,600	1,196,400	3,500,000	2,621,800	878,200	3,500,000	2,626,743	873,257	3,500,000
O—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c Stock	...	...		...	2,500		...	4,262	
3½ p. c. Debentures	...	1,386,000		...	1,386,000		...	1,386,000	
South Indian Railway Debentures	...	86,100		...	86,100		...	86,100	
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Debentures	...	31,000		...	31,000		...	31,000	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loan	2,000			2,200	...		9,650		
4 p. c. Loan	...			43,700	...		44,596		
Provincial Debentures	3,000			4,500	...		... 106	...	
Stock Notes	500	...		100	...				
Total	5,500	1,503,100	1,508,600	50,500	1,505,600	1,556,100	54,352	1,507,362	1,561,714
Net			0			0			0
P—Uufunded Debt—									
Special Loans	400	...		100	...		138		
Treasury Notes	...	...		1,000	...		700		
Deposits of Service Funds	86,000	...		88,500	...		88,657		
Savings Bank Deposits	3,029,900	...		2,915,000	...		2,993,730		
Total	3,116,300	...	3,116,300	3,004,600	...	3,004,600	3,083,225	...	3,083,225
Net			0			0			0
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	853,300	...		580,400	...		443,520	...	
Excluded Local Funds	636,800	...		691,200	...		757,366	...	
Political and Railway Fund	231,000	...		330,400	...		369,248	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	14,082,300	...		15,523,900	...		15,936,179	...	
Advances	10,308,300	2,600		7,391,200	3,000		8,249,108	2,594	
Suspense Accounts	18,800	...		83,900	...		141,254	...	
Miscellaneous	421,100	...		214,400	700		265,233	706	
Total	26,551,600	2,600	26,554,200	24,815,400	3,700	24,819,100	26,161,908	3,300	26,165,208
Net			459,000			0			0
Carried over	101,914,600	18,674,200		102,964,800	18,580,900		104,627,277	18,358,618	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements*—continued.

	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1891-92.			Accounts, 1891-92.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Brought forward	115,599,900	2,819,900		118,012,900	4,860,500		120,508,196	4,863,100	
R. Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	83,500	...	83,500	114,200	...	114,200	128,662	...	128,662
Net			0			0			0
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	221,300	...	221,300	243,900	...	243,900	261,135	...	261,135
Net			0			0			0
S.—Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On Account of Subscribed Capital	140,000	2,716,800		105,800	979,700		180,837	1,082,605	
Repayments	1,067,900	...		1,184,800	8,000		1,200,901	8,001	
Total	1,207,900	2,716,800	3,924,700	1,380,600	987,700	2,368,300	1,381,798	1,090,606	2,472,404
Net			0			0			0
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	17,900,000	...		17,600,000	...		17,305,288	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		...	...		99,071	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	579,000	...		689,600	...		651,843	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	645,200	...		745,900	...		891,707	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,077,200	...		3,716,700	...		3,733,850	...	
Public Works	...	...		132,000	...		...	...	
Telegraph	..	...		26,500	...		37,845	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	59,300	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine	234,800	...		237,500	...		215,703	...	
Military	13,227,000	...		14,157,000	...		14,292,281	...	
Public Works	1,336,100	...		422,700	...		618,941	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,357,700	115,800		1,085,000	187,700		1,184,038	188,287	
Total	38,416,300	115,800	38,532,100	38,813,500	187,700	39,001,200	30,061,203	188,287	39,249,490
Net			19,500			546,700			116,140
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	16,000,000	16,000,000	...	16,200,000	16,200,000	...	16,093,854	16,093,854
Total Receipts	155,528,900	21,652,500		158,565,100	22,235,900		161,340,094	22,235,913	
V.—Opening Balance	16,797,121	3,532,473		17,876,244	3,835,050		17,876,244	3,835,050	
Grand Total	172,326,021	25,184,973		176,441,344	26,070,950		179,217,238	26,070,963	

	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1891-92.			Accounts, 1891-92.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Brought forward	101,914,600	18,674,200		102,964,800	18,580,900		104,627,277	18,358,618	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	568,200	...	568,200	578,200	...	578,200	617,449	...	617,449
Net			484,700			464,000			488,787
RR.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	744,900	...	744,900	715,200	...	715,200	726,540	...	726,540
Net			523,600			471,300			465,405
S.—Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures	...	1,533,500		...	2,024,900		...	1,424,900	
For Expenditure	1,392,100	1,440,500		1,166,400	1,101,500		1,119,600	1,074,296	
Total	1,392,100	2,974,000	4,366,100	1,166,400	3,126,400	4,292,800	1,119,600	2,499,196	3,618,796
Net			441,400			1,524,500			1,146,392
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Order	17,900,000	...		17,600,000	...		17,349,302	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	579,000	...		689,600	...		661,930	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	645,200	...		745,900	...		891,795	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,077,200	...		3,716,700	...		3,736,325	...	
Telegraph	...	...		26,500	...		39,340	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	59,300	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine	234,800	...		237,500	...		214,811	...	
Military	13,227,000	...		14,157,000	...		14,292,281	...	
Public Works	1,336,100	...		...	...		685,907	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	142,900	1,311,100		178,700	1,102,600		171,136	1,090,523	
Total	37,201,500	1,311,100	38,512,600	37,351,900	1,102,600	38,454,500	38,042,827	1,090,523	39,133,350
Net			0			0			0
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	16,934,400	...	16,934,400	16,914,800	...	16,914,800	16,796,540	...	16,796,540
Total Disbursements	158,755,700	22,959,300		159,691,300	22,809,900		161,930,233	21,948,337	
V.—Closing Balance	13,570,321	2,225,673		16,750,044	3,261,050		17,287,005	4,122,626	
Grand Total	172,326,021	25,184,973		176,441,344	26,070,950		179,217,238	26,070,963	

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Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

A.—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Budget Estimate, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91 (by Revised Estimate)	...	152,567	277,503	105,791	326,154	543,174	277,420	632,180	453,987	2,768,776
Added in 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spent in 1891-92	...	33,600	105,500	8,800	11,400	63,300	55,900	227,700	185,500	691,700
Balance at end of 1891-92	...	118,907	172,003	96,991	314,754	479,874	221,520	404,480	268,487	2,077,076
Revised Estimate, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91 (by Accounts)	...	187,894	330,619	104,720	247,277	516,830	278,787	660,841	460,200	2,787,168
Added in 1891-92	...	17,000	50,600	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	75,600
Spent in 1891-92	...	...	...	...	47,300	24,000	5,500	258,100	72,000	406,900
Balance at end of 1891-92	...	204,894	381,219	112,720	199,977	492,830	273,287	402,741	388,200	2,455,868
Accounts, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91	...	187,894	330,619	104,720	247,277	516,830	278,787	660,841	460,200	2,787,168
Added in 1891-92	...	17,540	50,598	31,185	...	...	...	...	...	99,323
Spent in 1891-92	...	...	...	...	11,934	4,399	1,719	241,770	53,189	313,011
Balance at end of 1891-92	...	205,434	381,217	135,905	235,343	512,431	277,068	419,071	407,011	2,573,480

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These Balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Budget Estimate, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91 (by Revised Estimate)	12,279	69,962	44,699	7,015	180,320	51,872	198,448	632,517	344,777	1,541,889
Added in 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	10,800	...	...	14,100	24,900
Spent in 1891-92	1,200	13,400	6,900	4,000	38,600	...	21,500	76,000	...	161,600
Balance at end of 1891-92	11,079	56,562	37,799	3,015	141,720	62,672	176,948	556,517	358,877	1,405,189
Revised Estimate, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91 (by Accounts)	13,062	77,369	64,894	17,439	189,420	(a) 61,965	204,718	648,135	360,667	1,637,669
Added in 1891-92	...	...	18,300	4,400	...	20,600	...	...	...	43,300
Spent in 1891-92	...	700	...	..	36,100	...	7,100	129,500	100	173,500
Balance at end of 1891-92	13,062	76,669	83,194	21,839	153,320	82,565	197,618	518,635	360,567	1,507,469
Accounts, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91	13,062	77,369	64,894	17,439	189,420	(a) 61,965	204,718	648,135	360,667	1,637,669
Added in 1891-92	...	7,678	38,514	11,342	...	26,179	...	...	19,560	103,273
Spent in 1891-92	42	...	...	...	22,574	...	8,791	99,102	...	130,509
Balance at end of 1891-92	13,020	85,047	103,408	28,781	166,846	88,144	195 927	549,033	380,227	1,610,433

(a) The difference of Rx. 1 from last year's closing balance is owing to conversion of Rs. into Rx.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 4th, 1893.

The weather during the week under review has on the whole been finer than that recorded during several weeks past, no severe storm having appeared over the Indian area. Unsettled weather, occasioned by the disturbances of the previous week, lingered over Bengal and the east of the North-Western Provinces during Sunday the 26th, and showers, generally of small amount, occurred over the Central Provinces and the east and south of the Peninsula more or less throughout the week, but with these exceptions the weather was fairly fine. The depression of temperature, due to the long course of unsettled weather, which has been so noticeable during the past two months continued uninterruptedly during the week under review, and the average depression for the whole week for the whole of India was as much as 4°·8.

The chart of Sunday, February 26th, exhibited the distribution of pressure which is characteristic of the cold weather, readings being highest over the Punjab and Rajputana, lowest over the south of the Peninsula and of the Bay. Gradients were moderately steep across the head of the Peninsula, and pressure was almost everywhere above the normal average. The winds were variable over the south of the Peninsula, but were anticyclonic elsewhere, circulating around the high pressure area over Rajputana. Rain was falling over the east of the North-Western Provinces, over Bengal, over Assam, and over the east of the Peninsula. The amounts were generally moderate or small, but at Cuttack and Coconada exceeded 1 inch. On the 27th pressure was generally rising over the eastern and falling over the western half of India. The distribution was, however, little changed, readings being still highest over North-Western India and lowest over the Peninsula and the Bay. The winds were also little changed. Rain had ceased over North-Eastern India, but showers continued at a few places in the east and south of the Peninsula. Salem received over two and Wellington over 1 inch. On the morning of the 28th pressure was decreasing over the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, and generally rising elsewhere. Readings were highest in the north-west of the Punjab and lowest in Malabar. The wind was generally northerly over Northern and southerly to southeasterly over Southern India, the force being fresh at several stations. Showers of rain continued in the east and south of the Peninsula and had commenced in the Central Provinces. At Wellington the fall equalled 3·66 inches, at Khammamett 1·13, inch. and at Tavoy 1·07 inch, but elsewhere the amounts were small. On March 1st pressure was still rising over North-Western India and the Peninsula, and falling over North-Eastern India, but the changes were generally small and the distribution of pressure was much the same as on the preceding days. The wind was westerly and north-westerly down the Gangetic plain, northerly over the head of the Bay and in Burma, easterly over the Central Provinces, and variable over the Peninsula. Light scattered showers of rain were reported from the central parts of the country and a few places in the Peninsula, and rain was also falling in Baluchistan and at Rawalpindi.

On the 2nd pressure was giving way briskly over North-Western India, and slowly in most other parts of the country. The changes were not sufficiently large to alter the general distribution, but owing to the briskness of the fall in the North-West gradients were slighter. The winds were little altered. Light showers of rain were reported from the Central Provinces, and from the stations of Madura, Wellington, Sholapur, Quetta, and Tavoy. The chart of the 3rd showed that a brisk recovery of pressure had commenced in North-Western India, but that elsewhere the changes had continued small. Gradients had consequently increased somewhat, but the general distribution was unaltered. The winds were also practically unchanged. The only rainfall reported wast at Sholapur, and a few Central Provinces stations. On the 4th pressure was decreasing over North-Western India, increasing over North-Eastern India, and steady over the Peninsula. The most important change was the brisk fall in Sind and Baluchistan. The winds had become variable in the Punjab, but elsewhere the directions were little changed. Light showers had fallen at Balasore, Colombo, Bijapur, Sholapur, Nagpur, and Gopalpur.

Temperature.—In Burma during the first five days of the week, in Madras during the first two days, and in Sind and Rajputana on the last day of the week, the mean temperature exceeded the normal average, but in all the other provinces throughout, and in these provinces on the other days of the week, the mean temperature was abnormally low. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	26th.	27th.	28th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+ 1·6	+ 2·4	+ 1·7	+ 0·4	+ 0·8	− 0·2	− 1·5	+ 0·7
Bengal and Assam . .	− 9·6	− 8·0	− 8·8	− 6·3	− 6·3	− 5·5	− 5·0	− 7·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	− 10·7	− 10·3	− 8·7	− 7·5	− 6·2	− 6·0	− 5·4	− 7·8
Punjab	− 9·5	− 7·5	− 6·1	− 5·9	− 5·4	− 4·0	− 2·6	− 5·9
Bombay	− 4·9	− 3·0	− 2·3	− 2·6	− 1·5	− 1·3	− 0·3	− 2·3
Central Provinces and Berar	− 11·7	− 11·3	− 7·4	− 7·7	− 6·2	− 7·8	− 6·2	− 8·3
Central India and Guzerat .	− 12·9	− 11·5	− 6·8	− 4·2	− 3·3	− 4·3	− 2·4	− 6·5
Sind and Rajputana . .	− 10·9	− 10·1	− 7·0	− 4·6	− 5·3	− 3·4	+ 0·5	− 5·8
Madras	+ 1·2	+ 0·3	− 1·2	− 1·3	− 1·1	− 1·1	− 1·0	− 0·6
Mean for whole India .	− 7·5	− 6·6	− 5·2	− 4·4	− 3·8	− 3·7	− 2·7	− 4·8

The above shows an abnormal deficiency of 4°·8 for the whole of India for the whole week. On each day of the week also the mean temperature was low, the deficiency gradually decreasing from 7°·5 on February 26th to 2°·7 on March 4th. The provincial variations show an excess of 0°·7 in Burma and a deficiency elsewhere ranging from 0°·6 in Madras to 8°·3 in the Central Provinces. On the first two days of the week the general deficiency of temperature over Northern and Central India was about 10°.

Rainfall.—The earlier portions of the summary have shown that though no heavy or general fall of rain occurred during the week, yet that showers occurred in the north-east of India during the early part of the week, in the extreme north-west of India, and in the Peninsula in the middle of the week, and in the Central

Provinces throughout the week. In consequence the table at the close of the summary shows that rain has been received in most of the divisions of India, the exceptions being the Burma divisions, except Central Burma, the west of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab (south, Central Sub-montane and West divisions), the Konkan, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Sind, Rajputana, and Central India (West). The average actual rainfall of the divisions was generally moderate or small, ranging from 2·15 inches in the East Coast (North (*a*)) division, 1·71 inch in the Central Provinces (West), 1·70 inch in South Central Madras, and 1·13 inch in Berar to only 0·01 inch in the North-Western Provinces (Central and East.)

Of the thirty-six divisions which received rainfall, twenty-four had more, and twelve less than the normal fall of the week. The divisions which received an excess were Central Burma, Orissa, the two Behar divisions, the two Oudh divisions, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Berar; all the Central Provinces divisions, Central India (East), Hyderabad, and all the Madras divisions. The greatest excess was 2·04 inch in the East Coast (North), and all over Madras the excess was considerable.

As with the present week a fresh rainfall period is commenced, the information given in the last three columns of the table is the same as that given in the first three columns only in a different form.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Central Bengal .	Bankura .	Katakpur . .	1·51 inches.
Orissa . .	Cuttack . .	Sudder . .	1·01 „
Bihar . . .	Arrah . .	Bhabhua . .	1·03 „
North-Western Provinces .	Pilibhit . .	Sudder . .	1·50 „
Punjab . .	Rawalpindi .	Attock . .	2·70 „
Malabar . .	Calicut . .	Pâlghat . .	2·30 „
Madras (South Central) . .	Nilgiris . .	Kotagiri . .	10·20 „
Mysore . .	Bangalore .	Haskole . .	3·50 „
Deccan . .	Dharwar . .	Narogund . .	1·50 „
Berar . . .	Amraoti . .	Morsi . .	2·89 „
Central Provinces .	Chanda . .	Brahmapuri .	4·68 „
Central India .	Bhopal . .	Ashta . .	1·66 „
East Coast . .	Kistna . .	Repalle . .	4·76 „

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 4th March.			Rainfall data from 26th February to 4th March 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 26th Feb. to 4th Mar.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·05	−100
	Central ditto	0·07	0	+0·07	0·07	0	0
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·07	−100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·07	0·52	−0·45	0·07	0·52	− 87
	Assam (Surma)	0·15	0·96	−0·81	0·15	0·96	− 84
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·35	0·74	−0·39	0·35	0·74	− 53
	Deltaic Bengal	0·17	0·45	−0·28	0·17	0·45	− 62
	Central ditto	0·11	0·15	−0·04	0·11	0·15	− 27
	North ditto	0·02	0·10	−0·08	0·02	0·10	− 80
	Orissa	0·51	0·15	+0·36	0·51	0·15	+240
	Chota Nagpur	0·07	0·13	−0·06	0·07	0·13	− 46
	Bihar (South)	0·11	0·05	+0·06	0·11	0·05	+120
	Ditto (North)	0·07	0·03	+0·04	0·07	0·03	+133
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·01	0·04	−0·03	0·01	0·04	− 75
	Oudh (South)	0·11	0·01	+0·10	0·11	0·01	+100
	Ditto (North)	0·11	0·02	+0·09	0·11	0·02	+450
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·01	0·03	−0·02	0·01	0·03	− 67
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·10	0·16	−0·06	0·10	0·16	− 38
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·08	−100
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·08	−100
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·18	−0·18	0	0·18	−100
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·06	0·65	−0·59	0·06	0·65	− 91
	Ditto (North-West)	0·07	0·31	−0·24	0·07	0·31	− 77
	Ditto (West)	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·09	−100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·44	0·03	+0·41	0·44	0·03	+1,367
	Madras (South Central)	1·70	0·10	+1·00	1·70	0·10	+1,000
	Coorg	0·34	0·05	+0·29	0·34	0·05	+580
	Mysore	0·23	0·01	+0·22	0·23	0·01	+2,200
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bombay (Deccan)	0·13	0·02	+0·11	0·13	0·02	+550
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·02	0·01	+0·01	0·02	0·01	+100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·13	0·04	+1·09	1·13	0·04	+2,725
	Central Provinces (West)	1·71	0·05	+1·66	1·71	0·05	+3,320
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·54	0·06	+0·48	0·54	0·06	+800
	Ditto ditto (East)	0·21	0·09	+0·12	0·21	0·09	+133
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−100
	Sind	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·10	0·06	+0·04	0·10	0·06	+ 67
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·09	−100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·69	0·06	+0·63	0·69	0·06	+1,050
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	2·15	0·11	+2·04	2·15	0·11	+1,855
	Hyderabad (South)	0·58	0·02	+0·56	0·58	0·02	+2,800
	Madras (Central)	0·12	0	+0·12	0·12	0	+1,200
	East Coast (Central)	0·64	0·02	+0·62	0·64	0·02	+3,100
	Ditto (South)	0·21	0·03	+0·18	0·21	0·03	+ 600
	Madras (South)	0·39	0·18	+0·21	0·39	0·18	+ 117

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

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
Simla, the 9th March 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 11th March.*—Rainfall most unusually heavy in the Nilgiris and most parts of the Southern Districts and considerable in South Arcot, in parts Central Districts, Deccan, two Northern Districts, and Malabar. Recent rainfall done special good in Southern Districts, where it has allowed the sowing of hot weather crops, freshened crops under wells, and will rapidly bring up pasture and relieve stock. It has removed anxiety regarding the state of Tinnevelly and most parts Madura where the starting of relief works now probably not necessary. Standing crops generally much improved, but area limited as stated last week. Prices slightly easier generally, but change small, and high rates for principal grains in Southern Districts, continue.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th March.*—Rain in parts of eleven districts generally slight. Standing crops damaged by hail, rain, rust, rats, blight or floods in parts of eleven districts, otherwise good. Reaped crops damaged by rain in parts of two districts. Harvesting of late crops continues in parts of eleven districts and cotton-picking in parts of Surat, Dharwar, Baroda, and Kathiawar. Lands being prepared for next season in parts of six districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th March.*—The rainfall of the week has been in excess of the normal except in Eastern Bengal, but not largely so except in Orissa. More or less injury is reported from several districts to the spring crops and particularly to potatoes where they are still in the field. Generally, prospects have not materially changed. Some crops including indigo and sugarcane have benefited. Opium has suffered in Monghyr, Shahabad, Gaya, and Hazaribagh, and elsewhere fine weather is required. Some damage has been done to the mango and *mahua* blossoms. Cultivation for the autumn crops is being pushed on rapidly, and indigo is being sown. Spring rice is being transplanted and is doing well. No marked change in prices of common rice. Fodder and water-supplies are plentiful except in parts of Hooghly.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th March.*—Weather still cloudy and unsettled with showers in most districts: the fall was heaviest in Ballia and Moradabad. Spring crops have been injured by recent rain and clouds, and by hail in some parts, but prospects are generally favourable and in some districts excellent. Harvesting operations have begun. Poppy crops are healthy and opium collections are in active progress. Sugarcane pressing and sowing continues. Prices are still high. The price of wheat has risen.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th March.*—Rain has fallen in nine districts; sowing of extra spring crops going on. Condition of standing crops is good to average; that of wheat in the Shahpur district, excellent. In most districts however some damage has been caused by hail and excessive rain and more rain will prove very injurious. Condition of cattle is generally good, and fodder sufficient in all districts except Rawalpindi. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices rising in three districts, but stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th March.*—Extraordinarily cold and stormy weather continued during the week and has caused a deplorable amount of injury, especially in Southern Districts. Rust has destroyed a very large proportion of the finest crops, and the early sown wheat which had

been cut before the rain set in has suffered much damage on the threshing floor, a great deal of the grain having sprouted in the ear. Prices are rising in the Nagpur country. In the Northern and Eastern Districts the damage has not been so extensive, but has sufficed to materially alter the character of prospects.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th March.*—Rainfall general. Ploughing for summer paddy continues. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th March.*—LOWER BURMA: Agricultural operations completed as regards wet weather paddy in Thayetmyo. Sowing of dry weather paddy completed. UPPER BURMA: Sowing and transplanting of dry weather paddy in progress in all districts. In Sagaing reaping of jowar and sesamum nearly completed. Condition of standing crops good in all districts. The price of paddy has fluctuated only slightly in all districts, but in the Northern Shan States it has risen largely. Numbers on relief works, Meiktila, not reported.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th March.*—BERAR: Weekly average rainfall good. Weather cloudy and cold. Standing crops damaged by heavy rain and hail storm. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices slightly risen in Amraoti and Akola.

HYDERABAD: Heavy rain during week. Hail stones have destroyed the spring and hot weather crops, killing cattle in some places. Prices:—wheat 9½, coarse rice 9¼, white *juar* 13½, yellow *juar* 18½, and *tur* 10½ seers per current rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th March.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in the Chitaldroog district and slight in other parts. Crops and prospects good. Prices slightly fallen in the Bangalore and Mysore districts.

COORG: Rainfall 56 cents. Threshing of rice nearly completed. Threshing of ragi in progress. Coffee blossomed in most parts. Prices stationary. Water-supply for cattle sufficient.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th March.*—Unseasonable rain accompanied by hail in some parts fell throughout Central India, except in Goona. Standing crops are reported to be good in Western Malwa, Bhopawar, and Bhopal; fair in Goona, Nimach, and Bundelkhand; indifferent in Gwalior and Baghelkhand with corresponding probable outturn. Conditions of agricultural stock and pasturage generally good. Prices of food-grains remain steady, but high. Opium being extracted in some parts, but the plant has been damaged in most parts by hail and rain.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th March.*—Rainfall slight generally. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good, except in Kotah. Slight damage in parts by hail stones. Agricultural stock good, except in parts of Merwara. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices rising in six States, falling in one, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th March.*—Slight rain. Weather generally cloudy. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eleven months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.																					YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	9,67	66,57	23,12	99,36	5,74	44,09	4,22	54,05	1,04	1,26	2,04	4,34	3,46	11,53	12,85	27,84	1,55	4,06	17,79	23,40	21,46	1,27,51	1,48,97	60,02	2,08,99	1871-72
1872-73	10,92	63,46	25,56	99,94	5,11	40,48	3,39	48,98	97	1,16	1,84	3,97	3,56	11,27	10,34	25,17	2,78	4,77	28,32	35,87	23,34	1,21,14	1,44,48	69,45	2,13,93	1872-73
1873-74	10,27	60,67	20,39	91,33	5,85	45,55	3,63	55,03	1,22	93	1,13	3,28	3,44	12,72	13,26	29,42	3,03	4,79	22,32	30,14	23,81	1,24,66	1,48,47	60,73	2,09,20	1873-74
1874-75	10,86	70,33	17,53	98,72	6,51	45,29	4,23	56,03	1,04	83	1,48	3,35	3,37	12,30	12,41	28,08	3,49	6,30	15,44	25,23	25,27	1,35,05	1,60,32	51,09	2,11,41	1874-75
1875-76	12,03	68,51	19,11	99,65	6,77	42,10	4,21	53,08	1,22	96	1,14	3,32	4,25	12,39	10,44	27,08	3,45	4,86	25,75	34,06	27,72	1,28,82	1,56,54	60,65	2,17,19	1875-76
1876-77	12,01	60,19	18,90	91,10	7,78	39,36	1,09	48,23	1,34	71	31	2,36	4,93	10,96	6,20	22,09	3,81	5,04	22,10	30,95	29,87	1,16,26	1,46,13	48,60	1,94,73	1876-77
1877-78	13,26	74,49	19,46	1,07,21	7,92	45,48	1,24	54,64	1,73	84	44	3,01	5,52	9,09	2,23	16,84	4,55	5,97	20,13	30,65	32,98	1,35,87	1,68,85	43,50	2,12,35	1877-78
1878-79	11,87	58,82	19,35	90,04	7,78	41,56	2,17	51,51	1,75	57	29	2,61	4,98	8,56	4,41	17,95	6,03	6,56	22,33	34,92	32,41	1,16,07	1,48,48	48,55	1,97,03	1878-79
1879-80	11,39	54,65	13,86	79,90	8,73	36,93	2,23	47,89	3,02	70	32	4,04	4,66	8,46	7,43	20,55	6,34	6,54	26,01	38,89	34,14	1,07,28	1,41,42	49,85	1,91,27	1879-80
1880-81	12,10	54,84	15,27	82,21	8,11	51,41	2,41	61,93	4,50	1,14	23	5,87	4,80	9,62	7,08	21,50	4,42	7,72	31,74	43,88	33,93	1,24,73	1,58,66	56,73	2,15,39	1880-81
1881-82	12,31	47,15	17,23	76,69	9,35	44,14	1,77	55,26	3,65	1,21	40	5,26	4,58	8,88	4,37	17,83	6,79	7,50	33,52	47,81	36,68	1,08,88	1,45,56	57,29	2,02,85	1881-82
1882-83	13,08	14	18,11	31,33	9,59	−1,01*	1,78	10,36	3,16	4	55	3,75	5,02	6	3,53	8,61	7,31	7	40,70	48,08	38,16	−70*	37,46	64,67	1,02,13	1882-83
1883-84	13,37	35	17,29	31,01	9,89	52	1,53	11,94	3,36	5	53	3,94	4,58	8	5,38	10,04	7,17	12	32,24	39,53	38,37	1,12	39,49	56,97	96,46	1883-84
1884-85	11,43	34	13,77	25,54	9,97	47	1,91	12,35	3,66	6	57	4,29	4,41	5	4,41	8,87	6,82	7	23,08	29,97	36,29	99	37,28	43,74	81,02	1884-85
1885-86	12,33	24	15,82	28,39	11,01	53	1,29	12,83	3,94	7	85	4,86	4,63	10	3,39	8,12	5,96	6	34,43	40,45	37,87	1,00	38,87	55,78	94,65	1885-86
1886-87	13,13	38	13,27	26,78	11,37	52	1,66	13,55	4,72	11	90	5,73	6,13	17	4,54	10,84	8,64	15	33,90	42,69	43,99	1,33	45,32	54,27	99,59	1886-87
1887-88	11,93	83	17,77	30,53	13,34	80	2,07	16,21	4,68	7	76	5,51	9,23	16	4,31	13,70	8,16	3	34,21	42,40	47,34	1,89	49,23	59,12	1,08,35	1887-88
1888-89	13,37	5,75	14,83	33,95	13,53	3,71	1,55	18,79	4,93	70	47	6,10	9,55	87	4,72	15,14	8,03	93	24,46	33,42	49,41	11,96	61,37	46,03	1,07,40	1888-89
1889-90	13,38	8,41	13,47	35,26	14,33	3,65	2,09	20,07	4,97	60	66	6,23	9,36	79	5,72	15,87	7,67	2,02	35,66	45,35	49,71	15,47	65,18	57,60	1,22,78	1889-90
1890-91	14,73	8,87	18,05	41,65	15,79	4,24	1,71	21,74	5,75	1,01	76	7,52	10,25	1,12	4,07	15,44	8,17	55	49,65	58,37	54,69	15,79	70,48	74,24	1,44,72	1890-91
1891-92	14,47	10,14	19,20	43,81	15,65	4,11	1,60	21,36	5,62	93	72	7,27	9,34	1,11	3,32	13,77	7,77	77	45,51	54,05	52,85	17,06	69,91	70,35	1,40,26	1891-92
1892-93	15,19	11,02	16,24	42,45	15,99	4,67	2,31	22,97	5,15	1,06	72	6,93	9,42	78	3,77	13,97	8,90	95	35,19	45,04	54,65	18,48	73,13	58,23	1,31,36	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 15th March 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April, 1892*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	WEEK ENDING 5TH MARCH 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	WEEK ENDING 4TH MARCH, 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April, 1891, to 5th March 1892.	Earnings from 1st April, 1892, to 4th March 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	10,03,978	614	1,634	9,67,664	592	4,61,90,795	4,53,19,349	...	8,71,446
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,55,316	187	862	1,50,649	175	58,21,174	53,21,008	...	5,00,166
Indian Midland	127	752	1,19,100	158	752	1,02,411	136	44,92,484	46,28,104	1,35,620	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,672	4,72,714	283	1,699	4,88,000	287	2,01,36,228	2,04,49,375	3,13,147	
South Indian	150	948	1,27,094	135	1,043	1,50,718	150	66,32,193	72,27,080	5,94,887	
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	82,973	79	1,107	1,17,376	106	43,34,099	42,70,199	...	63,900
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	130	755	87,516	110	756	1,19,370	158	44,50,357	48,42,415	3,92,058	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	14,501	73	223	14,831	67	5,08,407	6,20,119	1,11,622	...
TOTAL	250	7,835	20,03,792	263	8,076	21,17,019	262	9,25,00,433	9,26,83,655	1,17,222	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*e*)	264	2,424	6,17,950	255	2,509	5,75,048	229	3,04,97,550	2,32,19,363	...	72,78,187
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,65,917	240	692	1,64,782	238	79,95,329	76,63,588	...	3,31,741
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,71,392	221	777	2,04,510	263	1,08,28,848	1,10,71,320	2,42,472	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	14,603	117	125	16,360	131	7,07,438	7,12,938	5,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*g*)	203	615	2,07,082	337	715	2,24,002	313	56,12,986	64,61,144	8,48,158	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	857	31	28	942	34	59,462	62,336	2,874	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	443	55	8	512	64	17,155	17,738	583	...
TOTAL	251	4,669	11,78,304	252	4,854	11,86,156	244	5,57,18,708	4,92,08,427	...	65,10,341
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	572	1,492	10,30,280	691	1,490	9,71,591	652	4,04,15,546	3,61,50,705	...	42,64,841
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,07,303	667	461	3,06,000	664	1,29,44,082	1,30,31,009	87,917	...
Madras	216	840	2,11,192	251	840	2,17,124	258	87,51,490	89,98,929	2,47,439	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	15,48,775	555	2,791	14,94,715	530	6,21,11,118	5,81,81,033	...	39,29,485
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,297	47,90,871	313	15,721	47,97,890	305	21,03,90,319	20,00,73,715	...	1,03,22,604
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	20,796	128	161	19,335	120	9,84,224	9,98,137	13,913	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,104	277	22	6,085	277	2,71,158	2,66,063	...	5,095
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	6,296	94	67	4,949	74	3,53,332	3,84,784	31,452	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,106	142	78	8,668	111	4,76,214	4,55,555	...	20,659
TOTAL	135	329	44,302	135	328	39,037	119	20,84,928	21,04,539	19,611	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state (*i*)	154	354	58,110	164	445	60,524	136	26,35,075	25,31,926	...	1,03,149
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,174	90	13	1,410	108	56,770	57,420	650	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	25,335	81	331	37,438	113	12,49,461	14,13,979	1,64,518	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	5,175	56	93	6,640	65	2,00,337	2,17,863	17,526	...
Kolhápur	55	29	2,529	87	29	1,923	66	(*j*) 73,402	88,312	14,910	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,836	67	72	5,130	71	1,87,469	2,23,695	35,226	...
TOTAL	107	872	97,159	111	983	1,12,465	114	44,02,514	45,62,195	1,59,681	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	14,434	134	108	9,211	85	6,08,938	4,72,775	...	1,36,163
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	33,832	101	334	43,003	129	13,18,236	15,63,419	2,45,183	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	22,628	78	291	14,700	51	7,73,085	8,24,656	51,571	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	6,264	67	94	5,567	59	2,88,154	2,93,170	5,016	...
TOTAL	76	719	62,724	87	719	63,270	88	23,79,475	26,81,245	3,01,770	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,345	50,09,490	289	17,859	50,21,873	281	21,98,72,174	20,98,94,469	...	99,77,705

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January, 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the East Coast railway.
(*j*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 5th March, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th March, 1893.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1893-94.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1893-94.

PART I.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Preliminary.

In accordance with the Rules made under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, the annual Financial Statement must be explained in the Legislative Council of the Government of India and may be discussed by the Members of that Council, each of whom is entitled to receive a printed copy of the Statement.

A printed copy of the Financial Statement has been supplied to each Member of the Council, and I shall now proceed to explain the general financial position of the Government of India; such discussion of the Financial Statement as may be considered necessary can take place subsequently.

2. In the explanation which I propose to lay before this Council I shall confine myself almost entirely to Imperial Revenue and Imperial Expenditure, and I shall neither take up matters of minor importance nor attempt to deal with Provincial and Local Finance, my special object at the present moment being to convey to the Council and to the public a correct outline of the general financial position of the Government of India: those who wish for further and fuller information will find it in the body of the Financial Statement.

3. I shall deal, as is usual, with the transactions of the Government of India under the three following heads:—

(1) The Accounts of the financial year 1891-92 which have been finally closed.
(2) The Revised Estimate of the financial year 1892-93 which ends on the 31st instant.
(3) The Budget Estimate of the coming year—1893-94.

The explanation I am about to give is printed as Part I of the Financial Statement, and where Revenue or Expenditure is mentioned, it should be understood that Imperial Revenue or Imperial Expenditure is meant, unless the contrary is stated in the context.

4. The financial position of the Government of India, at the present moment, is such as to give cause for apprehension, and I shall be obliged, in the explanation I am about to lay before this Council, to go back a short way into the history of the past in order to bring out more clearly the nature of the difficulties with which we have to contend and the causes to which they owe their existence. It will not be necessary for this purpose to go back further than March 1891, the month in which the Budget Estimates of the financial year 1891-92 were issued. This is the latest year of which the Accounts have been finally closed.

Section I.—Accounts of 1891-92.

5. When the Budget Estimates for the year 1891-92 were being framed, just two years ago, the rate of exchange was taken at what would now seem the

excessive figure of 1*s.* 5¼*d.* the rupee; the surplus shown in the Estimates was Rx. 115,600, and practical equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure was secured.

It was explained in the Financial Statement issued in March last that from a financial point of view the unfavourable incidents of the year 1891-92 were (1) a fall in the average rate of exchange of the year to 1*s.* 4·713*d.*, involving an increase of the net Expenditure under Exchange by Rx. 782,200, (2) a considerable increase in Military Expenditure, chiefly on account of expeditions, and (3) a falling off in Land Revenue owing to scarcity; on the other, or favourable, side of the account there was (1) a very large increase of Railway Revenue, (2) a substantial increase of net Opium Revenue, and (3) a satisfactory growth of Ordinary Revenue other than Land Revenue.

It appeared at that time, March 1892, that the changes for the worse which had occurred during the year 1891-92 would slightly outweigh the changes for the better, and Expenditure was shown in the Revised Estimates of 1891-92 as being somewhat in excess of Revenue; at the same time it was anticipated that some improvement might occur at the last moment and that the Accounts of the year when finally closed would show a surplus. This hope has been realised, and the Accounts of 1891-92 have closed with a surplus of Rx. 467,000—a not unsatisfactory result, even though the larger part of that surplus is due to a payment which it was expected would be made to the War Office in 1891-92 having been postponed to 1892-93; the provision made on this account in the Revised Estimates of 1891-92 was £240,000. The amount actually paid in 1892-93 was £208,000 and the finances of the year 1891-92 have been relieved at the expense of those of the current year.

6. With 1891-92 the era of surpluses, I regret to say, comes to an end. During the four years from 1884-85 to 1887-88 there was an aggregate deficit of Rx. 5,039,000. In 1888-89 there was a surplus of Rx. 37,000, in 1889-90 of Rx. 2,612,000, in 1890-91 of Rx. 3,688,000, in 1891-92 of Rx. 467,000, the aggregate surplus of the four years being Rx. 6,804,000. The Revised Estimates of the year which is now drawing to a close, and the Budget Estimates of the year on which we are about to enter show deficits of considerable magnitude.

Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1892-93.

7. I now come to the Revised Estimates of 1892-93—the year which is just about to close,—and I shall in the first place call attention to the conditions under which these Estimates of 1892-93 were originally framed. The fall in the rate of exchange during the year 1891-92 had been so great that in the Financial Statement for 1892-93 some difficulty was experienced in securing equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure. The fall in the rate of exchange, from 1*s.* 5¼*d.*, the figure taken for the Budget Estimates of 1891-92, to 1*s.* 4*d.*, the highest rate which it was considered safe to take for 1892-93, caused the charge for Exchange to increase by no less than Rx. 1,708,000. We were able to cover this heavy loss and to secure a small surplus of Rx. 146,600 in the Budget Estimates of 1892-93, but it was only a concurrence of fortunate incidents that enabled us to do so. These fortunate incidents were (1) the receipt of contributions to the extent of Rx. 466,000 from Local Governments on revision of the Provincial Contracts, (2) the anticipated growth of general Revenue under the Principal Heads (excluding Opium) to the extent of Rx. 625,000, (3) the anticipated growth of Railway Revenue to the extent of Rx. 606,000 in India, less increased expenditure in England of £51,800, and (4) a substantial improvement under Interest in India owing to our having been able to avoid borrowing for some years, and to our having increased the Paper Currency investment by one crore of rupees.

8. The rate of exchange taken in the Budget Estimates of the current year—namely, 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee—has not been realised. The actual rate of exchange at the present time is unsettled, and at this moment is below 1*s.* 2·5*d.*, and the average rate for the year is slightly below 1*s.* 3*d.*; the net charge for Exchange has increased by Rx. 1,936,600, of which Rx. 1,635,300 is due to the fall in the rate of exchange, and the remainder to increase of sterling Expenditure. Nor is this fall in Exchange the only untoward event which has affected the figures of the year 1892-93; there is also an increase of the net sterling Expenditure in England, amounting to £602,600, and involving, with Exchange at the Budget rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*, an increased burden of Rx. 903,900, and there is an increase in the Expenditure under Army Services in India to the extent of Rx. 515,500.

9. The three great causes of increased Expenditure during the year 1892-93 have been (1) the fall in the rate of exchange, which caused an increase of Rx. 1,635,300, (2) increased sterling Expenditure, involving a burden of Rx. 903,900, and (3) increased Expenditure on the Army in India to the extent of Rx. 515,500, making a total of Rx. 3,054,700. As the surplus shown in the Budget Estimates was only Rx. 146,600, and the three causes I have just mentioned increased the Expenditure by Rx. 3,054,700, it will probably be a surprise to most people to learn that the deficit shown in the Revised Estimates is only Rx. 1,081,900, a figure which will no doubt be still further reduced when the Accounts of the year are finally closed. The Budget Estimates show a surplus of Rx. 146,600 and the Revised Estimates show a deficit of Rx. 1,081,900; there has, therefore, been during the year a falling off or deterioration on the whole account of Rx. 1,228,500, being the amount of surplus shown in the Budget Estimates *plus* the amount of deficit shown in the Revised Estimates. The three great causes which I have already mentioned having been sufficient to cause a falling off to the extent of Rx. 3,054,700 and the actual falling off, everything included, being only Rx. 1,228,500, it follows there must have been an improvement in other directions of Rx. 1,826,200, being Rx. 3,054,700 *minus* Rx. 1,228,500. I shall explain a little later in what way this improvement of Rx. 1,826,200 was obtained, but in the first instance it will be convenient to state the causes of the increase in sterling Expenditure and of the increase in Expenditure on the Army in India.

10. The chief increases in sterling Expenditure in England are £427,800 under Army Services, £123,400 under Marine, £81,900 under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, and £37,600 under Interest.

The increased Expenditure under Army was caused by the payment of an arrear charge of £208,000 to the War Office in 1892-93 instead of in 1891-92 as originally intended, and by the adoption of a rule for the payment of furlough allowances and retired pay in arrears at the end of each month instead of in arrears at the end of each quarter. Such a change must, from the nature of the case, add to the total charge in the first year because the allowances are paid sooner than would otherwise be the case, and the amount due at the end of the year is reduced. The same cause accounts for the increase of £81,900 in civil Superannuation Allowances and Pensions. The increase in the Marine charge is due to payments on account of the construction of ships and a dredger, which were not provided for in the Budget Estimates.

The increase of £37,600 under Interest is due to discount on a sterling loan of £1,300,000 raised during the year for advances to Railway Companies and discharge of Railway Debentures.

11. The increased Expenditure of Rx. 515,500 on Army Services in India is due to the following causes:—

	Rx.
Suppression of disturbances in the Lushai Country	60,000
Isazai Field Force	50,000
Gilgit Agency	9,000
Kajuri Kach Force	100,000
Kurram Escort	45,000
Transport charges for supply of Gilgit Agency	78,400
Arrear charges connected with the Manipur Expedition	7,600
Rise in price of food and forage and increase in the number of transport animals to be fed (about)	150,000
Total	500,000

There were also other increases of charge of minor importance and some decreases of no great magnitude which need not be separately specified.

12. I come now to the explanation of the fact that, with an increase of sterling Expenditure involving at the Exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.*, a burden on the finances of Rx. 903,900, with an increase in Army Expenditure in India amounting to Rx. 515,500, and with an increase of Rx. 1,635,300 on account of the fall in the rate of exchange, giving in all a deterioration of Rx. 3,054,700, the deficit is only Rx. 1,081,900. In making this explanation it will be most convenient to deal separately with the Opium Revenue, deducting Opium Expenditure from Opium Revenue so as to get the figure of net Revenue. It is at first sight not a little remarkable that an unfavourable Opium crop should, for the present, have had the effect of materially increasing the Revenue and at the same time largely reducing the Expenditure, the total gain in net Opium Revenue in India as compared with the figures of the Budget Estimates being no less than Rx. 971,900.

In the first place I may mention that the poppy cultivation failed to a large extent in the cold weather of 1892, so that the sums paid to the cultivators, which sums fall into the accounts of the current year, were greatly reduced in amount, and the total Expenditure in India under Opium in 1892-93 proved to be Rx. 1,593,900 as compared with the Budget provision of Rx. 2,233,900, the saving being Rx. 640,000.

The knowledge that the crop of Opium was a poor one immediately affected the market, and a rise took place in the price of Bengal Opium. In making our Budget calculations we had estimated the price of Bengal Opium at ₹1,050 a chest, while the average price actually obtained has proved to be ₹1,247. If we could have continued our sales throughout the financial year at the figures of the earlier months, the gain from the increased price of Bengal Opium would have been Rx. 1,065,200. As the reserve stock of Opium was running down, this could not be done, and the quantity of Bengal Opium to be sold monthly was reduced from 4,500 chests to 3,642 chests with effect from 1st October 1892. The exports of Malwa Opium also proved smaller than the Estimate, and than had been the case for many years. Consequently the gross Revenue from Opium exceeds the figure of the Budget Estimates by only Rx. 331,900. As the gross Revenue from Opium increased by Rx. 331,900 and the Expenditure was reduced by Rx. 640,000, the increase in the net Revenue is Rx. 971,900.

13. In addition to the great improvement in net Revenue from Opium, which I have just explained, and which, I must admit, is accidental, temporary, and, from a financial point of view, far from satisfactory, there has been a general increase of Revenue under almost every head in the Estimates.

The total gross Revenue in India shown in the Budget Estimates of 1892-93 was Rx. 65,399,500; the amount shown in the Revised Estimates which are now published is Rx. 66,423,300, being an increase of Rx. 1,023,800. Of this increase I have already taken into account the increase of Rx. 331,900 in Revenue from Opium; excluding the temporary and accidental increase in Opium Revenue, there has been, therefore, during the year an improvement in Revenue of Rx. 691,900.

There is nothing which has so beneficial an influence on the growth of the general Revenue as timely and plentiful rains and good harvests, and as India has been on the whole somewhat unfortunate in these respects during the last few years, the increase of Revenue which I have just stated is specially satisfactory, inasmuch as it shows that, although the progress of the country may have been impeded by the occurrence of unfavourable seasons, it has not been stopped or even seriously checked. Nevertheless, the growth of Revenue during the year appears to show traces of the influence of unfavourable seasons. There is not a very remarkable increase of Revenue in any direction, and the satisfactory aggregate increase which has been secured is due to moderate increases under almost all heads, and indicates steady and general improvement rather than unusual expansion.

14. The only decreases of Revenue of any importance are Rx. 120,700 under XXIV Exchange, Rx. 76,000 under Customs, and Rx. 34,800 under Interest.

The amount of Revenue shown under XXIV Exchange depends on the average market rate of Exchange during the year, on the rates fixed by contract with the Railway Companies for regulating certain transactions between them and the Government, on the nature and extent of these transactions during the year, on the extent of Remittances during the year, and on the rate of Exchange fixed yearly for the settlement of accounts between the Indian and the Home Government. Increases or decreases of Revenue under such a head are of course no indication of the general progress or prosperity of the country. The falling off under Interest is due to the fact that the Railway Companies did not overdraw their capital to the extent anticipated, and an increase or decrease of Revenue from interest on advances to Railway Companies has not any bearing on the question of the growth of ordinary Revenue. The falling off in Customs Revenue is due to reduced exports of rice from Burma.

The principal increases of Revenue are the following:—

Head of Account.	Rx.
State Railways	143,600
Land Revenue	117,800
Salt	104,900
Mint	99,400
Excise	79,800
Irrigation, Major Works including Land Revenue due to Irrigation	69,900
Stamps	60,200
Army receipts	51,100
TOTAL	726,700

15. As the increase in net Opium Revenue is Rx. 971,900, and the increase of Revenue under other heads is Rx. 691,900, we get a total improvement in Revenue of Rx. 1,663,800. This it will be recollected is the increase in Imperial Revenue, and does not take into account Provincial and Local Revenue, the amount of which has no bearing on the surplus or deficit of the year. I may, however, mention that the increase of Provincial and Local Revenue during the year is Rx. 592,500.

16. The growth of Revenue during the current year has, as I have just shown, been satisfactory, and it is hardly less satisfactory that the public Expenditure in India during the same period has, with only a single exception of importance, been kept well within the Budget Estimates. The Budget Estimate of this Expenditure for the current year was Rx. 41,628,500 and the corresponding figure of the Revised Estimate is Rx. 41,341,600, a reduction in the aggregate Expenditure of Rx. 286,900. If we eliminate from the account the decrease in Opium Expenditure of Rx. 640,000, which must be admitted to be accidental and temporary, and with which I have separately dealt, it will be seen that the increase of Expenditure under all other heads has been Rx. 353,100, an increase which is more than accounted for by the increased Expenditure of Rx. 515,500 on Army Services which I have already explained.

The Expenditure under all heads other than Opium and Army Services is very closely in accord with the Budget Estimates both in aggregate amount and in details and need not be further examined. It will suffice to mention that, excluding Expenditure under Opium and Army Services, there is a small saving of Rx. 162,400, an amount slightly less than the saving which occurs under the Railway Revenue Account.

17. The explanations already given, and which I fear may have proved somewhat tedious, place me in a position to sum up in a few words the financial results of the year 1892-93.

In the first place we have had a net increase of sterling Expenditure amounting to £602,600, which (taking exchange at the Budget rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*) involves an increased charge of Rx. 903,900. In the next place we have had increased Expenditure on the Army in India amounting to Rx. 515,500; and lastly, and most important of all, there has been a fall in the rate of exchange from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, involving a net increase of the charge in the columns headed Exchange of no less than Rx. 1,635,300. The total falling off during the year from these three causes being Rx. 3,054,700. To balance this great and disastrous falling off we have in the first place the temporary and accidental increase in net Opium Revenue in India of Rx. 971,900; in the next place we have a satisfactory growth of Revenue under other heads of Rx. 691,900, and we have a slight saving of Expenditure (excluding Army Services and Opium) which amounts to Rx. 162,400. The total improvement is Rx. 1,826,200.

Our losses exceed our gains by Rx. 1,228,500, and the Budget surplus of Rx. 146,600 is converted into a deficit on the Revised Estimates of Rx. 1,081,900.

18. The Final Accounts of each financial year usually, and I may say invariably, show improvement over the Revised Estimates, and I fully anticipate that in March 1894 my successor will be able to announce that the actual deficit of the year 1892-93 is below the figure at which it is now placed.

However satisfactory this result may appear at first sight, and under all the circumstances of the case, a closer examination of the figures affords ground for apprehension.

The temporary and accidental gain in net Revenue from Opium will disappear in 1893-94 and the influence of short crops in past years will still further reduce the income from Opium. On the other hand, the loss due to the fall in the rate of exchange will remain, and will increase, because there is at the present time no prospect that the rate of exchange will be as high in 1893-94 as it has been in 1892-93, and the fall will not merely add largely and directly to the burden of Indian Expenditure, but will materially increase the cost to be incurred on account of the British troops serving in India, whose pay is fixed in sterling. On the other hand, we may expect to retain a large proportion of the increase of ordinary Revenue which we obtained in 1892-93, and the causes by which the sterling Expenditure was swollen in the current year will no longer operate.

The prospective loss exceeds the amount of gain on which we can reckon, and we may say at once, and without waiting to examine the Budget Estimates of 1893-94, that the deficit of the year 1893-94 must exceed that of 1892-93 by a considerable amount.

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1893-94.

19. In the Estimates of the coming year the total Imperial Revenue in India and England amounts to Rx. 66,648,800, and the total Imperial Expenditure to Rx. 68,243,900, and the deficit is Rx. 1,595,100.

The announcement of a large deficit will not, I believe, come as a surprise to those who have paid any attention to financial matters during the past year, or who have taken their opinions on the subject from the public press. I shall now explain the exact influence exercised upon the financial position of the Government of India by the various causes which have come into operation during the last twelve months, and which have resulted in transforming the small surplus of the Financial Statement of 1892-93 into a deficit for the coming year which exceeds one and a half crores of rupees. The immediate and principal cause, as every one knows, is the fall in the rate of exchange, but there are other causes of less importance which also require notice.

20. In the explanation I am about to make I shall take as my starting point the Budget Estimates of 1892-93, which showed a surplus of Rx. 146,600, and shall trace the various changes, favourable and unfavourable, which in the course of twelve months have brought us face to face with a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100. For the purposes of this explanation it will be convenient to again call attention in this place to the leading features of the position as it presented itself in March 1892.

In the Financial Statement for 1892-93 it was stated that the fall in the rate of exchange from 1*s.* 5$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* had imposed on the finances of India an additional burden to the extent of Rx. 1,708,000, being the increase of Exchange on the net sterling Expenditure, in addition to an increase of Rx. 205,000 in the pay of the British Troops, and it was explained that this increase of charge had been met (1) by contributions from Local Governments, (2) by anticipated increase of Railway Revenue, (3) by growth of Revenue under the Principal Heads, and (4) by some improvement under Interest owing to our having been able to avoid borrowing for some years, and to our having invested in Government securities a larger amount of the Paper Currency Reserve. The additional burden thrown on the finances in March 1892 was a very heavy one, and it was only a combination of favourable circumstances that enabled us to meet it for the time. The further and additional burden thrown on the finances at the present time is even greater than that of a year ago and another combination of equally favourable circumstances does not recur.

21. In the Estimates of the coming year the rate of exchange has been taken at 1*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, the approximate market rate of the date on which the Estimates were first compiled. The market rate of the present moment is considerably below 1*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, but the recent fall appears to be due, to a considerable extent, to misapprehension and panic. In any case it is quite impossible for us to recast our Estimates from day to day in the vain hope of being able to follow the fluctuations in Exchange. It will suffice to say that a drop in Exchange from 1*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 1*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* would add Rx. 439,000 to the Expenditure. The rate of 1*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* taken in the Estimates, though in excess of the market rate of to-day, is five farthings lower than the rate taken in the Budget of 1892-93, and the additional Expenditure, direct and indirect, for which we have to provide in consequence of this fall in the rate of exchange comes to no less than Rx. 2,229,400.

The net sterling Expenditure in the Estimates of the coming year is

£15,650,300, and the charge for Exchange at 1*s.* 2¾*d.* the rupee is Rx. 9,814,600; if we could have taken Exchange at the rate adopted in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, namely, 1*s.* 4*d.*, the net charge for Exchange would have been only Rx. 7,825,200, and consequently the fall in the rate of exchange between March 1892 and March 1893 has added directly to the Expenditure of the Government of India the difference between these amounts, or the sum of Rx. 1,989,400.

The pay of the British Troops serving in India, or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, is fixed in sterling, and must be converted into the currency of the country in which they are serving at a rate fixed annually, and intended to approximate to the average market rate of the year. The fall in the rate of exchange to 1*s.* 2¾*d.* has added on this account a further sum of Rx. 240,000 to the Indian Expenditure, causing the total additional charge, direct and indirect, on account of Exchange to amount to Rx. 2,229,400.

The estimated surplus of 1892-93 was Rx. 146,600, and the estimated deficit of the coming year is Rx. 1,595,100, showing a total deterioration in the year of Rx. 1,741,700; as this sum is less by Rx. 487,700 than the falling off due to the fall in Exchange alone, it will be obvious that but for the fall in exchange below last year's Budget rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*, the Estimates of 1893-94 would have shown an improvement over those of 1892-93 amounting to Rx. 487,700, and I should now have been in a position to announce a surplus of Rx. 634,300 instead of a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100. An increase of Rx. 1,913,000 (Rx. 1,708,000 plus Rx. 205,000) in the burden on account of exchange, followed in twelve months by a further increase of Rx. 2,229,400 on the same account, the total increase amounting to over four crores of rupees, has imposed a strain on the Indian Finances which they are at present unable to bear.

22. I shall now explain in what manner the improvement of Rx. 487,700, to which I have just alluded, has been obtained.

In the first place I may mention that the estimated net sterling Expenditure of 1893-94 is less than that of 1892-93 by £99,300, giving, at an exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.*, a reduction of charge to the extent of Rx. 148,900. The details of this reduction will be found in the body of the Financial Statement, and I shall not further notice the question of sterling Expenditure in the present place. There remain for examination the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure shown in the Indian portion of the Accounts.

In examining the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893-94 I shall deal with *net* Receipts in the case of Opium and Railways; in other words, I shall deduct the Expenditure from the Receipts, and employ net figures. I adopt this course in consideration of the fact that in both cases the Expenditure is so closely connected with the Receipts, and constitutes so large a deduction therefrom, that to treat the total gross receipts as Revenue would be misleading. I do not consider it necessary for my present purpose to treat any other head of Revenue in a similar manner.

In the net Revenue from Opium the Estimates of 1893-94 as compared with the Budget Estimates of 1892-93 show a falling off of Rx. 338,400; this is partly due to reduced exports of Malwa Opium. There has also been a large reduction in the quantity of Bengal Opium to be sold, and though the falling off from this cause will be partly covered by the anticipated increase in the selling price, the reduction in Revenue from the sales of Bengal Opium alone is Rx. 207,000.

Under the Railway Revenue Account the net Receipts in India have increased from Rx. 6,678,300 to Rx. 6,899,400, or by Rx. 221,100.

23. Putting aside for the time the Revenue from Opium and the Railway Receipts, with which I deal separately, the total increase of Revenue in the

Estimates of the coming year, as compared with the Budget Estimates of 1892-93, is Rx. 647,700. This satisfactory increase is spread over nearly all heads. The only large item of increase is Rx. 313,500 under Land Revenue, and there are decreases under a few heads.

The increase shown under Excise is only Rx. 36,500, and it may be well that I should explain that the increase of Imperial Revenue under this head would have been Rx. 104,000 had it not been decided recently to assimilate the Opium Law of Lower Burma to that of Upper Burma, or in other words to prohibit the consumption and possession of Opium by Natives of Lower Burma. This change involves a reduction of the Excise Revenue in 1893-94 by Rx. 67,500 and of the Opium Revenue by Rx. 22,500. The further loss which falls on the Provincial Revenues is Rx. 22,500. The loss of Revenue will be somewhat greater in subsequent years, as the proposed change is not expected to come into effect until three months of the next financial year have elapsed, and the reduction of Revenue will, therefore, affect only nine months of the year 1893-94.

24. Turning to the Expenditure side of the account, I have to observe that, excluding Opium Expenditure and the Expenditure of the Railway Revenue Account, the total increase of Expenditure in India in the coming year is estimated at Rx. 431,600.

In explaining the causes of this increase of Expenditure it will be convenient to state the increase or decrease under each Group of Heads ordinarily shown in the Indian Accounts. The following are the increases of Expenditure under each Group:—

	Increase. Rx.
Army Services	686,800
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	48,800
Grant for Famine Relief and Insurance	42,600
Buildings and Roads	40,300
Direct Demands on the Revenue (excluding Opium)	13,400
Salaries and Expenditure of Civil Departments	10,800
TOTAL	842,700

The increase under Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint, calls for no special remarks. It is due to the development of the Departments concerned, and is accompanied by a more than proportionate increase of Receipts. That under Buildings and Roads occurs in Military Works Expenditure: the grant for 1892-93 was below the normal amount. The increase under the Famine Grant is merely a matter of account.

The small increases of Rx. 13,400 and Rx. 10,800 do not require special notice, but the increase of Rx. 686,800 under Army Services is of more importance. Of this sum, Rx. 240,000 is due to the increase in the pay stated in rupees of British troops serving in India and is caused by the fall in the rate of exchange. This portion of the increase has already been taken into account in dealing with the question of Exchange and may be excluded from the present calculation.

The following are the principal causes of the balance of the increase in Expenditure on Army Services (Rx. 446,800):—

	Rx.
Provision for the Kajuri Kach Force, the Kurram Escort, and Arrear charges of the Chin and Lushai Expeditions	174,000
Increased Expenditure on Ordnance Establishment and Stores	88,200
Rise in the price of food and forage and increase in the number of transport animals to be fed	70,000
Transport and supply arrangements for Gilgit	30,000
Increased cost of clothing for British Troops	27,100
TOTAL	389,300

25. The decreases in Expenditure during the coming year, 1893-94, are as follows:—

	Decreases. Rx.
Interest	233,200
Construction of Railways	118,300
Special Defences	18,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	32,400
Irrigation	8,600
TOTAL	411,100

Of the items of decrease, the only one that requires special explanation is that under Interest. Speaking generally, this decrease may be said to be due to the transfer of Rx. 10,792,490 of the 4½ per cent. Loan during the current year to a 4 per cent. loan, thus effecting a saving of Rx. 54,000, and to the continuance of the practice of applying the surpluses of past years to the construction of Railways and Canals, and thus obviating the need for borrowing. On the other hand there is an increase of the interest charge on increased deposits in Government Savings Banks. The reduction under Construction of Railways is due to the fact that we have no surplus Revenue to devote to such a purpose.

26. The final result at which we arrive is that, if we exclude the indirect increase of Expenditure in India caused by the fall in the rate of exchange, and leave out of account Opium Expenditure and the Expenditure in the Railway Revenue Account (for both of which a net figure has been taken) there has been an increase of Expenditure under certain heads in the Estimates of 1893-94 as compared with those of 1892-93 of Rx. 602,700, of which Rx. 446,800 is due to higher Expenditure under Army in India, and that there is a decrease under all other heads of Rx. 411,100.

27. I am now in a position to summarise in a few words the causes that have brought about a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 in the Estimates of 1893-94 as compared with the surplus of Rx. 146,600 shown in the Financial Statement for 1892-93. In the first place, the fall in the rate of exchange has caused increased Expenditure to the amount of Rx. 2,229,400; in the second place, net Opium Revenue is worse by Rx. 338,400, and in the third place, the cost of Army Services in India (excluding pay of British troops) is greater by Rx. 446,800. The total deterioration from the three causes I have mentioned is Rx. 3,014,600. There is on the other side of the account an improvement in ordinary Revenue in India to the extent of Rx. 647,700, an improvement of Rx. 221,100 in net Railway receipts in India, a reduction in the net sterling charge which reduces Expenditure by Rx. 148,900, and a reduction in Indian Expenditure (excluding Opium, the Railway Revenue Account, and Army Services) of Rx. 255,200. The total improvement is Rx. 1,272,900, and deducting this amount from the total deterioration of Rx. 3,014,600 we get a net falling-off of Rx. 1,741,700, which is just sufficient to account for the surplus of Rx. 146,600 shown in the Budget Estimates of 1892-93 being converted into a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 in the Estimates of 1893-94.

The figures may be stated in the following manner:—

Deterioration.	Rx.	*Improvement.*	Rx.
Exchange	2,229,400	Increase in Ordinary Revenue in India	647,700
Reduction in *net* Opium Revenue	338,400	Reduction in *net* sterling Expenditure	148,900
Increased cost of Army in India, excluding increase in pay of British Troops due to fall in exchange	446,800	Reduction in India Expenditure, excluding Opium, Railway Revenue Account and Army Services	255,200
		Improvement in *net* Railway Receipts	221,100
TOTAL	3,014,600	TOTAL	1,272,900

Section IV.—Present Position and Future Policy.

28. The Revised Estimates of the current year show a deficit of Rx. 1,081,900; the Budget Estimates of the coming year show a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100. The prospects of the future are disheartening because, although the ordinary Indian Revenue grows rapidly, the fluctuations in Exchange are such as to set all calculation at defiance. The increase in Expenditure during the last two years, caused by the fall in the rate of exchange amounts to Rx. 4,142,400, and the increase of Expenditure due to this cause has not yet come to an end. The heavy fall in the rate of exchange has most seriously affected the position of Government servants not domiciled in India; their case cannot be put on one side much longer, and, as matters now stand, no remedy is possible which does not involve further increase of Expenditure.

We have, also, to take into consideration the possibility of the United States stopping their purchases of silver; the effect of which on the rate of exchange must be serious and might be disastrous. It has been found necessary to take net Opium Revenue for the coming year at a lower figure than has appeared in the Estimates during the last 22 years.

29. Under the circumstances stated in the preceding paragraph the natural and ordinary course would be for the Government of India to at once take such measures as would suffice to cure the existing deficit and establish equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure. Financial embarrassment gathers weight and force the further it proceeds, and it is the obvious duty of every Government to allow no avoidable delay to occur in dealing with a declared deficit. Postponement of action cannot be justified except on grounds of irresistible weight.

30. It will be found on examination of the existing position that there are insuperable objections to any attempt to deal with the anticipated deficit of 1893-94 at the present moment. The immediate cause of our financial difficulties, and the cause which, by comparison and for the time being, dwarfs all others, is the fall in the gold value of silver, which, as I have already shown, has added to the Indian Expenditure in two years more than four crores of rupees. If that fall could be stayed and the rate of exchange with England fixed permanently at even its present low figure, the difficulty of dealing with the present deficit would be comparatively light. The Revenue continues to grow in a satisfactory manner; even under the influence of indifferent seasons and poor harvests it has made fair progress. If we could feel assured that there would be no further fall in exchange, I have little doubt that increase of Revenue, restriction and reduction of Expenditure, with possibly some taxation of a temporary nature, would, in a very short time, re-establish equili-

brium. A serious effort would no doubt be required in the first instance, but with a fixed rate of exchange we would have a definite task before us and our measures could be regulated accordingly. But it unfortunately happens that, unless some settlement of the currency question is obtained, there is no prospect of even the most moderate degree of stability in the rate of exchange. The disastrous and unprecedented fall in the gold value of silver which has been experienced during the last few years has destroyed confidence, and we know that the question of stopping their purchases of silver is being seriously agitated in the United States of America. The exact consequences of such stoppage it is impossible to foretell, but the conclusion I have come to is that the consequences would, at any rate for a time, be disastrous to the Indian Exchequer, and that the Government of India would in such case be involved in pecuniary difficulties of greater magnitude, and more lasting in their effects, than any which have hitherto been experienced in this country.

The imports of silver into India during the current year and the two preceding years have been of great magnitude. In the year 1890-91 the net imports of silver were Rx. 14,175,136, in 1891-92 they were Rx. 9,022,184, and in 1892-93 they promise to amount to Rx. 13,000,000. If the United States ceased to purchase silver, the best calculation I have been able to make shows that India would have to absorb about Rx. 8,000,000 worth of silver yearly in addition to what she imports already, and it is impossible to contemplate such a contingency without grave apprehension.

The consequences of a forced and sudden addition to the yearly imports of silver into India of Rx. 8,000,000 in a single year would, in the first instance at any rate, be overwhelming, and I should expect that the Eastern Exchanges would be for the time completely disorganised. The fall in the gold value of silver would be so great that the production of silver might be curtailed, but we cannot be certain that this result would follow, or to what extent it would follow, and as mines that are in full working could not, and would not, be stopped immediately, the process of reduction would take time. If such reduction of output did take place, it would be due to the fall in the price of silver, and would not last longer than the fall in price lasted: every rise in price would be followed by increased activity at the mines and would tend to restore production to its old figure. In short, the stoppage of the purchases of silver by the United States must result in a great fall in the price of that metal, and though a portion of the first fall might be recovered, it cannot reasonably be expected that, under such circumstances, even the present price of silver would be restored; confidence in the future would be still further weakened, and fluctuations in exchange, of excessive amount and most injurious in their consequences, would be inevitable.

31. I have now shown what we must expect if there is no settlement of the currency question, and if the United States stop their purchases of silver. The prospect of a settlement of the currency question lies on the other side of the shield. A settlement of this question would prevent any further fall in exchange, and would be likely to bring about, at the very least, some slight rise.

It is no violent hypothesis to assume that a settlement of the currency question might raise the rate of exchange by one penny, and so great is the influence of exchange on our finances that a rise of even this small amount would give us equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure in the coming year, and cause our present financial difficulties to disappear.

In other words, our financial position for the coming year is at the mercy of Exchange and of those who have it in their power to affect in any way the price of silver. If we budget for the present deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 and exchange rises one penny we shall have a surplus; if it falls a penny we shall have

a deficit of more than three crores; if we impose taxation to the extent of one and a half crores of rupees, a turn of the wheel may require us to impose further taxation of not less magnitude; another turn and we may find that no taxation at all was required. It will be obvious from what I have just said that what we have got to consider in making our arrangements for next year, is not so much the question of increasing the public Revenue, or restricting that portion of the public Expenditure which is under our control, but the chances of a settlement of the currency question.

32. I regret that I am unable to give any more definite information regarding the prospects of a settlement of this question than the public at present possess. We know that the question excites the greatest interest in the United States; and we know that even if the people of that country were willing to let it sleep, the inexorable logic of events will force them before long to take a fresh departure either in one direction or in the other.

The International Monetary Conference which recently assembled at Brussels separated without arriving at any definite conclusions, but it is proposed that it should re-assemble in May. We do not know whether that proposal will be carried out or not, but in the mean time the currency question as it affects India is being considered by a Committee of experts in London under the presidency of the Lord High Chancellor of England.

The proceedings of that Committee are secret, and the Government of India have no information as to what the nature of its Report will be, or as to whether the Committee will agree upon a unanimous Report or not. But we know, as do the public, that the Report of the Committee will be made very shortly, and the Government of India have been informed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the decision on the Indian currency question cannot be delayed much longer. Under these circumstances the Government of India have decided—and the soundness of the decision does not appear to me to admit of dispute—that the proper course is to await the decision of the Home authorities on this question before adopting measures, which must necessarily be of a stringent and exceptional nature, with the object of re-establishing equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure. The immediate restoration of equilibrium would require the imposition of heavy taxation or a large reduction of Expenditure; and yet neither this taxation nor reduction of Expenditure, or even a combination of both means, would be final, or anything better than a temporary makeshift, if the currency question is not settled; measures that might suffice to meet the existing deficit would, in my opinion, be wholly inadequate if the United States ceased to purchase silver. I submit that the Government of India cannot be expected to initiate a policy at the present moment which must have very serious effects on the industry of the country, and disturb and unsettle the Administration, when the lapse of only a month or two might, and in all probability will, show either that their policy was mistaken and their measures uncalled for, or that that policy is wholly insufficient to meet the requirements of the case, and that their treatment of the disease had irritated the patient without materially advancing his progress towards health.

Disappointing as this decision may appear to some persons, and strongly as I am opposed to delay in dealing with financial embarrassment, I entertain no doubt that the course which the Government of India (with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India) have decided to adopt in the present conjuncture is the wisest under the circumstances and I trust that the Indian public will acknowledge the difficulties of the present position, and will not press for a hasty decision, or the inconsiderate adoption of measures which must, from the very nature of the case, prove to be either inadequate or unnecessary.

33. The Government of India having decided to budget for a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100, and the various Local Governments having decided to draw upon their Provincial and Local balances and to budget for expenditure in excess of their Revenue for the year by Rx. 751,200, the question of Ways and Means for the coming year becomes one of unusual importance.

We have to find money to cover the deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 in the Imperial Account, and of Rx. 751,200 in the Provincial and Local Account; we have also to find Rx. 3,550,000 for Expenditure on Railways and Canals, which is not charged against Revenue; and we have to provide funds for loans to Local Bodies, agriculturists, and others, to an extent (excluding the repayment of the balance of a loan by the Bombay Port Trust) which involves a net outgoing of Rx. 327,900.

We have also to meet the payments by the Secretary of State not taken into calculation in any of the above amounts to the extent of £1,889,100, amounting at the exchange of 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, to Rx. 3,070,400, of which about one-half only will be recovered in India from the remitters.

The task appears, at first sight, a formidable one, but I am glad to be able to say that a loan of 300 lakhs of rupees, to be raised in India, will, so far as can be judged at present, be sufficient to meet all our wants. The amount of this loan is less by 55 lakhs of rupees than the amount which we propose to spend on Railways and Canals and to charge otherwise than against Revenue, and is probably not in excess of the amount which might be raised yearly in the Indian market without producing any serious disturbance.

As the Government of India have not borrowed for some years, and Government Securities now stand high in price, it may be anticipated that the loan will be raised on favourable terms.

34. This satisfactory result as regards the amount to be borrowed is partly due to the high cash balance of Rx. 15,204,200 with which we expect to open the coming year. It is anticipated that the cash balance will be reduced during 1893-94 by Rx. 2,561,100. It is also due in part to the large net deposits in Government Saving Banks which we are now receiving. The figures of net receipts for the past two years, and the estimated receipts for the present and coming years, are as follows:—

	Rx.
1890-91	530,400
1891-92	824,100
1892-93	977,200
1893-94	811,000

The Bombay Port Trust has taken advantage of the favourable condition of the money market and proposes to repay on 1st April next a loan of Rx. 616,100. The Rampore State will also pay the balance (Rx. 220,000) of the amount it is providing for the construction of the Moradabad-Rampore Railway. The Ways and Means of the year are proportionately strengthened.

35. It is expected that the drawings of the Secretary of State will amount to £17,200,000 in the current year and to £18,700,000 in the coming year, making £35,900,000 in the two years. The large amount of these drawings may give rise to the erroneous belief that there has been a great and permanent increase in the Home charges. This is not the case. The Home Expenditure of the last four years has been as follows:—

	£
1890-91	15,568,875
1891-92	15,974,699
1892-93 (Revised Estimate)	16,563,600
1893-94 (Budget Estimate)	15,843,800

The increased drawings are largely due to payments for Railway stores, and to repayments of money received in former years from Railway Companies, and such repayments, though inconvenient at the present time and involving a considerable temporary addition to the Home charges, will have a beneficial effect on the balance of India's indebtedness in the future.

36. I have already explained that our position in the coming year depends almost entirely on the course of exchange, and though I must recur to the subject again, I have no intention of adding to the mass of literature that has grown up in connection with the currency question.

The arguments for, and against, an International settlement of that question, and the arguments for, and against, independent action on the part of India, appear to me to have been exhausted. Every scheme that it has been possible for human ingenuity to devise has been elaborated with the utmost care, and pressed on the attention of a perplexed and suffering public as being, in the opinion of its authors, a safe and infallible remedy for undoubted evils. I must plead guilty in my own case to having added something to the burdens of the patient public, but I hope I have not, as sometimes happens in the heat of argument on the currency question, ever used language which conveyed the impression that I looked upon the man with whom I had the misfortune to differ in opinion as being necessarily a person of doubtful honesty and deficient in ordinary intelligence. If I have done so I retract and apologise. The matter is too serious to permit of any weight being attached to merely personal considerations and I think I may now fairly call on the disputants to recognise that the suit has, for the time being, passed beyond the stage of pleading and of argument, and that it only remains to await the decision of the tribunal. If the members of that tribunal decide that a remedy is possible by means of independent action on the part of India and should be tried, let us, whatever our private and personal opinions may be, accept that decision and loyally endeavour to give effect to it. In asking others to accept a decision which they may, possibly, not wholly approve, I am not requiring them to do something which I am not prepared to do myself. The remedy which I have always advocated, which I still prefer, and which I hope may some day be adopted, is the solution of the currency question by International agreement; yet this is the solution which at the present moment is not under consideration.

If, on the other hand, it be decided that, having regard to the interests of India in their widest sense, no remedy for our undoubted difficulties by means of independent action on the part of this country is practicable, or should be attempted, it will be our plain and obvious duty to address ourselves, as best we may, to the task of establishing, securing, and maintaining the integrity of the financial position of India. That task may be a heavy one, but difficulties that are met in the right spirit are already half overcome, and I have confidence in the resources of the country and in the industry of its people.

37. In the first Financial Statement which issued under my name just four years ago, after calling attention to the financial dangers that threatened us in connection with the question of Exchange and the fall of the Opium Revenue, I remarked that "if we could get rid of the Exchange difficulty, I should be prepared to adopt a hopeful view of the future, and if there were in addition no risk of a great war, I should look forward to our progress in coming years with as much confidence as it is ever safe to feel in financial matters."

In the following year when dwelling on the improvement that had taken place in the course of twelve months and on the grounds for expecting further improvement in the immediate future, I added the following words :—

"I fully recognize that we have difficulties of no slight magnitude still to meet, that the finan ces are exposed to many dangers, and that unforeseen disasters might for a time upset our calculations. There is every need for caution and for economy, and I should greatly regret if anything I now say, or have said in the past, conveyed the impression that the Government of India are in a position to embark on a policy of adventure of any description."

When I made these remarks the tide of Indian financial prosperity was rising, and it was held in some quarters that the policy I advocated was unnecessarily timid. The remission of taxation, it was said, would relieve the springs of industry, and public works should be vigorously prosecuted with funds raised by gold loans in London.

One of those disasters the occurrence of which a study of the history of the Indian finances, and more than twenty years' practical experience of their working, had taught me to regard as possible at any moment, and on the shortest warning, has now come upon us, and I do not think the critics will look back with much satisfaction to the opinions they formerly expressed; for my part I have no wish to dwell on the subject, and I recall the matter at the present time merely with the object of adding force to what I have now to say.

Even under present circumstances, when the horizon is dark with the approach of what may prove to be the greatest financial convulsion of the present century, I do not draw back from the opinion I formerly expressed that the revenues of India are adequate to meet her wants; but I wish to say in the most emphatic terms that if the Ship of State is to pass successfully through the storm which she is now entering, our measures must be taken in due time, must be regulated by prudence and forethought, and must be carried into execution with strict regard to economy.

PART II.

IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Section I.—Accounts of 1891-92.

38. The Revised Estimates for the year 1891-92 showed a deficit of Rx. 80,000. In announcing that deficit in last March, I stated my belief that the Final Accounts would show an improvement, and that it was more than probable that equilibrium would be secured. In June the Under-Secretary of State for India was able to announce in Parliament that this expectation had been realized, and he estimated the surplus of the year at Rx. 354,000. The actual surplus has proved slightly higher, being Rx. 467,535.

39. Explanations of the variations under the several heads will be found in the Appropriation Report, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th instant. The following statement contains a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year :—

		Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts Better.	Accounts Worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	88,219,400	88,773,360	553,960	...
England	£	255,200	257,919	2,719	...
Exchange	Rx.	111,300	112,004	704	...
TOTAL	Rx.	88,585,900	89,143,283	557,383	...
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	65,873,700	66,004,760	...	131,060
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	—461,500	—240,924	...	220,576
England	£	16,193,400	15,974,699	218,701	...
Exchange	Rx.	7,060,300	6,937,213	123,087	...
TOTAL	Rx.	88,665,900	88,675,748	...	9,848
Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	—80,000	+467,535	547,535	...

1891-92, General Results.

40. The improvement in the Revenue and Expenditure in India was Rx. 422,900, of which Rx. 220,576 occurred in the Provincial and Local section of the Accounts, and Rx. 202,324 in the Imperial section. The improvement in the Revenue and Expenditure in England amounted to Rx. 345,211. The two amounts last mentioned make up the final improvement of Rx. 547,535, which converted the estimated deficit of Rx. 80,000 into a surplus of Rx. 467,535.

1891-92, Revenue in India.

41. Most of the heads of Revenue contributed to the increase of Rx. 553,960 in the Revenue in India. The largest increases occurred under the Principal Heads of Revenue, Rx. 190,849 (Rx. 85,274 of which was in Land Revenue), and under Railways Rx. 283,089.

1891-92, Expenditure in India.

42. In the Revised Estimates for the year, there was an under-estimate of the Military Expenditure in India of Rx. 116,062. Smaller variations under other heads result in a net increase of Rx. 14,998. These two sums together

make up the amount, Rx. 131,060, shown as increase of expenditure in India in the table in paragraph 39.

Expenditure in England.

43. The decreases of expenditure in England Rx. 218,701 and in Exchange on it Rx. 123,087, are explained by the refusal of the War Office to receive in the year 1891-92 the sum provided in the Revised Estimate to pay off the claims of the War Office on account of British Forces serving in India.

1891-92, Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

44. The Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works, not charged to Revenue, was Rx. 3,500,000 as entered in the Revised Estimates.

Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1892-93.

45. The following statement compares the figures of the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1892-93 for Revenue and Expenditure in India and in England:—

		Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	88,066,700	89,683,000	1,616,300	
England	£	200,800	211,400	10,600	
Exchange	Rx.	100,400	120,800	20,400	
TOTAL	Rx.	88,367,900	90,021,200	1,653,300	
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	65,457,400	64,965,100	492,300	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	−1,161,700	−363,800	...	797,900
England	£	15,959,400	16,563,600	...	613,200
Exchange	Rx.	7,975,200	9,938,200	...	1,963,000
TOTAL	Rx.	88,221,300	91,103,100	...	2,881,800
Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	+146,600	−1,081,900	...	1,228,500

1892-93, General Results.

46. The considerable deficit which is now anticipated in 1892-93 may be ascribed to the fall in the rate of exchange. Had the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, which was taken in estimating last March, been realised, a surplus appreciably larger than that shown in the Budget Estimate would have been secured.

The Revenue has shown satisfactory progress in the year, almost every head showing an increase: and the Expenditure in India as a whole has been kept below the Estimate. The portion of these improvements which occurs on the Imperial section of the Estimates is more than sufficient to cover the increase in the sterling Expenditure in England with Exchange on it at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee. The increase in net Expenditure caused by the fall in the rate of Exchange from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* the rupee (the effect of that fall on the head XXIV—Exchange being neglected) amounts to Rx. 1,635,300, which is Rx. 553,400 in excess of the deficit of the Revised Estimate. Consequently if that fall had not occurred, instead of a deficit, there would have been a surplus of over Rx. 550,000.

1892-93, Revenue in India.

47. The Revenue in India is now expected to be Rx. 1,616,300 in excess of the Estimate made in March last. Of this amount, an increase of Rx. 1,023,800 occurs in Imperial Revenue, and of Rx. 592,500 in Provincial and Local Revenue.

1892-93, Decreases of Revenue in India.

48. The only important decreases of Revenue in India are (1) one of Rx. 75,000 under Customs, for which diminished exports of rice from Burma account, and (2) one of Rx. 120,700 under XXIV—Exchange. It is very difficult to frame satisfactory estimates under the head XXIV—Exchange. The

factors influencing the amount of the gain taken to that head, or of the loss taken to the corresponding charge head, 31—Exchange, as the case may be, are—

(1) The amounts of the withdrawals of Capital by Railway Companies for expenditure. It is possible to make an estimate of these amounts, though considerable variations are found to occur frequently, the Companies requiring more or less money than they anticipated at the beginning of the year.

(2) The amounts of payments to Railway Companies for Revenue Stores. These can be estimated on the basis of past experience, but are subject to variations.

(3) The rates of exchange fixed by the several contracts with the Companies for the adjustment of Capital and Revenue transactions. The rates for the adjustment of withdrawals of Capital in India are in most cases fixed definitely by the contracts, but the rates for the adjustment of withdrawals of Capital in England and for the adjustment of Revenue transactions depend on the course of exchange in the half-year immediately preceding that of the occurrence of the transactions.

(4) The amounts of the transactions other than those of Railway Companies which enter into the Remittance Account with London. These can be estimated from past experience, but are subject to variation from various causes.

(5) The rate of exchange fixed annually for the adjustment of transactions between India and England. This is known beforehand.

(6) The average rate of exchange at which the Secretary of State sells his Bills on India during the year. This cannot be foreseen with any accuracy.

The differences between the actual average rate of exchange, (6), and the other rates of exchange mentioned applied to the amounts of the transactions concerned give the gain or loss by Exchange entered under one or other of the two heads.

Of the total reduction of Rx. 120,700 below the Budget Estimate of the current year for this uncertain head of Revenue, the decrease occurring in connection with the transactions of Railway Companies is Rx. 70,900, and that in connection with other payments and receipts on the Remittance Account is Rx. 49,800.

1892-93, Increases of Revenue in India.

49. The more important increases of Revenue are—

	Rx.
Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation	203,300
Opium	331,900
Salt	103,900
Stamps	228,600
Excise	101,200
Forests	60,400
Mint	99,400
State Railways	235,500
Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	164,000
Army receipts	51,100

The increase in Land Revenue is the consequence partly of a favourable season, and partly of settlement operations having resulted in larger increments of Revenue than anticipated. All Provinces, except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, contribute to the increase, but the Province showing the

largest increase is Burma: in addition to a specially large increase from settlement operations and extensions of cultivation, the Revised Estimates for that Province include arrears of the rent due by the Ruby Mines Company amounting to Rx. 20,000.

The price of Opium rose very much after March last: the average price realised at the monthly sales of Bengal Opium has been R1,247 a chest as compared with the estimated price of R1,050; and the receipts in Bengal have consequently exceeded the Estimate by Rx. 422,200, notwithstanding the reduction from October last in the quantity offered for sale each month. The increase in Bengal is partially counterbalanced by a falling off in Bombay consequent on a diminution of the exports of Malwa opium.

The increase under Salt occurs in the Northern India Salt Department, from which the issues have been unusually high. In Bombay the issues have fallen off largely from those of 1891-92, and in Madras, Bengal and Burma to a smaller extent.

The Stamp Revenue has increased in almost every Province and notably in Madras, Bengal, and Bombay.

The Excise Revenue has also increased in most Provinces, especially Bengal, Lower Burma, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Revenue in Madras, however, is expected to be Rx. 50,000 less than the Budget Estimate.

The increase under Forest has been secured in Burma. The season in Lower Burma has been a specially favourable one for floating timber down the rivers.

The Mint Receipts have increased because the amount of silver tendered for coinage has been considerably above the average.

The falling-off in the Railway Revenue from the exceptional amount realised in 1891-92 has not been so great as it was deemed prudent to assume in the Budget Estimate.

The increase under Irrigation is ascribed partly to the recovery of arrears in Orissa, but mainly to the area irrigated from the canals in the Punjab and in the North-Western Provinces having been greater than was anticipated.

The Army Receipts are uncertain. The receipts from the sales of cattle and remounts and of Commissariat and Ordnance Stores, from issues of malt liquor and from arms issued to the Police, will be greater than anticipated.

1892-93, Revenue in England.

50. The small increase in the Sterling Receipts occurs chiefly in Telegraph Revenue, Superannuation Fund Subscriptions, and Miscellaneous Store Receipts.

1892-93, Expenditure in India.

51. The expenditure in India is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 492,300. Of this amount a decrease of Rx. 286,900 occurs in the Imperial Expenditure and of Rx. 205,400 in the Provincial and Local Expenditure.

The decrease is the net result of a number of decreases and increases.

1892-93, Decreases of Expenditure in India.

52. The more important decreases are as follow :—

	Rx.
Land Revenue	74,800
Opium	640,000
Forest	75,100
Police	54,000
Education	51,100
Famine Relief	53,200
State Railways, Working Expenses	76,400
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	70,100

The decrease under Land Revenue occurs in all Provinces except Bengal (where there has been an increase of Expenditure on Surveys and Settlements), and Burma (where the large increase of Revenue has involved increased Expenditure in collection), and is due partly to new measures not being introduced so soon as expected and partly to Local Governments making rather liberal provision in the Budget Estimates for the existing scale of expenditure.

The decrease under Opium is due to the failure of the Opium crop in Bengal. This failure necessitated a considerable reduction in the quantity of opium offered for sale at the monthly sales, beginning with the sale of October last.

The Budget Estimates made too liberal provision for the expenditure under Forest, especially in Bombay and Madras, in which Provinces the Revenue is also less than the Estimate.

Under Police the Expenditure will exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 22,800 in Bengal, where the provision made for the charges in South Lushai has proved to be insufficient by Rx. 500 in Assam, this small excess being also caused by increased charges in the Lushai country, and by Rx. 15,900 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where a scheme of reorganisation not provided for in the Budget Estimates has been sanctioned and brought partially into operation. In other Provinces the Police Expenditure will generally fall short of the Budget provision: the reasons are the same as those given for the decrease in Land Revenue Expenditure.

The decrease under Education is distributed over nearly all the Provinces, and may also be ascribed to too liberal provision in the Budget Estimates.

The decrease under Famine Relief occurs because the favourable rains in Madras rendered it unnecessary to utilise fully the amount provided by the Madras Government in view of the unfavourable prospect which existed in March last. In Bombay also the provision made was not required. On the other hand the Local expenditure in Bengal has been greater than the estimate, and in Ajmere and Rajputana some expenditure has been incurred under this head in addition to that on Public Works undertaken to provide labour for persons in distress.

The reduction of Expenditure on State Railways—Working Expenses occurs on the North-Western Railway on which the traffic has been exceptionally light this year: on other Railways generally the improvement in the traffic has caused an increase of both the Working Expenses and the Receipts.

The decrease under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure is caused by the transfer to the account of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company of the amount spent on the survey of the line by the Government of India before the Company was formed. The actual expenditure in the year on Railway Surveys is higher than the Budget Estimate, as some new surveys not included in the Estimate were begun.

1892-93.—Increase of Expenditure in India.

53. The savings of which the more important items are explained in the preceding paragraph are to a considerable extent counterbalanced by increases under other heads. Of these the more important are—

	Rx.
Interest on Debt	56,800
Political	50,500
Irrigation—Minor Works	43,100
Army	5,15,500

The excess under Interest arises in connection with the successful conversion of the larger part of the outstanding 4½ per cent. loans into 4 per cent. debt. The half-yearly dates for the payment of the 4 per cent. paper issued in exchange differ from the dates for the 4½ per cent. paper received in exchange,

in such a way that the payment of a portion of one-half year's interest is made in the later months of 1892-93 instead of in the earlier months of 1893-94. There was also a charge, adjusted in India, of Rx. 9,600 for brokerage on the conversions effected in London. But for these non-recurring increases the conversion would have resulted in a saving of ½ per cent. per annum for nine months on the amount converted: in future years the saving will be ½ per cent. on the amount converted.

The increase under Political is caused by increase in the establishments at Gilgit (partly by transfer from the Military Estimates), by the occupation of the Kurram Valley, by missions on th North-West Frontier, and by expenditure in the Lushai country.

The increase under Irrigation—Minor Works—is due to expenditure in Upper Burma and Rajputana on works undertaken in consequence of the scarcity which occurred in those Provinces before the last rains.

The excess under Army is due to the following causes the approximate amounts for each being stated:—

		Rx.	Rx.
Expeditions.	Lushai	60,000	
	Isazai	50,000	
	Kajuri Kach	100,000	262,600
	Kurram	45,000	
	Manipur (arrears)	7,600	
Transport and supply arrangements for feeding the Indian and Kashmir troops in Gilgit			78,400
The new system of supply of clothing to British troops			20,500
Purchase of additional horses, and other smaller grants			10,000
Rise in the price of food for men and animals and an increase in the number of transport animals to be fed			150,000

1892-93, Provincial and Local Adjustments.

54. The sum of Rx. 797,900 entered opposite "Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit" represents the amount by which the reduction of their accumulated balances by Local Governments has been less than they proposed when the Budget Estimates were framed. Of this improvement in the position of Local Governments increase of Revenue accounts for Rx. 592,500, and reduction in Expenditure for Rx. 205,400.

1892-93, Expenditure in England.

55. The increase of £613,200 in the Expenditure in England is accounted for by the increases under the following heads:—

	£
Interest on debt	37,600
Marine	123,400
Superannuation	81,900
Army Effective charges	237,900
„ Non-effective charges	189,900

The increase under Interest is due to the discount and commission charges of £43,900 on the sterling loan of £1,300,000 raised during the year for advances to Railway Companies and discharge of Railway Debentures, the provision made for interest on temporary loans, on the other hand, not being required.

The increase under Marine is caused by payments for the construction of the troop-ships *Warren Hastings* and *Minto* and the dredger *Mud Turtle*, which were not provided for in the Estimate.

Under Effective Army charges, £208,000 of arrears of payments to the War Office, which it was intended to pay in 1891-92, have been paid this year: the payments of furlough allowances are expected to exceed the Estimate in consequence of the payment of allowances monthly instead of quarterly which

has the effect of causing the allowances due for the last two months or so of 1892-93 to be paid within the year instead of in the early months of the following year: the payments for Clothing, Commissariat and Medical Stores are increased by £78,600: and, on the other hand, the amount provided for Ordnance Stores is expected to be less by £86,000, representing payments postponed to next year.

The increase in the non-effective Army charges is due to the payment of pensions monthly instead of quarterly, as explained above in regard to furlough allowances.

The increase under Superannuation Charges is also due to the cause just mentioned.

1892-93, Exchange.

56. The net charge for Exchange on the Revenue and Expenditure in England is Rx. 9,811,400, being an increase of Rx. 1,936,600 over the Budget Estimate of Rx. 7,874,800. Of this increase the sum of Rx. 301,300 represents the Exchange at the Budget rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee on the net increase of sterling Expenditure, and the remainder, Rx. 1,635,300, is due to the fall in the rate to 1*s.* 3*d.* the rupee.

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1893-94.

1893-94, General Results.

57. The following statement compares the Revenue and Expenditure in India and in England in the Budget Estimate of 1893-94 with that in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93:—

		1892-93.	1893-94.	1893-94 better than 1892-93.	1893-94, worse than 1892-93.
Revenue.					
India	Rx.	88,066,700	89,690,900	1,624,200	...
England	£	200,800	193,500	...	7,300
Exchange	Rx.	100,400	121,300	20,900	...
Total	Rx.	88,367,900	90,005,700	1,637,800	...
Expenditure.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	65,457,400	66,572,300	...	1,114,900
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	−1,161,700	−751,200	...	410,500
England	£	15,950,400	15,843,800	106,600	...
Exchange	Rx.	7,975,200	9,935,900	...	1,960,700
Total	Rx.	88,221,300	91,600,800	...	3,379,500
Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	+146,600	−1,595,100	...	1,741,700

The reasons which have led the Government of India to take the very unusual course of adopting a Budget Estimate which results in a large deficit have been explained in Part I. A very substantial development of revenue is taken credit for. The increase of expenditure is also considerable; it would, however, have been more than covered by the increase in Revenue, but for the serious addition to the Exchange on sterling expenditure caused by the fall in the rate from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 2⅞*d.* the rupee.

1893-94, Revenue in India.

58. The Estimates for next year anticipate an increase of Revenue in India over the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 of Rx. 1,624,200. Of this amount, an increase of Rx. 934,500 occurs in Imperial Revenue, and of Rx. 689,700 in Provincial and Local Revenue.

1893-94, Decreases of Revenue in India.

59. There is only one important decrease of Revenue, namely, that under Opium, of Rx. 318,400. Of this, the larger part, Rx. 207,000, is caused by the reduction in the quantity of Bengal Opium to be offered for sale necessitated by the failure of the crop last year and the exhaustion of the reserve: had it not been for the considerable rise in the price of opium which enables us to

count on securing a higher average price next year than that taken last March, the decrease in the Bengal Opium Revenue would have been very much larger. The remainder of the decrease is caused by the heavy falling-off in the exports of Malwa Opium from Bombay and by the change in the Lower Burma Opium regulations described in paragraph 71 below.

A decision of the Government which leads to an appreciable diminution of Revenue may be mentioned here. It has been decided that officers who are entitled to make family remittances through the Government may do so at the rate of Exchange of 1*s.* 4¾*d.* the rupee, instead of at 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, the rate fixed for the adjustment of transactions between England and India in 1893-94. This concession will it is estimated cost Rx. 77,700 and reduces the receipts under XXIV—Exchange by that amount. The increase in the receipts under that head in connection with the Railway Companies' transactions, however, more than counterbalances this loss, and the receipts under XXIV—Exchange in the Estimates for 1893-94 are slightly higher than in the Budget Estimates for 1892-93.

It may be mentioned also that the rate of 1*s.* 4¾*d.* will be applied to the payment of furlough and absentee allowances in England as well as to remittances: the additional Expenditure entailed will appear in the sterling charges, which would be less were the official rate of exchange, 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, applied to the calculation of the allowances due.

1893-94, Increases of Revenue in 1893-94.

60. The following are the more important increases of Revenue which are anticipated in the Budget Estimate:—

	Rx.
Land Revenue including that due to Irrigation	592,900
Stamps	204,500
Provincial Rates	84,000
Telegraph	58,200
Railways, State and Guaranteed	722,600

The increase in Land Revenue is distributed over all Provinces except the North-Western Provinces. The Estimates for each Province will be noticed more in detail in paragraph 67.

It is believed safe to assume that most of the increase in Stamp Revenue in 1892-93 will be retained in 1893-94.

The Receipts under Provincial Rates generally rise or fall with the Receipts on account of Land Revenue, and the increase of Rx. 84,000 is contributed to by nearly all the Provinces.

Under Telegraph a moderate normal increase of Revenue is taken in the Estimates.

Under Railways it is assumed that the Revenue shown in the Revised Estimate of 1892-93 will be realised in 1893-94, together with an increase consequent on the increased mileage open and on specific circumstances expected to develope the traffic on lines already opened.

1893-94, Expenditure in India.

61. The increase of Expenditure in India over the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 amounts to Rx. 1,114,900, composed of an increase of Rx. 835,700 in the Imperial Expenditure and Rx. 279,200 in the Provincial and Local Expenditure.

1893-94, Decreases of Expenditure in India.

62. The decreases of Expenditure in India, which it has been found possible to secure next year, are unfortunately not large. The only important ones are—

	Rx.
Assignments and Compensations	37,800
Interest on Debt	256,800
Famine Relief	89,500
Construction of Railways charged against Revenue	226,400
Irrigation—Minor Works	93,600

The saving under Assignments and Compensations is secured by the stoppage of the Goa Subsidy of Rx. 40,000 and the Customs Tariff Compensation of about Rx. 6,000 payable to the Indo-Portuguese Government under the treaty of 1879, which was abrogated with effect from the 15th January 1892. The saving of the subsidy in 1892-93 was counterbalanced by the payment of arrears of the Customs Tariff Compensation under the treaty, and of compensations to the owners of Salt Pans which were claimable under the treaty on its termination. Some of these last-mentioned compensations will remain over for settlement in 1893-94 as the assessment of the amounts due takes time.

The decrease under Interest is due to the amount transferred from Ordinary to Public Works Debt on account of the Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works, and to a saving of Rx. 54,000 secured by the conversion, in July last, of Rx. 10,792,490 of the 4½ per cent. Loan into 4 per cent. Paper.

The scarcity which prevailed in March last in Madras and other Provinces rendered it necessary to make a considerable provision for Famine Relief in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93. Fortunately that necessity does not exist now. But the Governments of Madras and Bengal have judged it prudent to enter Rx. 30,000 and Rx. 10,000 respectively for possible Famine Relief next year as a precautionary measure.

Of the decrease under Construction of Railways charged against Revenue Rx. 118,300 is Imperial. In the general position of the finances as disclosed in this statement, it was impossible to allot anything from Revenue for the construction of Railways, and the Capital outlay next year has accordingly to be restricted to the grant not charged to Revenue and the sum available from the Famine Insurance Grant. The remainder of this decrease is Provincial: so large a provision as last year is not required for the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway in Madras and the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway in Bombay.

The Budget grant for Imperial Expenditure on Irrigation—Minor Works in 1892-93 included Rx. 44,000 for Famine Relief Works in Ajmere and Rajputana. It is not necessary to make a similar provision next year. Several of the Local Governments have also reduced their Provincial Expenditure under this head below the Budget Estimate of 1892-93.

1893-94, Increases of Expenditure in India.

63. The more important increases of Expenditure in India are—

	Rx.
Land Revenue	81,400
Political	61,700
State Railways—Working Expenses	208,700
„ „ Interest	180,400
Military Works	58,500
Civil Works	140,800
Army	686,800

The increase under Land Revenue is due to expenditure on Surveys and Settlements in several Provinces, and to increased expenditure being necessary to collect the increased receipts.

The increase under Political is mainly caused by an increase of the Civil staff at Gilgit (partly by transfer from the Military Estimates), by the occupation of the Kurram Valley, by the demarcation of the Burma-Siam boundary, and by increased expenditure on Imperial Service Troops.

Of the increases in State Railway Expenditure that for Working Expenses is required to earn the anticipated higher revenue, and that for Interest is a transfer from Ordinary Debt, following the yearly addition to the Capital Expenditure.

Of the increase under Military Works a portion is counterbalanced by a decrease in the sterling Expenditure in England, and the remainder is explained by the fact that a special deduction was made from the grant for 1892-93 in view of the excess expenditure in 1891-92.

The increase of Expenditure on Civil Works occurs entirely in the Provincial and Local section of the Accounts. The necessities of the position have compelled the Government of India to restrict Imperial Expenditure on Public Works. Burma and Assam are the Provinces in which the largest increases of Provincial Expenditure are proposed.

The last of the increases is the largest, that under Army. The main items of Expenditure accounting for the increase are—

	Rx.
Increased pay of British Troops owing to the fall in the rate of exchange from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 2¾d.	240,000
Grant of Armament pay to the Garrison Artillery necessitated by the similar grant in England	14,900
Increased expenditure on Ordnance establishment and stores	88,200
Increased cost of clothing British Troops under the new system promulgated in Army Circular No. 165 of 1892	27,100
A rise in the price of food for men and animals and an increase in the number of transport animals to be fed	70,000
An increase in the gross amount of pensions to Native soldiers and the payment of pensions in the Eastern Circle, Bengal, within the year for five quarters instead of for two half-years in consequence of the transfer of the payments to the Civil Department	23,500
Extension of grass-farming operations	13,500
The provision made for the cost of the Kajuri Kach and Kurram Valley Forces, and arrear charges of the Chin and Lushai Expeditions	174,000
Transport and supply arrangements for feeding the Indian and Kashmir troops in Gilgit	30,000
The reconstitution of the Hindustani Regiments	12,500
The provision of Rx. 18,800 instead of Rx. 6,800 for the transfer of the 1-1st Goorkha Regiment from Dharmsala to a more healthy Station	12,000

In the above list no item which does not amount to a lakh of rupees is mentioned. There are other smaller items of increase, and, on the other hand, there are a few items of decreased expenditure.

1893-94, Provincial and Local Adjustments.

64. The entry of Rx. 410,500 opposite "Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit" in the table in paragraph 57 means that the Local Governments propose to draw against their accumulated balances to a smaller extent than in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93. This reduction of the drawings against balances is due entirely to the improvement of Provincial and Local Revenues: and is secured notwithstanding an increase of expenditure. The increase of Provincial and Local Revenues is Rx. 689,700 and the increase of Expenditure Rx. 279,200.

1893-94, Expenditure in England.

65. A decrease of £106,600 in the sterling expenditure in England is expected. A reduction of £54,400 occurs under Special Defence Works in consequence of the approaching completion of the payments due by India for the stores for the Aden Defence Works. Under Army there is a reduction of £97,000. The cause of this is a diminution by £270,000 in the payments for Ordnance stores. Considerable progress having been made with the re-armament of the Army in India, it may be hoped that these charges will still further decline in future years. On the other hand, the cost of other Military stores is increased by

£66,300: payments for deferred pay are higher by £52,000, a consequence of the considerable augmentation of the strength of the British Army in India in 1885 and 1886; and the non-effective Army charges are increased by £56,300.

The Marine charges in England also show an increase of £39,700 mainly because of further heavy payments to be made on account of the Troopships *Warren Hastings* and *Minto*.

The variations in the remaining heads of the Home Estimates other than Marine, Army and Special Defences are smaller, and, on the whole, nearly counterbalance each other.

1893-94, Exchange.

66. The increase of Rx. 1,960,700 in the Exchange on Expenditure in England is due to the fall in the rate of exchange from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 2¾d. the rupee. Had it been possible to hope that Council Bills will be sold at an average rate of 1s. 4d. in 1893-94, the column for Exchange would have shown a small reduction proportionate to the decrease in sterling expenditure.

Section IV.—Examination of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure.

LAND REVENUE.

67. The Estimates for 1892-93 and for 1893-94, and the Actuals for the three preceding years, are shown in the following statement:—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue, including that due to Irrigation	24,671,165	24,754,205	24,638,963	25,379,900	25,583,200	25,972,800
	3,624,194	3,676,596	3,835,126	4,031,000	3,956,100	4,112,300
Expenditure						
Net	21,046,971	21,077,609	20,803,837	21,348,900	21,627,100	21,860,500

Land Revenue in 1892-93.

The Budget Estimate for 1892-93 was higher than it otherwise would have been owing to the inclusion of arrears from the previous year, mostly in Madras, the collections having been postponed on account of scarcity. The south-west monsoon rains were favourable: such arrears, due to the scarcity, as have not been finally remitted have been collected except some in Ajmere; and the Revised Estimate is for an amount considerably in excess of the Budget Estimate. In Madras, though the Estimate of March last will be realised, the failure of the north-east monsoon is causing some anxiety in regard to a few districts, and prevents an increase over the Budget Estimate.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh is the only Province in which the collections this year will fall below the Budget Estimate: floods in two districts and the fact that the estimate for the recovery of arrears was rather high account for this falling off.

Land Revenue in 1893-94.

In all other Provinces the collections will appreciably exceed the Budget Estimate. The increase is explained mainly by the fact that the Estimates did not make sufficient allowance for the increases resulting from settlement operations and extension of cultivation.

In the Budget Estimate for 1893-94 a further considerable increase of Revenue is counted on. Except Bengal, where the increase is trifling, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there is a decrease of Rx. 26,400 owing to the amount of arrears to be recovered being taken at a lower figure,

experience having shown that every year some considerable arrears remain uncollected, all Provinces contribute to the increase, the amounts being—

	Increase as compared with the Budget Estimate for 1892-93.
	Rx.
India (chiefly Ajmere and Biluchistan)	29,600
Central Provinces	30,400
Lower Burma	155,000
Upper „	55,000
Assam	88,400
Punjab	77,000
Madras	47,800
Bombay	132,300

The progress of settlement operations is the cause of these increases in most cases: in the Punjab there will also be some receipts from the sale of lands in the Gujranwala District in connection with the colonisation scheme for the utilisation of the newly opened Chenab Canal: (there were similar receipts this year which increased the Punjab Revenue in the Revised Estimate): in Sind and Burma larger revenue will be secured from extension of cultivation as well as from settlement assessments: and in Ajmere there are arrears to be collected.

OPIUM.

68. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	8,583,056	7,879,182	8,012,380	7,634,600	7,966,500	7,316,200
Expenditure	1,605,107	2,180,797	1,861,813	2,234,800	1,595,000	2,255,000
Net	6,977,949	5,698,385	6,150,567	5,399,800	6,371,500	5,061,200

Bengal Opium Revenue in 1892-93.

The Budget Estimate of the receipts from Bengal Opium was based on the assumption that 54,000 chests would be sold in the year at an average price of Rx. 1,050. Owing to the failure of the crop it became necessary to reduce the quantity to be sold each month to 3,642 chests, beginning with the sale of October 1892, and the total quantity sold in the year has accordingly been 48,852 chests only. On the other hand, the average price realised has been Rx. 1,247 a chest. The rise in price has more than counterbalanced the reduction in quantity, and in Bengal the Revised Estimate shows an increase of Rx. 422,200 over the Budget Estimate.

Bengal Opium Revenue in 1893-94.

For next year the present price and the recent course of prices justify the assumption of an average price of Rx. 1,250, or Rx. 200 a chest, higher than that taken in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93. The reduction in the quantity to be sold is, however, so great that the receipts from the sales of Bengal Opium even at that price will be less than the Budget Estimate of this year by Rx. 207,000.

Bombay Opium Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The exports of Malwa Opium through Bombay have fallen much below the actuals of 1891-92. And although some falling off was anticipated, the receipts in Bombay in 1892-93 are now expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 100,900. For next year the Bombay receipts are placed at the same figure as in the Revised Estimate of this year.

Opium Expenditure in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The Opium Expenditure consists almost entirely of the payments for Bengal Opium. The crop this year was again a poor one, and, as an average crop was estimated for, there has been a saving of Rx. 639,800. For 1893-94 the Estimate again provides for the payments in connection with an average crop, it being too soon to forecast the outturn with confidence.

SALT.

69. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	8,187,739	8,523,368	8,636,182	8,544,700	8,648,600	8,587,800
Expenditure	412,766	429,013	459,034	497,500	465,300	510,800
Net	7,774,973	8,094,355	8,177,148	8,047,200	8,183,300	8,077,000

Salt Revenue in 1892-93.

The consumption of salt has increased considerably for India as a whole and the Revised exceeds the Budget Estimate by Rx. 103,900. The receipts are lower than last year in Madras, Bengal and Burma, and much lower in Bombay. The increase in the receipts of the Northern India Salt Department however more than counterbalances the falling off elsewhere, and it is probable that Northern India salt has in some tracts displaced Bombay and imported salt.

Salt Revenue in 1893-94.

The Budget Estimate for 1893-94 has been taken at a somewhat lower amount than the Revised Estimate for 1892-93.

STAMPS.

70. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	4,087,908	4,068,969	4,262,156	4,229,600	4,458,200	4,434,100
Expenditure	134,373	130,019	138,447	140,900	141,400	154,700
Net	3,953,535	3,938,950	4,123,709	4,088,700	4,316,800	4,279,400

Stamp Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The Stamp receipts in 1892-93 are expected to be in excess of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 228,600, the renewed improvement, which began in 1891-92 after the check in this head of Revenue in 1890-91, having continued this year. The increase this year being considerably in excess of the average, the Budget Estimate for next year has been placed slightly lower than the Revised Estimate of 1892-93.

EXCISE.

71. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	4,891,894	4,947,780	5,117,264	5,102,400	5,203,600	5,145,900
Expenditure	156,739	175,053	190,097	206,100	194,100	208,800
Net	4,735,155	4,772,727	4,927,167	4,896,300	5,009,500	4,937,100

Excise Revenue in 1892-93.

As in England so in India, the Excise Revenue shows a constant tendency to rise. The Revenue in 1892-93 is now expected to be Rx. 101,200 in excess of the Budget Estimate which was slightly below the actuals of 1891-92. The Punjab and Madras are the only Provinces which do not contribute to this increase. In the Punjab the decrease is nominal. In Madras the stoppage in the annual increment of Revenue which has occurred for several years is probably a consequence of the scarcity which was felt in that Province up to July last.

The increase is largest in Bengal where the stricter policy introduced some years ago, which had for a time the effect of reducing the Revenue, is now producing the usual result of augmenting it.

The next largest increase is in Lower Burma: the Budget Estimate allowed for a reduction of the Excise Revenue in that Province below the figure of 1891-92 because of certain measures designed to restrict the consumption of opium which were introduced rather more than a year ago: this expectation has not been fulfilled, and the Revenue in Lower Burma this year is expected to exceed that of 1891-92 by Rx. 33,300.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh some important changes of policy were introduced in the latter part of 1891-92. These changes were expected by the Local Government to result "in a very considerable decrease of Revenue during the first few years at least." Nevertheless the Revenue in 1892-93 will be Rx. 25,700 higher than that of 1891-92.

Excise Revenue in 1893-94.

The Budget Estimate for 1893-94 of Excise Revenue for the whole of India except Lower Burma is taken at an amount rather higher than the Revised Estimate for this year.

In Lower Burma it has been decided to make a very important change of policy, and to assimilate the rules regarding the sale, possession and consumption of opium to those in force in Upper Burma. The sale to and possession by persons of Burmese race will be generally prohibited. It is estimated that this change will involve an annual loss of Revenue of Rx. 150,000, of which Rx. 120,000 will occur under Excise and Rx. 30,000 under the head Opium. As the change was only finally decided on at the beginning of this month, and, as the necessary arrangements for its introduction require some time to complete, the Chief Commissioner fears that he will not be able to introduce the change for two or three months, and it has been assumed for the purpose of the Estimates that the change will not be made till 1st July: accordingly the loss of Revenue in 1893-94 has been taken at three-fourths of the amounts named above.

CUSTOMS.

72. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	1,506,686	1,743,218	1,701,288	1,691,800	1,616,800	1,665,200
Expenditure . .	135,021	134,652	136,363	142,300	139,900	144,800
Net .	1,371,665	1,608,566	1,564,925	1,549,500	1,476,900	1,520,400

Customs Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The Customs Revenue has not done well this year on the whole; but the chief cause of the falling off in the Revenue as compared with the Budget Estimate for the year and with the actuals of 1891-92 is the diminished export of rice from Burma and Bengal. The crop in Burma is reported to be a good one but late, and the depression of trade in Europe is believed to have had some effect in retarding exports. Prices are high in Burma and Bengal, but low in Europe.

If the exports are only retarded, the Revenue next year should show some recovery: for this reason and because it is reasonable to expect that the special depression of the Customs Revenue which has occurred this year will to some extent disappear, the Budget Estimate for 1893-94 has been taken higher than the Revised Estimate of 1892-93.

ASSESSED TAXES.

73. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	1,595,274	1,617,396	1,652,823	1,645,200	1,683,100	1,687,200
Expenditure . .	27,681	29,246	29,577	31,800	30,400	32,400
Net .	1,567,593	1,588,150	1,623,246	1,613,400	1,652,700	1,654,800

Income Tax Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The increase of Revenue under this head, which ought to accompany growth in wealth and population, and more effective administration of the tax, has been secured this year and is assumed, to a smaller extent, in the Budget Estimate of next year.

FOREST.

74. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	1,486,303	1,448,002	1,490,582	1,567,200	1,627,600	1,588,800
Expenditure . .	780,035	784,113	843,026	970,500	895,600	990,200
Net .	706,268	663,889	646,636	596,700	732,000	598,600

Forest Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The increase in the receipts in 1892-93 occurs chiefly in Lower Burma, where the season was specially favourable for floating timber down the rivers. The recurrence of an equally favourable season in 1893-94 is not assumed in the Budget Estimate.

INTEREST.

75. The Interest receipts since 1889-90 are shown below:—

Interest Revenue.

		Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
REVENUE—							
India . .	Rx.	676,703	710,552	795,588	873,500	830,200	861,100
England .	£	135,633	166,194	58,466	25,000	24,000	20,000
Exchange .	Rx.	60,865	54,304	25,389	12,500	14,400	12,500
TOTAL .	Rx.	873,201	931,050	879,443	911,000	868,600	893,600

Interest Revenue in India in 1892-93.

The Revised Estimate of Revenue in India is less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 43,300. The Guaranteed Railways did not find it necessary to overdraw their Capital account to the extent anticipated, and the receipts from Interest on overdrawn Capital are less than the Estimate by Rx. 35,800. The Government of the North-Western Provinces reduced the rate of interest on the loans to certain municipalities from 4½ to 4 per cent. and made a refund

in order to give retrospective effect to the reduction. The receipts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are consequently less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 13,200. In other Provinces the Budget Estimate will be more than realised.

Interest Revenue in India in 1893-94.

The Bombay Port Trust have borrowed in the open market in order to repay the balance, amounting to Rx. 616,104, of a loan granted by Government some years ago, the favourable state of the money market enabling them to borrow at a lower rate than that fixed when the Government loan was made, and the Government have waived their right to receive the higher rate during the term of the loan, and agreed to accept repayment on 1st April next. This does not affect the Interest receipts in 1893-94, as the interest is payable yearly on 1st April, but it will reduce them in future years.

In 1893-94 the Railway Companies are not expected to overdraw their Capital account to a greater extent than this year, but the receipts of interest in India on loans to municipalities and agriculturists will increase with the yearly growth of the Capital amounts. The Governments of Bombay and Madras made in 1892-93 advances of very large amounts to agriculturists. The Government of India are anxious to extend these advances as much as possible, but the state of the balances renders it necessary to reduce the amounts available for the purpose in 1893-94 considerably below the amounts advanced this year.

Interest Revenue in England in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The receipts in England in the Revised Estimate for 1892-93 and in the Budget Estimate for 1893-94 are lower than last year and than the Budget Estimate of this year, because the rate of interest obtainable on temporary investments of the cash balance has been unusually low, and the balances are expected to be such next year that little money will be available for temporary investment.

Interest Expenditure.

76. The Expenditure under Interest (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) has been as follows since 1881-82 :—

Year.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1881-82	1,827,369	2,513,126	518,461	4,858,956
1882-83	1,718,857	2,481,978	569,349	4,770,184
1883-84	1,516,887	2,447,333	559,241	4,523,461
1884-85	1,371,347	2,612,657	634,855	4,618,859
1885-86	1,136,962	2,429,243	764,656	4,330,861
1886-87	736,495	2,597,193	976,715	4,310,403
1887-88	662,025	3,365,509	1,414,220	5,441,754
1888-89	811,191	2,662,331	1,238,737	4,712,259
1889-90	760,375	2,402,478	1,078,110	4,240,963
1890-91	861,180	2,513,000	821,124	4,195,304
1891-92	529,662	2,639,345	1,146,169	4,315,176
1892-93, Budget	383,100	2,396,000	1,198,000	3,977,100
1892-93, Revised	449,500	2,433,600	1,460,100	4,343,200
1893-94, Budget	169,900	2,394,400	1,501,600	4,065,900

Interest Expenditure in India.

In addition to the decrease in the Interest charges in India caused by the annual transfer from the Ordinary to the Public Works Debt, a further saving of Rx. 54,000 a year has been secured by a reduction of ½ per cent. in the rate of interest payable on Rx. 10,792,490 of the rupee debt.

In 1890-91 an offer was made to convert the 4½ per cent. loans of 1878 and 1879 into 4 per cent. paper on certain terms: the offer was accepted by holders of paper of the value of Rx. 8,313,000; and the balance of the two loans outstanding was reduced by that amount, and on the 1st April 1892 stood at Rx. 12,126,817. Under the terms of the loans repayment can be made, after three months' notice, on 15th September 1893. In order to reduce the amount to be dealt with on that date a further offer for conversion into 4 per cent. paper was made, on terms less favourable to the holders than those of 1890, in the Notification No. 2290, dated 6th June 1892. Holders of paper for the amount of Rx. 10,792,490 accepted these terms. The result is that an annual saving of interest of Rx. 53,963 has been secured with effect from 30th June 1892, and that only a balance of Rx. 1,334,327 remains to be dealt with on 15th September next. For the reason explained in paragraph 53, the saving will not produce an effect on the Accounts until the year 1893-94.

Interest Expenditure in England.

The increase in the Expenditure in England in 1892-93 is caused by the discount on the sterling loan raised during the year.

POST OFFICE.

77. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,301,247	1,402,503	1,446,355	1,498,400	1,491,400	1,538,800
Expenditure	1,376,619	1,396,744	1,493,359	1,555,400	1,547,600	1,588,300
Net (Revenue (+) / Expenditure (−))	−75,372	+5,759	−47,004	−57,000	−56,200	−49,500

Post Office Revenue and Expenditure.

The net Expenditure this year and next will not differ much from that of the Budget Estimate for 1892-93 or the Actuals of 1891-92. The steady progress of the Department necessitates an annual increase of Expenditure, and also secures an annual increase of Revenue.

TELEGRAPH.

78. The figures for the Capital Account and the Revenue Account of the Telegraph Department are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Telegraph Capital Account—							
Receipts	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure	158,858	162,080	179,928	195,170	217,700	208,200	228,400
Net Expenditure	157,667	162,080	179,928	195,170	217,700	208,200	228,400
Telegraph Revenue Account—							
Revenue	740,957	766,865	781,035	919,335	892,600	937,700	951,500
Expenditure	545,234	569,275	582,870	643,550	659,500	659,000	688,400
Net Revenue	195,723	197,590	198,165	275,785	233,100	278,700	263,100

Post Office Revenue and Expenditure.

Telegraph Revenue and Expenditure.

The position of the Telegraph Department in regard to progress of Revenue and Expenditure is similar to that of the Post Office. The increase of Revenue this year will be greater than that taken in the Budget Estimate, and a further increase is assumed in 1893-94.

MINT.

79. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	269,512	354,152	210,046	227,000	320,400	230,500
Expenditure	120,530	121,888	97,109	115,300	113,000	104,200
Net	148,982	232,264	112,937	111,700	212,800	126,300

Coinage and Mint Receipts.

The coinage in 1890-91 was exceptionally large: in 1891-92 it was small: this year it has again risen very high, and the total for the year will not fall very much short of that in 1890-91. The Estimate for 1893-94 is framed for an average coinage.

The value of silver bullion presented at the Mints for coinage has been as under in the last few years:—

	Rx.
1884-85	5,610,880
1885-86	8,838,580
1886-87	3,822,170
1887-88	7,135,860
1888-89	6,550,852
1889-90	8,006,370
1890-91	12,547,736
1891-92	6,238,410
1892-93 (Estimated)	12,000,000

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

80. The figures of Expenditure for this group are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
General Administration	1,759,193	1,740,465	1,791,317	1,831,600	1,881,900	1,882,600
Law and Justice {Courts	2,716,275	2,750,431	2,840,007	2,860,600	2,874,400	2,902,600
Law and Justice {Jails	857,691	866,460	899,732	908,900	916,400	933,600
Police	3,887,564	3,850,683	3,868,610	3,910,000	3,856,000	3,960,500
Marine (including River Navigation)	657,865	559,257	627,951	780,200	961,800	841,600
Education	1,316,286	1,371,735	1,424,796	1,496,700	1,445,900	1,515,400
Ecclesiastical	161,068	166,005	161,596	169,300	168,300	171,500
Medical	785,243	806,937	884,684	931,100	935,300	949,200
Political	655,254	770,541	767,711	771,600	824,700	835,700
Scientific and other Minor Departments	438,967	485,747	587,438	472,500	479,400	479,300
TOTAL	13,235,406	13,386,261	13,853,842	14,132,500	14,344,100	14,472,000

General Administration Expenditure.

The Expenditure on General Administration,—the larger part of the Indian Expenditure is Provincial—necessarily rises with the increase of the administration in efficiency and complexity. Over 60 per cent. of the increases shown in the totals given above under the head in the Revised Estimate for 1892-93 and in the Budget Estimate for 1893-94 occurs in the Exchange on the Sterling Expenditure.

Law and Justice, Police, Education, and Medical Expenditure.

The Expenditure under Law and Justice, Police, Education, and Medical also tends to increase from year to year. The Expenditure on these heads is almost entirely Provincial and Local, and as the Local Governments are mostly in a flourishing financial position, the difficulties of finding funds to devote to the improvement of the administration and to meeting the growing wants of the country are not so great as in the case of Imperial Expenditure.

Marine Expenditure.

The increases under Marine are caused by the construction in England of the new vessels mentioned in paragraphs 55 and 65. In Bengal and Burma also expenditure is being incurred on the construction of a pilot vessel, a light-ship and steam-launches. The charges in other Provinces and of the Imperial Marine Department are not increasing.

Political Expenditure.

The reasons for the increase of Political Expenditure this year and next have been explained in paragraphs 53 and 63.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

81. The figures for this group are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Territorial and Political Pensions	535,582	527,569	557,959	536,200	542,100	529,400
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	297,475	232,747	276,362	314,500	335,400	341,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	3,140,361	3,051,541	3,324,109	3,497,600	3,801,500	3,789,300
Stationery and Printing	558,730	592,436	602,885	576,800	627,100	635,100
Miscellaneous	282,135	274,223	285,307	245,800	253,000	243,300
TOTAL	4,814,283	4,678,516	5,046,622	5,170,900	5,559,100	5,538,100

Furlough Allowances and Pension Expenditure.

The only heads in this group regarding which any explanation seems necessary are the second and third. In addition to the increase caused by the fall in exchange and, in the case of pensions, by the normal increase in the number of pensioners, the Expenditure under both these heads in the Revised Estimate is augmented by the practice recently introduced in England of paying the allowances monthly instead of quarterly. Pensioners have availed themselves of the concession to a smaller extent than officers on leave, and some provision is made in the Budget Estimate for pensioners making their election to draw monthly after the close of this year. The addition from this cause is not a permanent increase to the Expenditure, but occurs only while the change is being introduced.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

82. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
EXPENDITURE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Famine Relief	68,288	5,579	23,423	130,000	76,800	40,500
Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	484,795	1,011,700	993,900	1,054,300
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	71,457	74,392	77,931	65,000	63,000	65,000
Reduction of Debt	460,255	520,029	682,170	...	...	...
TOTAL	600,000	600,000	1,268,319	1,206,700	1,133,700	1,159,800
Net charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways.	462,009	482,351	231,681	293,300	366,300	340,200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT	1,062,009	1,082,351	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000

Expenditure on Famine Relief.

The reduction in the amounts to be spent this year and next year on Famine Relief has been explained in paragraphs 52 and 62.

Loss on Famine Railways.

The increase in the net loss on the two Railways this year and next, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, is mainly due to the fall in the rate of exchange, the Interest charges being payable in sterling.

Capital Expenditure on Protective Railways.

The balance available from the Famine Insurance Grant of Rx. 1,500,000 after meeting the charges for Famine Relief, Protective Irrigation Works, and the loss on the two Railways, is applied to Capital Expenditure on the construction of Railways.

RAILWAYS.

83. The following table shows the main features of the Railway Revenue Account since 1889-90 :—

	Revenue.							Expenditure.					
	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.		Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	16,605,177	17,234,698	19,935,289	18,831,100	19,062,600	19,549,800	India .	10,311,564	10,357,861	12,145,772	11,794,400	11,617,700	12,192,500
	293	965	1,225	1,100	1,000	1,200	England .	5,699,417	5,702,207	5,643,176	5,741,800	5,723,300	5,748,400
	131	315	532	500	600	700	Exchange .	2,517,221	1,863,201	2,454,962	2,871,000	3,434,000	3,604,900
Loss on the Railway Account.	1,952,601	687,291	315,864	1,574,500	1,710,800	1,994,100							
Total .	18,458,202	17,923,269	20,253,910	20,407,200	20,775,000	21,545,800	Total .	18,458,202	17,923,269	20,253,910	20,407,200	20,775,000	21,545,800

Railways in 1892-93.

The net loss on the Railway Revenue Account in the current year is now expected to amount to Rx. 1,710,800 or Rx. 136,300 in excess of the loss taken in the Budget Estimate. The net traffic receipts of State Railways are increased by Rx. 311,900 : the sterling payments of interest in England are less by £18,500, but the fall in Exchange causes an additional charge under Exchange amounting to Rx. 563,000. The surplus profits payable to the old Guaranteed Railway Companies are increased by Rx. 31,600. The Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure will be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 70,100, owing to a refund by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company of past outlay incurred by the State on Surveys of the line.

State Railways, 1892-93.

The gross traffic receipts of State Railways will probably exceed the amount entered in the Budget by Rx. 235,500, while the saving in working expenses will be Rx. 76,400.

The principal fluctuations in net receipts are the following :—

	Revised Estimate more (+) or less (—) than the Budget Estimate.
	Rx.
East Indian	+156,500
Rajputana-Malwa	+244,300
Mu Valley	— 30,500
Burma	+ 95,000
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	— 12,500
Patna-Gya	— 14,500
Oudh and Rohilkhand	— 10,000
Indian Midland	+ 12,500
Bengal Nagpur	— 35,000
North Western	—110,000
South Indian	+ 25,300

As was the case last year on the lines shewing a considerable increase, the principal cause of the improvement is heavier traffic in wheat and seeds. The increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is almost entirely attributable to this cause. On the East Indian Railway there has also been an improvement in coaching traffic, and the absorption into this system of the Patna-Gya Railway accounts for a portion of the improvement. On the Burma Railway there has been an unusually brisk traffic in rice, more particularly during the later months.

The increase in the net receipts of the South Indian Railway is caused by reduction in working expenses owing to the extensive renewals allowed for not having been carried out.

The large decrease in the case of the North Western Railway is due to great depression in traffic caused by diminution of grain exports and by breaches of the line during the monsoon. The decrease in the case of the Mu Valley Railway is due to the estimates of receipts and working expenses having been based on insufficient data, while that in the case of the Bengal Nagpur is attributable to a partial local failure of crops.

The receipts on the Bengal and North Western and Tirhoot System are slightly in excess of the original estimate, but the Company's share of net earnings is higher than was anticipated, and the Government share smaller. The Patna-Gya Railway has been incorporated with the East Indian Railway from 1st July 1892. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway the receipts are higher than the original estimate, but the expenses have increased to a larger extent owing to heavy repairs and renewals of permanent way.

Guaranteed Railways, 1892-93.

The Madras Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway show improvements of Rx. 15,000 and Rx. 65,000, respectively, in net receipts. The gross earnings of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 80,000 due chiefly to heavier traffic in seeds and cotton. Part of the improvement has been absorbed by increased charges for working. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway shows a decrease in net receipts of Rx. 80,000. There have been increased charges owing to renewals of engines, the fall in the rate of exchange, and payments to other lines of their shares of through traffic earnings.

State Railways, 1893-94.

In 1893-94 the gross receipts of State Railways are estimated at Rx. 512,100 more than in the Revised Estimate of 1892-93. The most noticeable variations in net receipts, from the Revised Estimate of 1892-93, are as follow :—

	Rx.
East Indian Railway	+45,000
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	—35,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	+10,000
Indian Midland Railway	+20,000
North Western Railway	+75,000
Bengal Nagpur	+35,000
South Indian	+17,500
Southern Mahratta	+18,000

The expectation of so considerable an improvement over the probable receipts of this year may seem sanguine. But the several increases have been taken either—

(1) in consequence of additional mileage recently opened or to be opened next year ; or

(2) in the case of more recently opened lines, in the hope that the average increase of receipts secured in past years will continue in 1893-94 ; or

(3) in the case of the older lines showing exceptionally bad results in 1892-93, by the expectation of a return to normal conditions in 1893-94,

and it is believed that they will be secured. The traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway during 1892-93 has been so specially favourable that it has not been considered prudent to anticipate such good results in 1893.

Guaranteed Railways, 1893-94.

The net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways are taken at Rx. 3,235,000, or Rx. 25,000 below the Revised Estimate of 1892-93. The estimate for the Madras Railway is the same as the Revised Estimate for 1892-93 In the case of the Bombay, Baroda Railway, it has not been considered prudent to anticipate so large a traffic as in 1892-93, but the reduction in earnings has been to a large extent counterbalanced by a reduction in expenses owing to the completion in 1892-93 of repairs of damages by floods, the net result being a decrease of Rx 5,000 only. The net receipts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are estimated at Rx. 20,000 less than in 1892-93 in consequence of a larger provision for renewal of engines.

IRRIGATION.

84. The figures are —

	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	1,991,078	2,172,578	2,272,040	2,216,700	2,404,300	2,337,700
Expenditure . .	2,652,707	2,742,128	2,945,019	2,919,500	2,982,300	2,860,100
Net Expenditure .	661,629	569,550	672,979	702,800	578,000	522,400

Irrigation Revenue and Expenditure in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The Revised Estimate of receipts is higher than the Budget Estimate for the current year by Rx. 187,600, the increase being due to extended irrigation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras.

The decrease of Rx. 66,600 in the receipts for 1893-94, as compared with the Revised Estimate of the current year, is due mainly to the demand for water in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh having fallen off considerably owing to abundant rain in the autumn of 1892, and partly also to the fact that the realizations of the current year in Bengal have been swollen by collection of arrears.

The decrease would have been larger but for an increase of Rx. 90,300 in Madras, due to new settlements and extension of irrigation.

Net Earnings of Major Irrigation Works.

The gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Major Irrigation works for the five years ending 1891-92 and the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1892-93 and 1893-94 are as follow :—

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct receipts	950,961	1,061,802	1,132,584	1,284,683	1,404,737	1,487,200	1,323,700
Portion of land revenue due to irrigation .	602,555	671,041	689,766	708,996	673,189	725,600	815,600
TOTAL REVENUE .	1,553,607	1,732,843	1,822,350	1,993,679	2,077,926	2,212,800	2,139,300
Working expenses	677,165	721,676	727,558	758,413	761,445	790,600	776,100
NET REVENUE .	875,909	1,011,167	1,094,792	1,235,266	1,316,481	1,422,200	1,363,200

Financial Results in 1890-91 and 1891-92 of Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.

Complete information is not available at present for the purpose of bringing out the general results to end of 1893-94 of Irrigation works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, but the results obtained in 1890-91 (final) and in 1891-92 (approximately final) are given below :—

		Major Works.	Minor Works.	TOTAL.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1890-91	*Capital outlay.* (Direct and Indirect.)			
	During 1890-91 . . .	578,876	69,865	648,741
	To end of 1890-91 . .	27,325,317	4,294,993	31,620,310
	Revenue Account.			
	Gross Revenue . . .	2,025,891	493,123	2,519,014
	Maintenance and Working .	790,583	273,113	1,063,696
	Net Revenue . . .	1,235,308	220,010	1,455,318
	Interest	1,081,435		
	Net Profit	153,873		
	Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital outlay to end of the year .	4·52	5·12	4·60
1891-92	*Capital outlay.* (Direct and Indirect.)			
	During 1891-92 . . .	859,239	75,333	934,572
	To end of 1891-92 . .	29,636,329	4,636,651	34,272,980
	Revenue Account.			
	Gross Revenue . . .	2,108,788	452,037	2,560,825
	Maintenance and Working .	840,419	312,141	1,152,560
	Net Revenue . . .	1,268,369	139,896	1,408,265
	Interest	1,109,673		
	Net Profit	158,696		
	Percentage of net Revenue of the year on Capital outlay to end of the year . .	4·28	3·02	4·11

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

85. The figures are—

REVENUE.

	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Military and Civil Works	650,398	649,289	627,124	606,400	639,100	623,900

EXPENDITURE.

	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Military Works . .	1,138,463	1,220,676	1,214,518	1,183,800	1,190,200	1,199,700
Civil Works . .	4,273,726	4,510,231	4,994,234	4,736,300	4,737,200	4,890,900

Revenue.

The improvement in Revenue in the Revised Estimates is due mainly to the sale of certain ferry plant and stores in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and to the sale of a Government building in Burma.

Expenditure.

The increase in Military Works expenditure in the Revised Estimate is due to large expenditure having been incurred in providing accommodation for troops in the Chin Hills. There is a decrease in Imperial Civil Works expenditure of Rx. 37,400, due mainly to transfer of grants to the head Minor Works and Navigation to provide for outlay on Famine Relief works in Upper Burma.

The Military Works Budget for 1893-94 provides for a small increase in expenditure, while the Civil Works Budget provides for an increased expenditure of Rx. 154,600, all of which is Provincial and Local, the Provincial balances, especially in Lower Burma and Assam, admitting of larger assignments for expenditure on public works.

Provincial Public Works Expenditure.

The figures for the Provincial portion of the Civil Works expenditure are—

	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Provincial Civil Works outlay . . .	1,945,626	2,188,276	2,461,115	2,198,500	2,191,500	2,280,600

Distribution of the Provincial Public Works Expenditure over the various classes of Works.

Full details of the proposed appropriation of the outlay provided for in the Estimates are not yet available at present, but a general idea can be gathered from the accounts of the past two years and the budget estimate of the current year. The figures are :—

	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Erection of new buildings	660,464	739,312	639,515
Construction of roads	269,824	287,676	208,240
Works of public improvement	51,235	176,099	103,473
Repairs of buildings	177,263	191,346	182,449
Repairs of roads	459,831	473,929	467,802
Repairs of works of public improvement . .	25,715	26,244	25,009
Establishment	464,611	453,075	488,692
Tools and Plant	26,816	28,004	34,700
Suspense	—5,477	32,071	8,500
Miscellaneous expenditure by Civil officers in charge of Public Works	57,994	53,359	40,120
TOTAL .	2,188,276	2,461,115	2,198,500

ARMY.

86. The figures for Army Expenditure from 1884-85 are as follows :—

YEARS.	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1884-85	12,023,629	3,974,422	965,752	16,963,803
1885-86	15,247,088	3,689,380	1,161,311	20,097,779
1886-87	14,620,516	3,564,166	1,340,360	19,525,042
1887-88	15,104,908	3,741,015	1,572,011	20,417,934
1888-89	14,812,591	3,746,205	1,743,045	20,301,841
1889-90	14,944,095	3,957,703	1,776,016	20,677,814
1890-91	14,799,128	4,440,125	1,450,815	20,690,068
1891-92	15,741,062	4,559,513	1,980,026	22,280,601
1892-93 Budget . . .	15,006,700	4,594,500	2,297,300	21,898,500
1892-93 Revised . . .	15,522,200	5,022,300	3,013,400	23,557,900
1893-94	15,693,500	4,497,500	2,820,400	23,011,400

The variations in the figures for 1892-93 and 1893-94 are explained in paragraphs 53, 55, 63, and 65. *Army Expenditure.*

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

87. The following table shows the expenditure on "Special Defence Works" :— *Expenditure on Defence Works since their commencement.*

Charged to 44—Military Works.

	Rx.
To end of 1886-87	150,409

Charged to 47—Special Defence Works.

1886-87	325,626
1887-88	456,017
1888-89	789,595
1889-90	689,481
1890-91	491,837
1891-92	604,848
1892-93 Budget Estimate	614,500
1892-93 Revised „	559,300
1893-94 Budget „	536,600

The anticipated short expenditure during the current year is attributable to the expenditure in England on stores and armaments having been over-estimated.

The Budget Estimate for 1893-94 is less than the Revised Estimate for 1892-93 by Rx. 22,700.

The total expenditure on Special Defence Works being estimated at Rx. 5,030,000, if the amounts shown above for 1892-93 and 1893-94 are spent, there will remain Rx. 426,287 to be incurred in 1894-95 and future years.

Cost of Upper Burma.

UPPER BURMA.

88. The following tables give the Revenue, the Expenditure, and the net Expenditure on account of Upper Burma from the year following the annexation:—

REVENUE.

	Land Revenue.	Other Civil Revenue.	State Railway Receipts.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886-87	167,200	55,300	...	222,500
1887-88	378,800	123,500	...	502,300
1888-89	436,000	284,600	31,900	752,500
1889-90	539,600	333,500	161,400	1,034,500
1890-91	616,000	319,400	193,300	1,128,700
1891-92	582,600	309,100	223,600	1,115,300
1892-93 (Revised) . . .	710,000	410,100	22,500	1,142,600
1893-94 (Budget) . . .	710,000	375,100	35,000	1,120,100

EXPENDITURE.

	Police.	Other Civil Expenditure.	Railways (including interest on Capital).	Military Works.	Civil Works.	Irrigation.	Army Special Expenditure.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886-87	349,000	165,100	...	74,000	171,500	13,800	1,517,800	2,291,200
1887-88	709,200	265,700	...	314,800	343,000	12,600	1,475,300	3,120,600
1888-89	794,900	436,700	103,300	160,900	295,900	24,800	631,600	2,448,100
1889-90	861,700	393,700	218,700	142,500	296,800	19,200	435,800	2,368,400
1890-91	735,800	435,600	227,500	141,500	292,700	28,200	350,300	2,211,600
1891-92	684,600	467,000	243,300	152,200	330,100	100,800	529,200	2,507,200
1892-93 (Revised) . .	649,800	530,800	105,200	162,100	260,100	115,500	490,000	2,317,500
1893-94 (Budget) . .	659,800	573,700	124,000	150,000	300,000	50,000	505,000	2,362,500

NET EXPENDITURE.

1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93 (Revised).	1893-94 (Budget).
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
2,068,700	2,618,300	1,695,600	1,333,900	1,082,900	1,391,900	1,174,900	1,242,400

Section V.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

Capital Expenditure on Railway Construction.

89. The following table gives the figures of the estimates for 1892-93 and 1893-94 for Capital Expenditure on Railways exclusive of sums found by Local Governments out of Provincial resources, the amounts charged to the Famine grant and to the head "37—Construction of Railways" being included for convenience, although charged to Revenue:—

	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1892-93, Budget Estimate . . .	2,542,000	1,382,000	691,000	4,615,000
1892-93, Revised Estimate . . .	2,880,300	1,068,000	640,800	4,589,100
1893-94, Budget Estimate . . .	1,980,200	1,151,800	722,300	3,854,300

Of the totals shown above the following amounts are taken as charges against the Famine Relief Grant namely, in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, Rx. 1,011,700, in the Revised Estimate, 1892-93, Rx. 993,900, and in 1893-94, Rx. 1,054,300.

The Capital Expenditure on Railways in 1892-93 will be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 25,900.

During the course of the year additional funds were allotted for the East Coast, Godhra-Rutlam, Tirhoot and East Indian Railways, but, on the other hand, the grant for the Assam-Bengal Railway was withdrawn on the transfer of that line to a Company, and the allotment was further reduced by the amount of the refund by that Company of the outlay incurred by the State in the previous year. The heaviest expenditure has been incurred on the East Coast, the Mu Valley, the Godhra-Rutlam, and the Mushkaf-Bolan Lines. The Villupuram-Guntakal Section of the South Indian Railway, the Dharmaveram-Hindupur Extension, and the Barsoe-Kissengunge Branch will be practically completed at the close of this year.

The provision for 1893-94 is less than the estimated expenditure during 1892-93 by Rx. 734,800. Large grants have been allotted to the East Coast, Mushkaf-Bolan, Mu Valley, Godhra-Rutlam, and Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railways, but, owing to the reduced grant available, work on the Mari-Attock line has been partially suspended. The funds allotted will, it is anticipated, be sufficient to advance work on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway and on the Jherriah Extension of the East Indian Railway, so as to admit of the lines being opened before the close of the year. A considerable length of the East Coast line will also be advanced sufficiently to admit of its being opened for public traffic, and the Lucknow-Rai Bareli line will be practically completed during the year.

Increase in the open mileage of Railway since 1880.

The following figures show the rate at which Railways have been constructed at the cost of, or on the responsibility of, the Government since 1880:—

Date.	Number of miles open.
31st March 1880	8,382
1881	9,134
1882	9,437
1883	9,748
1884	10,230
1885	11,283
1886	11,634
1887	12,536
1888	13,448
1889	14,184
1890	14,832
1891	15,621
1892	16,018
1893 (Estimate)	16,440

Expenditure on Railway Construction since 1879-80.

The following table gives the total Capital Outlay on Railway Construction up to date :—

To end of—	State Railways.	State Railways constructed through the agency of Companies.	Guaranteed Railways.	Total.	Annual progress.
	Rx.	£	£		
1879-80	27,983,837	...	96,829,969	124,813,806	...
1880-81	67,201,066	...	66,348,478	133,549,544	8,735,738*
1881-82	70,546,309	...	67,021,756	137,568,065	4,018,521
1882-83	72,776,870	468,270	67,431,448	140,676,588	3,108,523
1883-84	76,629,723	704,155	68,769,369	146,103,247	5,426,659
1884-85	81,365,833	3,126,996	69,904,427	154,397,166	8,293,919
1885-86	90,839,553	4,775,059	67,883,682	163,498,294	9,101,128†
1886-87	108,456,220	7,915,378	57,046,325	173,417,923	9,919,629‡
1887-88	110,778,941	12,979,680	57,694,898	181,463,519	8,045,596
1888-89	111,990,360	18,097,843	58,313,774	188,401,977	6,938,458
1889-90	124,058,103	20,410,257	49,385,293	193,853,653	5,451,676
1890-91	131,920,346	21,793,709	45,091,203	198,805,318	4,951,665§
1891-92	135,398,034	22,709,508	45,137,155	203,244,697	4,439,379
1892-93, Revised	140,121,534	23,681,708	45,172,635	208,975,897	5,731,200
1893-94, Budget	144,950,934	25,223,208	45,072,955	214,947,097	5,971,200

* Includes Rx. 2,790,140 on account of past expenditure on the East Indian Railway, which must be deducted to arrive at the normal annual progress.
† Includes Rx. 204,987 on account of Eastern Bengal Railway.
‡ Includes Rx. 1,007,244 on account of Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.
§ Includes Rx. 207,104 on account of South Indian Railway Company.

Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works.

90. The figures of the Accounts and Estimates for Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue are :—

Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
Rx. 378,932	Rx. 483,849	Rx. 729,664	Rx. 550,000	Rx. 550,000	Rx. 750,000

The Revised Estimate for the current year agrees with the Budget Estimate. The increase in provision for the coming year is due to its having been decided to augment the provision for irrigation works in certain Provinces owing to the excellent financial results obtained from them.

Distribution over the several works of the Capital Expenditure on Irrigation.

The Capital outlay on Major Irrigation Works to end of 1891-92 amounted to Rx. 28,158,459. The principal works in progress are—

Name of work.	Provision during 1892-93.	Provision during 1893-94.
Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue.	Rx.	Rx.
BENGAL—		
Orissa canals	37,800	42,500
Sone canals	15,400	17,500
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—		
Ganges canal	13,500	19,100
Lower Ganges canal	17,100	35,100
PUNJAB—		
Western Jumna canal including Sirsa Branch	75,800	90,300
Bari Doab canal	26,200	60,000
Sirhind canal	15,000	9,500
Chenab canal, including extension	153,000	180,000
MADRAS—		
Kistna Delta System	32,700	47,100
Periyar project	129,700	117,500
Other projects	51,800	156,300
	568,000	774,900
DEDUCT—outlay incurred from ordinary funds	18,000	24,900
TOTAL	550,000	750,000
Protective Irrigation Works	63,000	65,000
GRAND TOTAL	613,000	815,000

Section VI.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

91. The Budget and Revised Estimates of the transactions of the Home Treasury for 1892-93 compare as follows :—

	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.
NET RECEIPTS.	£	£
Council Bills	17,000,000	17,200,000
3 per cent. Stock issued	1,800,000	1,300,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies	1,788,200	1,547,700
Deposits and Advances	4,600	—300
Add—Opening Balance	3,261,050	4,122,626
TOTAL	23,853,850	24,170,026
NET OUTGOINGS.		
Excess of expenditure over Revenue	15,749,600	16,352,200
Capital Expenditure of Government in England	1,385,700	1,076,200
Permanent Debt—		
Discharge of Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures	1,770,300	1,770,300
Discharge of South Indian Railway Debentures	150,000	150,000
5 per cent. and 4 per cent. Stock discharged	...	900
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account	1,430,300	950,600
On account of remittance from India	1,191,800	1,267,000
Add—Closing Balance	2,176,150	2,602,826
TOTAL	23,853,850	24,170,026

1892-93, Council Bills.

The total estimate of the Secretary of State's drawings for the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94 is £35,900,000. To reduce to some extent the very large drawings in 1893-94 the Secretary of State has raised the drawings of the current year above the Budget Estimate of £17,000,000, and it is now expected that £17,200,000 will be drawn in 1892-93.

Sterling loans in 1892-93.

The Southern Mahratta Railway Company Debentures for £600,000, which it was intended, as stated in paragraph 99 of the last Financial Statement, to discharge on 31st March 1892 were renewed. The Secretary of State was consequently able to reduce the amount of the sterling loan of the year from £1,800,000 to £1,300,000. The loan was issued at an average price of £96-18*s.*-4½*d.* per cent.

1892-93, Capital transactions with Railway Companies.

92. The Capital transactions with the Railway Companies vary with the changes in the programmes of the Companies. The Estimates for 1892-93 as

now prepared show an increase in the net receipts from the Companies of £239,200. The following statement shows the details of the transactions :—

RECEIPTS.	Budget. £	Revised. £
ON ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—		
State—		
Bengal—Assam	1,500,000	1,179,000
Guaranteed—		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	90,400	259,600
Madras Railway	197,800	100,000
ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER AND MISCELLANEOUS		
REFUNDS	...	9,100
TOTAL	1,788,200	1,547,700
ISSUES.		
FOR DISCHARGE OF DEBENTURES—		
Guaranteed—		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	40,400	...
Madras Railway	97,800	...
FOR STORES, ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES, ETC.—		
State—		
Bengal-Assam Railway	300,000	194,100
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	207,500	118,200
Indian Midland Railway	64,700	54,600
Southern Mahratta Railway	53,300	33,100
Other Railways	9,600	7,800
Guaranteed—		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	120,000	122,700
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	435,000	352,800
Madras Railway	102,000	67,300
	1,430,300	950,600

The Assam-Bengal Railway Company was expected to raise its whole capital of £1,500,000 in 1892-93; £102,905 was, however, paid in March 1892, and only £1,179,000 is expected to be paid this year, leaving £218,095 to be paid hereafter. The receipts from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are now expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £169,200, fresh Capital having been raised to the extent of £209,600 in excess of the estimate, while debentures for £40,400 were renewed instead of being replaced by fresh capital. The reduction of £97,800 in the Capital receipts from the Madras Railway Company represents the value of debentures renewed instead of being replaced.

The payments for discharge of debentures of the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways provided for in the Budget, were not required owing to the renewal of the debentures as already explained. The issues to the Companies for Expenditure depend necessarily on their actual requirements, which are not always foreseen with accuracy.

1892-93. Deposits and Advances.

The "Deposits and Advances" in 1892-93 are now expected to result in a net payment of £300 instead of a net receipt of £4,600 owing to smaller recoveries and larger advances on account of Expenditure in England on Defence works at Aden recoverable from the Imperial Government.

1892-93, Remittances to India.

There has been a large increase in the family remittances from India in 1892-93, owing to the fall of the market rate of exchange considerably below the rate fixed for the year for the adjustment of such transactions, but this increase was partially counterbalanced by a falling-off in the remittances by Money Orders. The net remittances from India were also affected by larger repayments in England of advances on account of Emigration of coolies and supplies to Her Majesty's ships of the East India Station, etc.

93. The following is the Budget Estimate of the Ways and Means of the Home Treasury for 1893-94 :—

	Budget, 1893-94. £
Net Receipts.	
Council Bills	18,700,000
Three per cent. stock to be issued	1,300,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies	1,420,060
Deposits and Advances	2,200
Add—Opening Balance	2,602,826
TOTAL	24,025,026
Net outgoings.	
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	15,650,300
Capital Expenditure of Government in England	1,160,600
Permanent Debt—	
Discharge of Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures	729,000
South Indian Railway Debentures	520,200
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account	2,609,200
On account of remittances from India	1,383,200
Add—Closing Balance	1,972,526
TOTAL	24,025,026

1893-94, Council Bills.

It is now estimated that the drawings of the Secretary of State in 1893-94 will be £18,700,000. The Budget Estimate of the current year provided for drawings amounting to £17,000,000.

Capital transactions with Railway Companies.

The very large increase next year is almost fully explained by the variations in the capital transactions of Railway Companies in the two years. In the last Financial Statement, credit was taken for a net receipt in 1892-93 from Railway Companies of £357,900, whereas according to the present Statement, there will be a net payment to the Companies in 1893-94 of £1,189,200.

Sterling loan in 1893-94.

It is the present intention of the Secretary of State to raise a loan of £1,300,000 in 1893-94 to be applied to the discharge of £729,000 Oude and Rohilkund Railway Debentures and £520,200 South Indian Railway Debentures falling due in the course of the year.

It should be understood that, in stating the present intentions of the Secretary of State no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme.

INDIA.

Ways and Means in India.

94. The following is the usual statement of the Ways and Means Estimate of India :—

	1892-93.		1893-94.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
NET RECEIPTS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it . .	23,771,000	25,081,700	23,869,800
2. Public Loan	...	...	3,000,000
3. Loan from Rampur State . . .	250,000	250,000	220,000
4. Increase of the Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank deposits	869,000	1,056,100	882,200
5. Other items	421,500	1,406,400	695,500
6. *For Remittance to Secretary of State* .	1,175,700	1,208,000	1,374,200
Add—Opening Balance .	16,750,044	17,287,005	15,204,205
TOTAL . .	43,237,244	46,289,205	45,245,905
NET OUTGOINGS.			
7. Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	1,161,700	363,800	751,200
8. Capital Expenditure of Government in India	1,956,500	2,264,800	1,661,600
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc. . . .	611,500	842,700	—288,200
10. *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies.*	408,500	—29,400	376,400
11. Council Bills—*Sterling Amount* . .	17,166,500	17,301,300	18,522,100
12. Do. Exchange	8,633,700	10,341,800	11,579,700
Add—Closing Balance .	13,298,844	15,204,205	12,643,105
TOTAL .	43,237,244	46,289,205	45,245,905

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

8 *Ways and Means in India in 1892-93. Main features.*

95. We expect to close the year 1892-93 with a cash balance of Rx. 15,204,205 against Rx. 13,298,844 taken in the Budget Estimates of the year, being an improvement of Rx. 1,905,361. The more important items of variation from the Budget Estimates are :—

On the one hand an increase of Rx. 1,842,900 in the payments of Council Bills. For the bulk of this the fall in exchange is responsible, the sterling drawings having been increased by £200,000 only.

And on the other hand, an increase in the net revenue in India of Rx. 1,310,700, a reduction in the drawings of Provincial Governments on their

accumulated balances of Rx. 797,900, a net receipt from Railway Companies on Capital Account of Rx. 29,400 instead of the net payment of Rx. 408,500 which was anticipated, an increase in the opening balance of Rx. 536,961 and other improvements in the net cash receipts which, though large in the aggregate, would require too much detail to be explained here.

Ways and Means in India in 1893-94. Main features.

96. In 1893-94 we have to provide for the payment of Council Bills Rx. 4,301,600 more than was required in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, about one-half of this being caused by the increase in the sterling drawings and one-half by the fall in the rate of exchange.

To meet this very heavy demand on our cash balances, we have a repayment of a loan of Rx. 616,100 by the Bombay Port Trust, a reduction of Rx. 410,500 in the excess of Provincial and Local Expenditure over Revenue, and some other improvements in net cash receipts.

For the remainder of the increased demand on the balances provision has been made by the entry of a loan of Rx. 3,000,000.

Council Bills, 1893-94.

97. As already explained in paragraphs 35 and 93, the increase in the amount of the Bills of the Secretary of State is not due to any increase in the sterling expenditure of the Government of India, but to the fact that whereas the Secretary of State this year received from Railway Companies on Capital Account more than he paid, the reverse will be the case in 1893-94.

Public Loan.

98. No public loan has been raised in India since 1889-90. The present estimates provide for a loan of three crores in 1893-94. But the Government of India are unable to say whether this is the exact amount that will be raised, and full liberty is reserved, as usual, to modify the present estimates to any extent that may be considered expedient, to increase or reduce the amount of the loan if necessary, and not to issue a loan at all if it should be found that none is required.

Savings Banks.

99. The following are the usual details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years :—

YEAR.	Net additions to deposits cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	656,330	224,000	880,300
1888-89	685,200	261,800	947,000
1889-90	—362,900	272,200	—90,700
1890-91	250,700	279,700	530,400
1891-92	517,900	306,200	824,100
1892-93 Budget	459,400	333,800	793,200
1892-93 Revised	636,800	340,400	977,200
1893-94 Budget	438,600	372,400	811,000

The Post Office Savings Banks deposits continue to increase. The Budget Estimate for 1893-94 is taken at about the same amount as in that of 1892-93.

Loans to Municipalities, etc.

100. As stated in paragraphs 34 and 75, the Bombay Port Trust have taken advantage of the favourable state of the money market to raise a 4 per cent. public loan to repay Government the balance of a 4½ per cent. loan of Rx. 616,100. Excluding this special receipt in 1893-94, the net amount of advances in 1893-94 is taken at Rx. 327,900 against Rx. 611,500 entered in the Estimate of 1892-93. The gross amount placed at the disposal of Local Governments and Administrations for advances to Local Bodies, etc., in 1893-94 is Rx. 608,200, being Rx. 54,700 less than the amount entered in the Budget Estimate of the current year. Larger amounts, if available, could be advantageously allotted for advances and loans to cultivators and municipalities, but unfortunately the state of the Government balances does not permit of further amounts being granted at present. The large excess over the Budget of the amount entered in the Revised Estimate of 1892-93 on account of loans to municipalities, etc., is due chiefly to an additional loan having been sanctioned during the year for the Kidderpore Docks, and also to increased advances to agriculturists in Madras and Bombay.

Capital of Railway Companies.

101. The Capital transactions of Railway Companies in 1892-93 are now expected to produce a net receipt in India of Rx. 29,400 instead of a net payment of Rx. 408,500 provided in the Budget Estimate. This is due generally to smaller withdrawals by the Companies and to some extent to the receipt from the Mysore Durbar of Rx. 44,300, being the value of the Nanjangod extension of the Mysore Railway.

Cash balances.

102. The current year is now expected to close with a cash balance of Rx. 15,204,205, and for 1893-94 a closing balance of Rx. 12,643,105 is taken. The estimated transactions of the year thus result in a reduction in the balances of Rx. 2,561,100.

Section VII.—Summary.

103. The principal features in this Statement are—

(*a*) The Accounts of 1891-92 have closed with a surplus of Rx. 467,535.

(*b*) The Revised Estimates of 1892-93 show a deficit of Rx. 1,081,900 against the surplus of Rx. 146,600 shown in the Budget Estimates of the year. The sterling Expenditure has considerably exceeded the Budget Estimates; the Expenditure in India has on the whole been less than the Estimates, a considerable increase in Military Expenditure having been more than counterbalanced by a large saving in Opium Expenditure in consequence of the failure of the crop: the Revenue has shown satisfactory progress. If the rate of exchange taken in the Budget Estimate, 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, had been realised, there would have been a surplus somewhat higher than that shown in the Budget Estimates. But the fall in the rate of exchange to 1*s.* 3*d.* has caused an increase of Expenditure of Rx. 1,635,300 and converted the surplus into a heavy deficit.

(*c*) The Budget Estimates of 1893-94 show a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100.

(*d*) The main cause of the deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 is the fall in the rate of exchange. The Currency question is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State. Till he has decided what action, if any, should be taken in regard to the currency, it is impossible to say whether the deficit in the coming year will be of the amount shown in the Budget Estimate, or whether it will be largely increased, or will disappear and become a surplus. The decision of the Secretary of State is expected to

be not much longer delayed, and in the circumstances just stated, the Government of India have postponed for the present the determination of the measures to be taken to place the finances in equilibrium.

(*e*) The rate of exchange is taken at 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, and at that rate the direct addition to the expenditure caused by the fall from 1*s.* 4*d.* is estimated at Rx. 1,989,400.

(*f*) The sterling Expenditure will be somewhat less than in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93. The Expenditure in India will, on the other hand, be considerably higher. The estimate of net revenue from Opium is taken at Rx. 5,061,200, being lower than the amount taken for any of the last 22 years. A substantial improvement in Railway Revenue and in the Revenues generally is anticipated.

(*g*) The Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, not charged against Revenue, is estimated at Rx. 3,986,700 in 1892-93 and at Rx. 3,550,000 in 1893-94. These sums are in addition to Rx. 1,215,400 charged against Revenue and the Famine Grant in 1892-93, and Rx. 1,119,300 charged against the Famine Grant in 1893-94.

(*h*) It is expected that the Secretary of State will in 1893-94 sell Council Bills to the amount of £18,700,000 and raise a loan of £1,300,000 for the discharge of Railway Debentures. These announcements are accompanied by the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts to be obtained by bills or raised by loan as he may find occasion.

(*i*) The Estimates provide for the issue of a loan in India of Rx. 3,000,000. Full liberty is, however, reserved to the Government of India to raise a smaller or a larger loan, or not to raise a loan at all if it should appear later that none is required.

(*j*) The dominant factor influencing the financial position of India at the present time is the rate of Exchange. If that rate rises as high as 1*s.* 4*d.*, the deficit shown in the Budget Estimates will disappear. If it falls still further, the deficit will be further increased: it is impossible for the Government of India to decide what measures should be taken for the restoration of financial equilibrium until the Home authorities have given their decision on the currency question.

D. BARBOUR.

CALCUTTA;
March 23rd, 1893.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1891-92.
Revised Estimates . . .	1892-93.
Budget Estimates . . .	1893-94.

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General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details *vide* Statement.	RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
Revenue—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	23,965,774	24,675,500	24,857,600	25,157,200
Opium	...	8,012,380	7,634,600	7,966,500	7,316,200
Salt	...	8,636,182	8,544,700	8,648,600	8,587,800
Stamps	...	4,262,156	4,229,600	4,458,200	4,434,100
Excise	...	5,117,264	5,102,400	5,203,600	5,145,900
Other Heads	...	9,523,293	9,681,600	9,802,500	9,849,300
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	59,517,049	59,868,400	60,937,000	60,490,500
Interest	A	879,443	911,000	868,600	893,600
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	2,575,736	2,618,000	2,755,500	2,720,800
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,656,157	1,615,800	1,660,800	1,635,500
Miscellaneous	„	897,284	959,900	898,400	982,900
Railways	„	19,938,046	18,832,700	19,064,200	19,551,700
Irrigation	„	2,272,040	2,216,700	2,404,300	2,337,700
Buildings and Roads	„	627,124	606,400	639,100	623,900
Receipts by Military Department	„	780,404	739,000	793,300	769,100
TOTAL REVENUE	...	89,143,283	88,367,900	90,021,200	90,005,700
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	3,038,293	127,700	...	3,265,800
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	„	899,359	869,000	1,056,100	882,200
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	1,480,280	...	454,100	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Receipts)	„	...	...	...	564,400
Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	„	...	...	626,500	...
Remittances (net)	„	116,140	...	649,500	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	16,093,854	17,000,000	17,200,000	18,700,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	110,771,209	106,364,600	110,007,400	113,418,100
Balance on 1st April—India	...	17,876,244	16,750,044	17,287,005	15,204,205
England	...	3,835,050	3,261,050	4,122,626	2,602,826
GRAND TOTAL	...	132,482,503	126,375,694	131,417,031	131,225,131

	For details *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
Expenditure—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	9,547,162	10,286,600	9,463,600	10,387,300
Interest	„	4,315,176	3,977,100	4,343,200	4,065,900
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	2,429,188	2,547,900	2,528,400	2,609,300
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	13,853,842	14,132,500	14,344,100	14,472,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	5,046,622	5,170,900	5,559,100	5,538,100
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	1,268,319	1,206,700	1,133,700	1,159,800
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	„	163,233	301,500	292,900	75,100
Railway Revenue Account	„	20,253,910	20,407,200	20,775,000	21,545,800
Irrigation	„	2,945,019	2,919,500	2,982,300	2,860,100
Buildings and Roads	„	6,208,752	5,920,100	5,927,400	6,090,600
Army Services	„	22,280,601	21,898,500	23,557,900	23,011,400
Special Defence Works	„	604,848	614,500	559,300	536,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	88,916,672	89,383,000	91,466,900	92,352,000
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	178,637	...	100,500	
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	„	—419,561	—1,161,700	—464,300	—751,200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	88,675,748	88,221,300	91,103,100	91,600,800
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	End of B	3,500,000	4,035,000	3,986,700	3,550,000
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	376,200	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	...	799,700	...	1,085,800
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	„	488,787	178,800	340,500	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	„	465,405	432,700	502,200	276,200
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	„	1,146,392	50,600	...	1,565,600
Remittances (net)	„	...	16,100	...	9,000
Secretary of State's Bills paid	„	16,796,540	17,166,500	17,301,300	18,522,100
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	111,072,872	110,900,700	113,610,000	116,609,500
Balance on 31st March—India	...	17,287,005	13,298,844	15,204,205	12,643,105
England	...	4,122,626	2,176,150	2,602,826	1,972,526
GRAND TOTAL	...	132,482,503	126,375,694	131,417,031	131,225,131

	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Revenue	89,143,283	88,367,900	90,021,200	90,005,700
Expenditure chargeable thereon	88,675,748	88,221,300	91,103,100	91,600,800
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+467,535	+146,600	—1,081,900	—1,595,100

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 23rd March 1893.

H. G. COWIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

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

A.—*STATEMENT of the REVENUE of INDIA, in India and in England.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1892-93.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1893-94.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1892-93.
	India.		England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4·733d.	Total.	India.		England.	Exchange.* 1s. 3d.	Total.	India.		England.	Exchange.* 1s. 2⅞d.	Total.		
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.					
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Principal Heads of Revenue—																	
I.—Land Revenue	14,484,609	9,481,165	...	...	23,965,774	15,869,900	8,987,700	...	...	24,857,600	16,065,600	9,091,600	...	...	25,157,200	+ 481,700	+ 299,600
II.—Opium	8,012,380	...	...	...	8,012,380	7,966,500	...	...	...	7,966,500	7,316,200	...	...	...	7,316,200	− 318,400	− 650,300
III.—Salt	8,607,619	28,563	...	...	8,636,182	8,617,400	31,200	...	...	8,648,600	8,556,600	31,200	...	...	8,587,800	+ 43,100	− 60,800
IV.—Stamps	1,248,783	3,013,373	...	...	4,262,156	1,176,500	3,281,700	...	...	4,458,200	1,173,000	3,261,100	...	...	4,434,100	+ 204,500	− 24,100
V.—Excise	3,826,759	1,290,505	...	...	5,117,264	3,941,800	1,261,800	...	...	5,203,600	3,898,500	1,247,400	...	...	5,145,900	+ 43,500	− 57,700
VI.—Provincial Rates	657	3,502,180	...	...	3,502,837	600	3,645,100	...	...	3,645,700	4,800	3,702,300	...	...	3,707,100	+ 84,000	+ 61,400
VII.—Customs	1,686,126	15,162	...	...	1,701,288	1,600,000	16,800	...	...	1,616,800	1,648,700	16,500	...	...	1,665,200	− 26,600	+ 48,400
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	946,701	706,122	...	...	1,652,823	966,400	716,700	...	...	1,683,100	966,200	721,000	...	...	1,687,200	+ 42,000	+ 4,100
IX.—Forest	752,164	738,418	...	...	1,490,582	947,600	680,000	...	...	1,627,600	913,600	675,200	...	...	1,588,800	+ 21,600	− 38,800
X.—Registration	201,209	198,593	...	...	399,802	216,700	214,000	...	...	430,700	216,200	213,100	...	...	429,300	+ 37,100	− 1,400
XI.—Tributes from Native States	775,961	...	...	...	775,961	798,000	...	...	...	798,600	771,700	...	...	...	771,700	+ 9,600	− 26,900
TOTAL	40,542,968	18,974,081	...	...	59,517,049	42,102,000	18,835,000	...	...	60,937,000	41,531,100	18,959,400	...	...	60,490,500	+ 622,100	− 446,500
XII.—Interest	685,173	110,415	58,466	25,389	879,443	708,300	121,900	24,000	14,400	868,600	721,600	139,500	20,000	12,500	893,600	− 17,400	+ 25,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—																	
XIII.—Post Office	1,438,589	7,766	...	...	1,446,355	1,483,900	7,500	...	...	1,491,400	1,531,400	7,400	...	...	1,538,800	+ 40,400	+ 47,400
XIV.—Telegraph	900,927	415	12,545	5,448	919,335	922,500	...	9,500	5,700	937,700	942,500	...	5,500	3,500	951,500	+ 58,900	+ 13,800
XV.—Mint	210,046	...	...	...	210,046	326,400	...	...	...	326,400	230,500	...	...	...	230,500	+ 3,500	− 95,900
TOTAL	2,549,562	8,181	12,545	5,448	2,575,736	2,732,800	7,500	9,500	5,700	2,755,500	2,704,400	7,400	5,500	3,500	2,720,800	+ 102,800	− 34,700
Receipts by Civil Departments—																	
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	24,153	351,690	...	...	375,843	27,300	349,600	...	...	376,900	23,800	353,400	...	...	377,200	+ 12,700	+ 300
Jails	39,728	271,569	...	...	311,297	41,300	261,300	...	...	302,600	45,300	267,000	...	...	312,300	+ 1,700	+ 9,700
XVII.—Police	19,924	361,616	...	...	381,540	18,600	367,900	...	...	386,500	15,200	355,600	...	...	370,800	+ 4,300	− 15,700
XVIII.—Marine	90,526	131,888	...	...	222,414	103,100	127,300	...	...	230,400	86,000	126,600	...	...	212,600	− 6,900	− 17,800
XIX.—Education	1,086	210,638	...	...	211,724	1,300	207,400	...	...	208,700	1,500	210,200	...	...	211,700	− 1,800	+ 3,000
XX.—Medical	347	59,447	2,309	1,003	63,106	400	62,900	2,600	1,600	67,500	500	62,500	2,000	1,300	66,300	+ 2,100	− 1,200
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	10,055	79,452	506	220	90,233	10,000	77,400	500	300	88,200	7,700	76,400	300	200	84,600	+ 7,600	− 3,600
TOTAL	185,819	1,466,300	2,815	1,223	1,656,157	202,000	1,453,800	3,100	1,900	1,660,800	180,000	1,451,700	2,300	1,500	1,635,500	+ 19,700	− 25,300
Miscellaneous—																	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	165,495	51,728	100,605	43,689	361,517	153,100	45,900	101,000	60,600	360,600	144,000	43,500	97,900	61,400	346,800	− 7,100	− 13,800
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	26,052	57,356	...	...	83,408	30,900	49,600	...	...	80,500	32,400	50,400	...	...	82,800	+ 8,800	+ 2,300
XXIV.—Exchange	31,529	...	...	...	31,529	57,800	...	...	...	57,800	180,000	...	...	...	180,000	+ 1,500	+ 122,200
XXV.—Miscellaneous	107,839	294,993	12,549	5,449	420,830	94,200	293,200	7,600	4,500	399,500	86,100	283,100	2,500	1,600	373,300	+ 19,800	− 26,200
TOTAL	330,915	404,077	113,154	49,138	897,284	336,000	388,700	108,600	65,100	898,400	442,500	377,000	100,400	63,000	982,900	+ 23,000	+ 84,500
Railways—																	
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	14,323,729	2,087,875	230	100	16,411,934	14,747,700	1,031,400	200	100	15,779,400	15,238,200	1,053,000	200	100	16,291,500	+ 747,600	+ 512,100
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,493,118	...	...	...	3,493,118	3,260,000	...	...	...	3,260,000	3,235,000	...	...	...	3,235,000	− 25,000	− 25,000
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	31,567	...	995	432	32,994	23,500	...	800	500	24,800	23,600	...	1,000	600	25,200	− 3,600	+ 400
TOTAL	17,848,414	2,087,875	1,225	532	19,938,046	18,031,200	1,031,400	1,000	600	19,064,200	18,496,800	1,053,000	1,200	700	19,551,700	+ 719,000	+ 487,500
Irrigation—																	
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	662,793	741,944	...	...	1,404,737	753,900	733,300	...	...	1,487,200	628,700	695,000	...	...	1,323,700	+ 500	− 163,500
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	673,189	...	...	...	673,189	725,600	...	...	...	725,600	815,600	...	...	...	815,600	+ 111,200	+ 90,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	46,337	147,777	...	...	194,114	44,100	147,400	...	...	191,500	46,300	152,100	...	...	198,400	+ 9,300	+ 6,900
TOTAL	1,382,319	889,721	...	...	2,272,040	1,523,600	880,700	...	...	2,404,300	1,490,600	847,100	...	...	2,337,700	+ 121,000	− 66,600
Buildings and Roads—																	
XXXI.—Military Works	49,794	...	...	...	49,794	42,500	...	...	...	42,500	42,700	...	...	...	42,700	+ 600	+ 200
XXXII.—Civil Works	11,800	526,523	27,197	11,810	577,330	12,100	540,700	27,400	16,400	596,600	12,400	521,800	28,900	18,100	581,200	+ 16,900	− 15,400
TOTAL	61,594	526,523	27,197	11,810	627,124	54,600	540,700	27,400	16,400	639,100	55,100	521,800	28,900	18,100	623,900	+ 17,500	− 15,200
Receipts by Military Department—																	
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	653,700	...	35,211	15,291	704,202	673,100	...	29,000	17,400	710,500	651,000	...	26,200	16,400	693,600	+ 20,900	−
Non-effective	65,723	...	7,306	3,173	76,202	59,700	...	8,800	5,300	73,800	60,900	...	9,000	5,600	75,500	+ 9,200	+
TOTAL	719,423	...	42,517	18,464	780,404	732,800	...	37,800	22,700	793,300	711,900	...	35,200	22,000	769,100	+ 30,100	−
TOTAL REVENUES	64,306,187	24,467,173	257,919	112,004	89,143,283	66,423,300	23,259,700	211,400	126,800	90,021,200	66,334,000	23,356,900	193,500	121,300	90,005,700	+ 1,637,800	−

* The columns headed "Exchange" show under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England

Exchange thereon calculated in accordance with the average Rate obtained or estimated to be obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the Revenues of India, in India and in England.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4·733d.	Total.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1892-93. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	179,543	74,810	.....	.....	254,353	183,300	74,600
2.—Assignments and Compensations	571,725	960,135	.....	.....	1,531,860	540,000	977,500
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	356,551	3,477,542	720	313	3,835,126	370,400	3,584,700
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,860,772	.....	726	315	1,861,813	1,593,900	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	443,444	14,514	750	326	459,034	398,800	65,400
6.—Stamps	669	88,862	34,105	14,811	138,447	−25,800	116,000
7.—Excise	142,120	47,901	53	23	190,097	147,400	46,700
8.—Provincial Rates	.....	58,703	.....	.....	58,703	...	58,300
9.—Customs	52,262	84,052	34	15	136,363	52,600	87,200
10.—Assessed Taxes	15,327	14,250	.....	.....	29,577	15,200	15,200
11.—Forest	394,809	448,053	742	322	843,926	494,900	398,000
12.—Registration	104,386	103,477	.....	.....	207,863	106,600	105,500
TOTAL	4,121,608	5,372,299	37,130	16,125	9,547,162	3,877,300	5,529,100
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt† other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	−22,177	76,545	2,639,288	1,146,144	3,839,800	−162,300	95,900
14.—Interest on other Obligations	472,820	2,474	57	25	475,376	512,700	3,200
TOTAL	450,643	79,019	2,639,345	1,146,169	4,315,176	350,400	99,100
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,242,030	113,179	96,321	41,829	1,493,359	1,281,300	114,500
16.—Telegraph	611,552	385	158,118	68,665	838,720	635,500	...
17.—Mint	80,809	...	11,365	4,935	97,109	95,800	...
TOTAL	1,934,391	113,564	265,804	115,429	2,429,188	2,012,600	114,500
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	607,194	826,229	249,532	108,362	1,791,317	615,700	856,300
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	109,603	2,729,488	639	277	2,840,007	115,400	2,758,000
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	153,514	746,218	...	...	890,732	157,200	759,200
20.—Police	775,529	3,093,081	...	...	3,868,610	704,300	3,151,700
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	278,821	157,732	133,447	57,951	627,951	332,000	147,400
22.—Education	22,549	1,399,770	1,727	750	1,424,796	23,100	1,420,100
23.—Ecclesiastical	161,014	...	406	176	161,596	167,800	...
24.—Medical	35,808	839,599	6,468	2,809	884,684	38,600	881,300
25.—Political	674,130	56,568	25,806	11,207	767,711	713,600	75,300
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	388,606	155,958	29,893	12,981	587,438	243,800	158,500
TOTAL	3,206,768	10,004,643	447,918	194,513	13,853,842	3,112,100	10,207,800
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	480,189	...	54,223	23,547	557,959	494,600	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	657	...	192,228	83,477	276,362	1,200	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	85,636	762,870	1,726,046	749,557	3,324,109	78,400	794,900
30.—Stationery and Printing	95,890	448,050	41,098	17,847	602,885	85,900	457,000
32.—Miscellaneous	58,497	172,803	37,655	16,352	285,307	50,900	154,700
TOTAL	720,869	1,383,723	2,051,250	890,780	5,046,622	711,000	1,406,600
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	6,187	17,236	...	...	23,423	16,100	60,700
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	484,795	...	...	...	484,795	993,900	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	75,453	...	1,728	750	77,931	57,200	...
36.—Reduction of Debt	682,170	...	...	...	682,170	...	...
TOTAL††	1,248,605	17,236	1,728	750	1,268 319	1,067,200	60,700
Carried over	11,682.834	16,970,484	5,443,175	2,363,766	36,460,309	11,130,600	17,417,800

ESTIMATE, 1892-93. England.	Exchange.* 1s. 3d.	Total.	Increase+ Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1893-94. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 1s. 2¾d.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	Increase+ Decrease— of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1892-93.
£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
...	...	257,900	+ 15,200	158,500	66,400	...	...	224,900	— 17,800	— 33,000
...	...	1,517,500	+ 1,800	505,500	972,400	...	...	1,477,900	— 37,800	— 39,600
600	400	3,956,100	— 74,900	391,500	3,719,800	600	400	4,112,300	+ 81,300	+ 156,200
700	400	1,595,000	— 639,800	2,253,900	...	700	400	2,255,000	+ 20,200	+ 660,000
700	400	465,300	— 32,200	443,000	66,800	600	400	510,800	+ 13,300	+ 45,500
32,000	19,200	141,400	+ 500	−28,400	119,000	39,400	24,700	154,700	+ 13,800	+ 13,300
...	...	194,100	— 12,000	157,900	50,900	...	...	208,800	+ 2,700	+ 14,700
...	...	58,300	— 1,200	...	53,500	...	...	53,500	— 6,000	— 4,800
100	...	139,900	— 2,400	53,000	91,500	200	100	144,800	+ 2,500	+ 4,900
...	...	30,400	— 1,400	16,400	16,000	...	...	32,400	+ 600	+ 2,000
1,700	1,000	895,600	— 74,900	551,300	437,400	900	600	990,200	+ 19,700	+ 94,600
...	...	212,100	— 1,700	111,600	110,400	...	...	222,000	+ 8,200	+ 9,900
35,800	21,400	9,463,600	— 823,000	4,614,200	5,704,100	42,400	26,600	10,387,300	+ 100,700	+ 923,700
2,433,400	1,460,000	3,827,000	+ 356,500	−491,500	111,500	2,394,200	1,501,500	3,515,700	+ 45,200	— 311,300
200	100	516,200	+ 9,600	516,900	3,000	200	100	550,200	+ 43,600	+ 34,000
2,433,600	1,460,100	4,343,200	+ 366,100	55,400	114,500	2,394,400	1,501,600	4,065,900	+ 88,800	— 277,300
94,900	56,900	1,547,600	— 7,800	1,307,400	120,000	98,900	62,000	1,588,300	+ 32,900	+ 40,700
144,800	86,900	867,200	— 10,000	681,000	...	144,900	90,900	916,800	+ 39,600	+ 49,600
11,100	6,700	113,600	— 1,700	93,000	...	6,900	4,300	104,200	— 11,100	— 9,400
250,800	150,500	2,528,400	— 19,500	2,081,400	120,000	250,700	157,200	2,609,300	+ 61,400	+ 80,900
256,200	153,700	1,881,900	+ 50,300	622,800	855,800	248,300	155,700	1,882,600	+ 51,000	+ 700
600	400	2,874,400	+ 13,800	118,100	2,782,400	1,300	800	2,902,600	+ 42,000	+ 28,200
...	...	916,400	+ 7,500	161,100	772,500	...	...	933,600	+ 24,700	+ 17,200
...	...	3,856,000	— 54,000	715,600	3,243,900	600	400	3,960,500	+ 50,500	+ 104,500
301,100	180,700	961,800	+ 181,600	309,400	178,500	217,400	136,300	841,600	+ 61,400	— 120,200
1,700	1,000	1,445,900	— 50,800	25,400	1,487,600	1,500	900	1,515,400	+ 18,700	+ 69,500
300	200	168,300	— 1,000	171,000	...	300	200	171,500	+ 2,200	+ 3,200
9,600	5,800	935,300	+ 4,200	40,100	897,700	7,000	4,400	949,200	+ 18,100	+ 13,900
22,400	13,400	824,700	+ 53,100	734,300	65,800	21,900	13,700	835,700	+ 64,100	+ 11,000
48,200	28,900	479,400	+ 6,900	236,700	171,000	44,000	27,600	479,300	+ 6,800	— 100
640,100	384,100	14,344,100	+ 211,600	3,134,500	10,455,200	542,300	340,000	14,472,000	+ 339,500	+ 127,900
29,700	17,800	542,100	+ 5,900	490,800	...	23,700	14,900	529,400	— 6,800	— 12,700
208,900	125,300	335,400	+ 20,900	900	...	209,000	131,100	341,000	+ 26,500	+ 5,600
1,830,100	1,098,100	3,801,500	+ 303,900	77,600	811,000	1,782,700	1,118,000	3,789,300	+ 291,700	— 12,200
52,600	31,600	627,100	+ 50,300	84,300	462,500	54,300	34,000	635,100	+ 58,300	+ 8,000
29,600	17,800	253,000	+ 7,200	34,800	166,700	25,700	16,100	243,300	— 2,500	— 9,700
2,150,900	1,290,600	5,559,100	+ 388,200	688,400	1,440,200	2,095,400	1,314,100	5,538,100	+ 367,200	— 21,000
...	...	76,800	— 53,200	...	40,500	...	...	40,500	— 89,500	— 36,300
...	...	993,900	— 17,800	1,054,300	...	...	...	1,054,300	+ 42,600	+ 60,400
3,600	2,200	63,000	— 2,000	65,000	...	...	...	65,000	...	+ 2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,600	2,200	1,133,700	— 73,000	1,119,300	40,500	...	...	1,159,800	— 46,900	+ 26,100
5,514,800	3,308,900	37,372,100	+ 50,400	11,693,200	17,874,500	5,325,200	3,339,500	38,232,400	+ 910,700	+ 860,300

The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—

	Accounts, 1891-92. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	54,368	2,633,288	1,146,144	3,839,800
Under Railway Revenue Account	3,004,576	1,103,871	565,425	4,673,872
Under Irrigation	1,109,678	.....	.....	1,109,678
TOTAL	4,168,622	3,803,159	1,651,569	9,623,350

* See foot-note to Statement A.

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38 State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency or Companies:—

	Accounts, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
Indian Midland Railway	189,057	232,900	223,500
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	42,624	133,400	116,700
TOTAL	231,681	366,300	340,200

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1892-93. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1893-94. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
−66,400	2,433,400	1,460,000	3,827,000	−380,000	2,394,200	1,501,500	3,515,700
3,167,600	1,222,200	733,300	5,123,100	3,340,700	1,215,000	761,900	5,317,600
1,138,900	...	...	1,138,900	1,168,300	...	...	1,168,300
4,240,100	3,655,600	2,193,300	10,089,000	4,129,000	3,609,200	2,263,400	10,001,600

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.					REVISED
	India.		England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4·733d.	Total.	India.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward .	11,682,884	16,970,484	5,443,175	2,363,766	36,460,309	11,130,600
37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	163,233	...	...	163,233	158,500
Railway Revenue Account—						
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses .	6,896,441	1,318,039	...	...	8,214,480	7,448,900
Interest on Debt . .	2,480,038	505,123	1,005,952	436,847	4,427,960	2,937,700
Annuities in purchase of Railways . . .	...	...	1,693,388	735,375	2,428,763	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances .	...	...	157,919	68,578	226,497	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies .	26,854	...	681,758	296,062	1,004,674	30,500
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision .	756,916	...	...	...	756,916	612,000
Interest . .	37,171	...	2,114,159	918,100	3,069,430	2,800
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, &c. .	18,924	14,206	...	...	33,130	15,000
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure .	80,223	11,837	...	...	92,060	—10,100
TOTAL .	10,296,567	1,849,205	5,653,176	2,454,962	20,253,910	11,036,800
Irrigation—						
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses .	384,038	377,407	...	...	761,445	403,800
Interest on Debt .	589,580	520,098	...	...	1,109,678	606,300
43.—Minor Works and Navigation . .	358,977	714,794	87	38	1,073,896	413,300
TOTAL .	1,332,595	1,612,299	87	38	2,945,019	1,423,400
Buildings and Roads—						
44.—Military Works	1,199,627	...	10,382	4,509	1,214,518	1,124,900
45.—Civil Works	739,218	4,112,876	99,103	43,037	4,994,234	665,900
TOTAL .	1,938,845	4,112,876	109,485	47,546	6,208,752	1,790,800
Army Services—						
46.—Army: Effective	14,800,287	...	2,110,443	1,046,765	18,257,495	14,573,000
Non-Effective . . .	940,775	...	2,149,070	933,261	4,023,106	949,200
TOTAL .	15,741,062	...	4,559,513	1,980,026	22,280,601	15,522,200
Special Defence Works—						
47.—Special Defence Works . . .	304,710	...	209,263	90,875	604,848	279 300
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	41,296,663	24,708,097	15,974,699	6,937,213	88,916,672	41,341,600
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	+178,637	...	...	+178,637	...
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances .	...	—419,561	...	...	—419,561	...
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	...	24,467,173	...	...	88,675,748	...

	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
48.—State Railways	1,530,690	864,309	375,337	2,770,336
49.—Irrigation Works	716,830	8,948	3,886	729,664
TOTAL .	2,247,520	873,257	379,223	3,500,000

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

ESTIMATE, 1892-93.			Increase + Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1893-94.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	Increase + Decrease— of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1892-93.
				India.		England.	Exchange 1s. 2⅛d.	Total.	
England.	Exchange* 1s 3d.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				
£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
5,514,800	3,308,900	37,372,100	+ 50,400	11,693,200	17,874,500	5,325,200	3,339,500	38,232,400	+ 910,700	+ 860,300
...	...	292,900	— 8,600	...	75,100	...	...	75,100	— 226,400	— 217,800
...	...	7,802,400	— 76,400	7,719,300	368,200	...	...	8,087,500	+ 208,700	+ 285,100
1,017,000	610,200	4,775,400	+ 108,400	3,108,600	212,700	998,100	625,900	4,945,300	+ 278,300	+ 169,900
1,696,600	1,018,000	2,714,600	+ 169,700	...	...	1,699,700	1,065,900	2,765,600	+ 220,700	+ 51,000
205,200	123,100	328,300	— 1,400	...	...	216,900	136,000	352,900	+ 23,200	+ 24,600
659,200	395,500	1,085,200	+ 59,600	32,000	...	678,800	425,700	1,136,500	+ 110,900	+ 51,300
...	...	612,000	+ 12,000	613,200	...	...	...	613,200	+ 13,200	+ 1,200
2,145,300	1,287,200	3,435,300	+ 179,000	2,600	...	2,154,900	1,351,400	3,508,900	+ 252,600	+ 73,600
...	...	31,900	— 13,000	14,200	14,200	...	...	28,400	— 16,500	— 3,500
...	...	—10,100	— 70,100	107,500	...	...	...	107,500	+ 47,500	+ 117,600
5,723,300	3,434,000	20,775,000	+ 367,800	11,597,400	595,100	5,748,400	3,604,900	21,545,800	+ 1,138,600	+ 770,800
...	...	790,600	+ 19,600	398,400	377,700	...	...	776,100	+ 5,100	— 14,500
...	...	1,138,900	...	631,300	537,000	...	...	1,168,300	+ 29,400	+ 29,400
700	400	1,052,800	+ 43,200	319,600	595,400	400	300	915,700	— 93,900	— 137,100
700	400	2,982,300	+ 62,800	1,349,300	1,510,100	400	300	2,860,100	— 59,400	— 122,200
40,800	24,500	1,190,200	+ 6,400	1,184,700	...	9,200	5,800	1,199,700	+ 15,900	+ 9,500
86,700	52,000	4,737,200	+ 900	693,800	4,053,300	88,400	55,400	4,890,900	+ 154,600	+ 153,700
127,500	76,500	5,927,400	+ 7,300	1,878,500	4,053,300	97,600	61,200	6,090,600	+ 170,500	+ 163,200
2,635,300	1,581,200	18,789,500	+ 1,111,300	14,750,200	...	2,244,100	1,407,300	18,401,600	+ 723,400	— 387,900
2,387,000	1,432,200	4,768,400	+ 548,100	943,300		2,253,400	1,413,100	4,609,800	+ 389,500	— 158,600
5,022,300	3,013,400	23,557,900	+ 1,659,400	15,693,500	...	4,497,500	2,820,400	23,011,400	+ 1,112,900	— 546,500
175,000	105,000	559,300	— 55,200	252,300	...	174,700	109,600	536,600	— 77,900	— 22,700
16,563,600	9,938,200	91,466,900	+ 2,083,900	42,464,200	24,108,100	15,843,800	9,935,900	92,352,000	+ 2,969,000	+ 885,100
		+ 100,500								
		—464,300	...	...	— 751,200	...	...	— 751,200	...	
...	...	91,103,100	...	...	23,356,900	...	...	91,600,800	...	

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1892-93.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1893-94.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1,727,900	1,068,000	640,800	3,436,700	925,900	1,151,800	722,300	2,800,000
536,900	8,200	4,900	550,000	735,700	8,800	5,500	750,000
2,264,800	1,076,200	645,700	3,986,700	1,661,600	1,160,600	727,800	3,550,000

* See foot-note to Statement A.

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.*

	Accounts, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1892-93.			Budget Estimate, 1893-94.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Revenue (from Statement A)	88,773,360	257,919	89,031,279	89,683,000	211,400	89,894,400	89,690,900	193,500	89,884,400
Exchange added to Revenue	112,004	...	112,004	126,800	...	126,800	121,300	...	121,300
Total	88,885,364	257,919	89,143,283	89,809,800	211,400	90,021,200	89,812,200	193,500	90,005,700
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
3 p. c. Stock	...	4,600,000		...	1,300,000		...	1,300,000	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	7	...		...	...		3,000,000	...	
Loan from Rampur State	...	...		250,000	...		220,000	...	
Total	7	4,600,000	4,600,007	250,000	1,300,000	1,550,000	3,220,000	1,300,000	4,520,000
Net			3,038,293			0			3,265,800
Unfunded Debt—									
Treasury Notes	2,300	...		1,000	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	135,381	...		135,400	...		136,000	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,844,903	...		4,209,500	...		4,080,900	...	
Total	3,982,584	...	3,982,584	4,345,900	...	4,345,900	4,217,800	...	4,217,800
Net			899,359			1,056,100			882,200
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	178,637	...		100,500	...		...	...	
Appropriation for reduction of Debt	682,170	...		...	...		...	...	
Excluded Local Funds	770,194	...		759,500	...		760,500	...	
Political and Railway Funds	359,583	...		323,400	...		319,200	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	...	...		4,500	...		9,100	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	16,306,558	...		15,907,800	...		15,492,200	...	
Advances	8,316,775	3,196		14,046,200	4,500		14,353,200	4,200	
Suspense Accounts	132,151	...		13,500	...		51,200	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	722,553	...		915,000	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	147,661	2,051		55,000	...		202,400	...	
Total	27,616,282	5,247	27,621,529	32,731,400	4,500	32,735,900	31,187,800	4,200	31,192,000
Net			1,480,280			454,100			0
Carried over	120,484,237	4,863,166		127,137,100	1,515,900		128,437,800	1,497,700	

	Accounts, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1892-93.			Budget Estimate, 1893-94.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	66,004,760	15,974,699	81,979,459	64,965,100	16,563,600	81,528,700	66,572,300	15,843,800	82,416,100
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	6,937,213	...	6,937,213	9,938,200	...	9,938,200	9,935,900	...	9,935,900
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	178,637	...	178,637	100,500	...	100,500	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	*419,561*	...	*419,561*	*464,300*	...	*464,300*	*751,200*	...	*751,200*
Total	72,701,049	15,974,699	88,675,748	74,539,500	16,563,600	91,103,100	75,757,000	15,843,800	91,600,800
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,247,520	873,257		2,264,800	1,076,200		1,661,600	1,160,600	
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	379,223	...		645,700	...		727,800	...	
Total	2,626,743	873,257	3,500,000	2,910,500	1,076,200	3,986,700	2,389,400	1,160,600	3,550,000
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 5 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	400		...	...	
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	4,262		...	500		...	...	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	1,386,000		...	...		...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures	...	31,000		...	1,770,300		...	729,000	
South Indian Railway Debentures	...	86,100		...	150,000		...	520,200	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loans	6,100	...		3,200	...		3,800	...	
4 p. c. Loans	43,946	...		...	...				
Provincial Debentures	4,200	...		1,800	...		1,000	...	
Stock Notes	106	...		...	...		200	...	
Total	54,352	1,507,362	1,561,714	5,000	1,921,200	1,926,200	5,000	1,249,200	1,254,200
Net			0			376,200			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	138	...		200	...		200	...	
Treasury Notes	700	...		500	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	88,657	...		92,200	...		93,000	...	
Savings Bank Deposits.	2,993,730	...		3,196,900	...		3,242,400	...	
Total	3,083,225	...	3,083,225	3,289,800	...	3,289,800	3,335,600	...	3,335,600
Net			0			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	419,561	...		464,300	...		751,200	...	
Excluded Local Funds	757,366	...		753,700	...		752,600	...	
Political and Railway Funds	369,248	...		328,900	...		313,700	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	15,936,179	...		15,732,100	...		15,541,800	...	
Advances	8,219,108	2,594		14,869,400	4,200		14,356,400	2,000	
Suspense Accounts	141,254	...		51,800	...		22,300	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	...	...		...	...		482,800	...	
Miscellaneous	265,233	706		76,800	600		55,000	...	
Total	26,137,949	3,300	26,141,249	32,277,000	4,800	32,281,800	32,275,800	2,000	32,277,800
Net			0			0			1,085,800
Carried over	104,603,318	18,358,618		113,021,800	19,565,800		113,762,800	18,255,600	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England*—continued.

	Accounts, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1892-93.			Budget Estimate, 1893-94.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward .	120,484,237	4,863,166		127,137,100	1,515,900		128,437,800	1,497,700	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	128,662	...	128,662	102,300	...	102,300	714,000	...	714,000
Net .			0			0			564,400
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	261,135	...	261,135	310,000	...	310,000	332,000	...	332,000
Net .			0			0			0
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital .	180,837	1,082,605		...	1,538,600		...	1,420,000	
Repayments . .	1,200,961	8,001		1,175,800	9,100		1,222,900	...	
Total .	1,381,798	1,090,606	2,472,404	1,175,800	1,547,700	2,723,500	1,222,900	1,420,000	2,642,900
Net .			0			626,500			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	17,365,788	...		18,100,000	...		19,100,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	69,071	...		...	..		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . .	651,843	...		630,200	...		643,000	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . .	891,797	...		988,900	...		874,500	...	
Telegraph . .	37,845	...		57,500	...		36,600	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,733,896	...		3,575,200	...		3,498,700	...	
Public Works .	...	...		408,300	...		...	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Marine . .	215,703	...		203,700	...		214,600	...	
Military . .	14,292,281	...		14,113,600	...		14,314,800	...	
Public Works .	618,941	...		301,700	...		72,900	...	
Remittance Account between England and India . . .	1,184,038	188,287		1,372,400	194,600		1,529,200	136,000	
Total .	39,061,203	188,287	39,249,490	39,751,500	194,600	39,946,100	40,284,300	136,000	40,420,300
Net .			116,140			649,500			0
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	16,093,854	16,093,854	...	17,200,000	17,200,000	...	18,700,000	18,700,000
Total Receipts .	161,317,035	22,235,913		168,476,700	20,458,200		170,991,000	21,753,700	
Opening Balance .	17,876,244	3,835,050		17,287,005	4,122,626		15,204,205	2,602,826	
GRAND TOTAL .	179,193,279	26,070,963		185,763,705	24,580,826		186,195,205	24,356,526	

	Accounts, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1892-93.			Budget Estimate, 1893-94.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward .	104,603,318	18,358,618		113,021 800	19,505,800		113,762,800	18,255,600	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government .	617,449	...	617,449	442,800	...	442,800	149,600	...	149,600
Net .			488,787			340,500			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	726,540	...	726,540	812,200	...	812,200	608,200	...	608,200
Net .			465,405			502,200			276,200
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures . .	...	1,424,900		...	...		...	1,140,000	
For Expenditure .	1,119,600	1,074,296		1,146,400	950,600		1,599,300	1,469,200	
Total .	1,119,600	2,499,196	3,618,796	1,146,400	950,600	2,097,000	1,599,300	2,609,200	4,208,500
Net .			1,146,392			0			1,565,600
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	17,349,302	...		18,100.000	...		19,100,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		1,500	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	661,930	...		630,200	...		643,000	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . .	891,795	...		988,900	...		874,500	...	
Telegraph . .	39,340	...		57,500	...		36,600	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,736,325	...		3,575,200	...		3,498,700	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Marine . . .	214,811	...		203,700	...		214,600	...	
Military . . .	14,292,281	...		14,113,600	...		14,314,800	...	
Public Works .	685,907	...		...	...		72,900	...	
Remittance Account between England and India . . .	171,136	1,090,523		164,400	1,461,600		155,000	1,519,200	
Total .	38,042,827	1,090,523	39,133,350	37,835,000	1,461,600	39,296,600	38,910,100	1,519,200	40,429,300
Net .			0			0			9,000
Secretary of State's Bills paid	16,796,540	...	16,796,540	17,301,300	...	17,301,300	18,522,100	...	18,522,100
Total Disbursements .	161,906,274	21,948,337		170,559,500	21,978,000		173,552,100	22,384,000	
Closing Balance .	17,287,005	4,122,626		15,204,205	2,602,826		12,643,105	1,972,526	
GRAND TOTAL .	179,193,279	26,070,963		185,763,705	24,580,826		186,195,205	24,356,526	

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 23rd March 1893.

H. G. COWIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

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

D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Accounts, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91	13,062	265,263	395,513	122,159	436,697	578,705	483,505	1,308,976	820,867	4,424,837
Added in 1891-92 . .	...	25,218	89,112	42,527	...	21,780	...	...	...	178,637
Spent in 1891-92 . .	42	...	...	...	34,508	...	10,510	340,872	33,629	419,561
Balance at end of 1891-92 .	13,020	290,481	484,625	164,680	402,189	600,575	472,995	968,104	787,238	4,183,913
Revised Estimate, 1892-93.										
Balance at end of 1891-92 (by Accounts).	13,020	290,481	484,625	164,686	402,189	600,575	472,995	968,104	787,238	4,183,913
Added in 1892-93 . .	...	...	(*a*)74,500	...	...	26,000	...	...	...	100,500
Spent in 1892-93 . .	800	40,600	(*b*)2,200	26,600	39,000	...	112,000	172,800	70,300	464,300
Balance at end of 1892-93 .	12,220	249,881	556,925	138,086	363,189	626,575	360,995	795,304	716,938	3,820,113
Budget Estimate, 1893-94.										
Balance at end of 1892-93 (by Revised Estimate).	12,220	249,881	556,925	138,086	363,189	626,575	360,995	705,304	716,938	3,820,113
Spent in 1893-94 . .	600	89,900	104,200	74,700	45,200	50,500	64,800	190,400	130,900	751,200
Balance at end of 1893-94 .	11,620	159,981	452,725	63,386	317,989	576,075	296,195	604,904	586,038	3,068,913

(*a*) Lower Burma. (*b*) Upper Burma.

H. G. COWIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

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

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 23rd March 1893.

E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—England and India.*

Net Revenue.

ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.		REVISED ESTIMATE, 1892-93.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1893-94.				
	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Land Revenue . . .	23,965,774	64,490	23,901,284	3,835,126	20,066,158	24,857,600	57,100	24,800,500	3,956,100	20,844,400	25,157,200	56,000	25,101,200	4,112,300	20,988,900
Opium	8,012,380	12	8,012,368	1,861,813	6,150,555	7,966,500	200	7,966,300	1,595,000	6,371,300	7,316,200	100	7,316,100	2,255,000	5,061,100
Salt	8,636,182	38,112	8,598,070	459,034	8,139,036	8,648,000	33,900	8,614,700	465,300	8,149,400	8,587,800	37,000	8,550,800	510,800	8,040,000
Stamps	4,202,156	47,198	4,214,958	138,447	4,076,511	4,458,200	48,600	4,409,600	141,400	4,268,200	4,434,100	46,900	4,387,200	154,700	4,232,500
Excise	5,117,264	30,355	5,086,909	190,097	4,896,812	5,203,600	30,200	5,173,400	194,100	4,979,300	5,145,900	22,100	5,123,800	208,800	4,915,000
Provincial Rates . .	3,502,837	5,463	3,497,374	58,703	3,438,671	3,645,700	8,300	3,637,400	58,300	3,579,100	3,707,100	5,100	3,702,000	53,500	3,648,500
Customs	1,701,288	46,977	1,654,311	136,363	1,517,948	1,616,800	59,200	1,557,600	139,900	1,417,700	1,665,200	41,200	1,624,000	144,800	1,479,200
Assessed Taxes . .	1,652,823	14,726	1,638,097	29,577	1,608,520	1,683,100	16,700	1,666,400	30,400	1,636,000	1,687,200	12,800	1,674,400	32,400	1,642,000
Forest	1,190,582	5,657	1,484,925	843,926	640,999	1,627,600	2,600	895,600	729,400	1,588,800	1,586,000	2,800	1,583,200	990,200	595,800
Registration . . .	399,802	1,363	398,439	207,363	190,576	430,700	1,100	429,600	212,100	217,500	429,300	900	428,400	222,000	206,400
Tributes from Native States . .	775,961	...	775,961	...	775,961	798,600	...	798,600	...	798,600	771,700	...	771,700	...	771,700
	59,517,949	254,353	59,262,696	7,760,949	51,501,747	60,937,000	257,900	60,679,100	7,688,200	52,990,900	60,490,500	224,900	60,265,600	8,684,500	51,581,100
DEDUCT—Assignments and Compensations . .					1,531,860					1,517,500					1,477,900
TOTAL NET REVENUE .					49,969,887					51,473,400					50,103,200

Net Expenditure.

ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.		REVISED ESTIMATE, 1892-93.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1893-94.			
	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Interest	4,315,176	879,443	3,435,733	4,065,900	868,600	3,474,600	4,343,200	893,600	3,172,300
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint .	2,129,188	2,575,736	—146,548	2,009,300	2,755,500	— 227,100	2,528,400	2,720,800	—111,500
Civil Departments . .	13,853,842	1,636,157	12,197,685	14,472,000	1,660,800	12,683,300	14,344,100	1,635,500	12,836,500
Miscellaneous Civil Charges .	5,046,622	897,284	4,149,338	5,538,100	898,400	4,660,700	5,559,100	982,900	4,555,200
Famine Relief and Insurance .	1,268,319	...	1,268,319	1,159,800	...	1,133,700	1,133,700	.....	1,159,800
Construction of Rys. (charged against Rev. in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	163,233	...	163,233	75,100	.....	75,100	292,900	.....	75,100
Railway Revenue Account .	20,253,910	19,938,046	315,864	21,545,800	19,551,700	1,994,100	20,775,000	19,551,700	1,994,100
Irrigation	2,945,019	2,272,010	672,979	2,860,100	2,337,700	522,400	2,982,300	2,337,700	522,400
Buildings and Roads . .	6,208,752	627,124	5,581,628	6,090,600	623,900	5,466,700	5,927,100	623,900	5,466,700
Army Services . . .	22,280,601	780,404	21,500,197	23,011,400	789,100	22,222,300	23,557,900	769,100	22,212,300
Special Defence Works . .	604,848	...	604,848	530,600	.....	538,000	539,300	.....	538,000
	79,369,510	29,626,234	49,743,276	81,964,700	29,515,200	52,449,500	82,003,300	29,584,200	52,419,100
Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits . .	+178,637 / —419,561	...	— 240,924	—751,200		—751,200	+100,300 / —404,300		—751,200
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE .			49,502,352						51,698,300
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) . .			+467,535						—1,595,100
			49,969,887						50,103,200

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

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

H. G. COWIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 23rd March 1893.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I—*Miscellaneous.*

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93. Revised Estimate.	1893-94: Budget.
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded expenditure, excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
SURPLUS	.....	.....	178,427	.....	37,018	2,612,033	3,688,171	467,535	.....	.....
DEFICIT	386,446	2,801,726	.....	2,028,832	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,081,900	1,595,100
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue*	4,226,613	5,275,364	5,670,484	2,784,824	1,638,001	3,173,390	3,365,632	3,500,000	3,986,700	3,550,000
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	1,214,746	1,086,045	4,914,546	.....	10,336,049	.....	4,692,557	.....	.....	.....
Net Public Debt incurred	1,193,924	3,584,979	9,727,538	5,435,799	13,487,881	5,129,018	6,293,714	3,038,293	—376,200	3,365,800
Net PUBLIC DEBT incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railways and other Companies	801,966	7,735,903	9,043,165	4,861,672	9,456,342	3,913,426	3,639,498	1,891,901	250,300	1,700,200
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	83,255,000	83,881,000	88,470,000	90,544,000	97,049,000	103,460,000	100,227,000	108,173,000	.....	.....
Ditto imported, ditto ditto	55,703,000	55,656,000	61,777,000	65,005,000	69,440,000	69,197,000	71,975,000	69,432,000	.....	.....
EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, excluding Gold and Silver	27,552,000	28,225,000	26,693,000	25,539,000	27,609,000	34,263,000	28,252,000	38,741,000	.....	.....
Net Imports of Gold	4,672,000	2,763,000	2,177,000	2,992,000	2,814,000	4,615,000	5,636,000	2,414,000	.....	.....
Ditto of Silver	7,246,000	11,607,000	7,156,000	9,229,000	9,247,000	10,938,000	14,175,000	9,022,000	.....	.....
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	11,918,000	14,370,000	9,333,000	12,221,000	12,061,000	15,553,000	19,811,000	11,436,000	.....	.....
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	15,634,000	13,855,000	17,360,000	13,318,000	15,548,000	18,710,000	8,441,000	27,305,000	.....	.....
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	154,817,000	156,123,000	163,021,000	170,979,000	182,119,000	192,024,000	196,260,000	195,615,000	.....	.....
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILL sold (Rupees) R	17,10,22,119	13,53,25,369	16,70,03,150	21,81,23,993	20,89,91,221	22,41,86,638	21,18,69,300	23,08,28,115	27,52,00,000	30,42,71,186
Sterling Equivalent received £	13,758,909	10,292,692	12,136,279	15,358,577	14,262,859	15,474,496	15,969,034	16,093,854	17,200,000	18,700,000
SILVER coined at the Indian Mints	5,794,232	10,285,567	4,616,537	10,788,425	7,282,255	8,541,158	13,193,473	5,563,970	.....	.....
Maximum PRICE IN PENCE OF AN OZ. TROY STANDARD SILVER IN LONDON	51 (Apl.)	50 5/16 (May)	47 1/2 (Jan.)	45 1/2 (Dec.)	44 5/16 (Sept.)	44 3/4 (Jan.)	54 1/8 (Sep.)	46 5/8 (July)	41 1/2 (June)	.....
Minimum . ditto ditto	48 3/4 (Feb.)	46 7/8 (Jan.)	42 (Aug.)	43 (Mar.)	41 3/4 (May.)	41 11/16 (May)	43 3/4 (April)	39 (Mar.)	37 5/8 (March)	.....
AVERAGE EXCHANGE upon Secy. of State's Bills sold per rupee £	1s. 7·308d.	1s. 6·254d.	1s. 5·441d.	1s. 4·899d.	1s. 4·379d.	1s. 4·566d.	1s. 6·089d.	1s. 4·733d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 2 3/4d.
Fixed RATE OF EXCHANGE for the ADJUSTMENT of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 6 3/4d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 6 1/2d.	1s. 4 3/4d.	1s. 2 3/4d.
MAXIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	11 (Apl. & May)	9 (May)	8 (June, July, Feb. & Mar.)	9 (Apl. & May)	12 (Feb. & Mar.)	11 (Feb. & Mar.)	12 (April)	5 (Jan.—Mar.)	6 (Jany.)	.....

* Excludes Capital charge involved in redemption of Liabilities.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I—*Miscellaneous*—continued.

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93. Revised Estimate.	1893-94. Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Minimum RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	3 (Nov. & Dec.)	4 (From July to Jan.)	5 (Nov., Dec. & Jan.)	3 (Oct. to Dec.)	4 (May to Sept.)	4 (June, July & Oct.	3 (Aug. to Feb.)	2 (Aug. & Sept.)	3 (May to Dec.)	.....
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND	5 (Nov., Dec. & Jan	4 (Dec.)	5 (Dec. & Jan.)	4 (Sept. to Jan.)	6 (Jan. & Feb.)	6 (Nov.)	5 (May & June)	3 (Apl., Oct., Nov., Dec., & Jan.)	.....	
Minimum ditto	2 (June to Sept.)	2 (May to Nov.)	2 (Apl. & May)	2 (Apl. to Aug.)	2½ (Apl. & July)	2½ (Apl. & May)	2½ (July, Aug., & Sept.)	2 (May to Oct.)	.....	
Maximum Govt. BALANCES at the three PRESIDENCY BANKS	5,731,200 (Nov.)	6,486,800 (Dec.)	4,504,600 (June)	3,595,900 (Feb.)	4,385,500 (June)	4,446,400 (Mar.)	4,083,800 (June)	4,123,600 (May)	.....	
Minimum ditto	2,991,900 (May)	3,038,800 (May)	3,296,500 (Sept.)	2,861,500 (Dec.)	2,791,900 (Nov.)	2,856,900 (Nov.)	2,937,300 (Oct.)	2,751,900 (Nov.)	.....	
Maximum price in Calcutta of Govt. FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES	101-12 (June)	99—14 (July)	98—2 (Sept.)	100 (Oct.)	101—1 (Sept.)	100—10 (July)	106—6 (Jan.)	108—4 (June)	109—2 (May)	.....
Minimum ditto	91-12 (Mar.)	91—12 (May)	95—0 (Feb.)	95—4 (Apl.)	96—6 (Jan.)	96—3 (Jan.)	99—7 (Apl.)	104—10 (Feb.)	103—7 (Sept.)	.....
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of RUPEE SECURITIES ENFACED FOR INTEREST DRAWN	22,196,100 (May)	20,551,700 (Apl.)	19,707,100 (Oct.)	20,312,800 (Mar.)	21,701,500 (Mar.)	21,962,100 (Nov.)	26,724,500 (Mar.)	27,921,500 (Feb.)	27,456,600 (April)	.....
Minimum ditto	21,836,600 (Mar.)	19,181,300 (Dec.)	19,063,000 (Mar.)	18,916,300 (Oct.)	20,972,200 (Apl.)	21,386,900 (Mar.)	21,498,800 (Apl.)	26,531,900 (Aug.)	26,016,100 (July)	.....
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent. (Rupee) Securities in Gold	82¾ (May)	78¾ (July)	73¾ (Nov.)	76¾ (Sept.)	69¾ (Sept.)	70¼ (Jan.)	90¼ (Aug.)	78¾ (July)	76¾ (June)	.....
Minimum ditto	74 (Mar.)	71¾ (Jan.)	65¾ (Aug.)	67 (Apl.)	65¾ (May)	66¼ (Sept.)	70¾ (Apl.)	66⅜ (Mar.)	62⅛ (Aug. & Dec.)	.....
Maximum price in London of India 3½ per cent. Stock	107¾ (Sept.)	102¾ (Aug.)	101 (Feb.)	108 (Mar.)	108¾ (Mar.)	109¾ (May)	110 (Feb.)	108¾ (Apl.)	109¾ (Dec.)	.....
Minimum ditto	97¾ (Mar.)	97 (Apl.)	100¾ (Sept.)	100¾ (Sept.)	106¾ (Dec.)	106¾ (Aug.)	104¾ (Nov.)	103¾ (June)	105 (Aug.)	.....
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent. Stock	96¾ (Sept.)	91¾ (Feb.)	90 (Apl.)	100¾ (Mar.)	102 (Feb.)	102 (Aug.)	106¾ (Apl.)	97¾ (Apl.)	98¾ (May)	.....
Minimum ditto	88¾ (Mar.)	85 (July)	85 (Feb.)	87¾ (Apl.)	96 (May)	99 (Apl.)	99¾ (Nov.)	93 (June)	95 (Aug.)	.....
Maximum GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding	15,762,700 (Nov.)	15,713,500 (Oct.)	14,678,100 (Nov.)	18,619,300 (Nov.)	18,055,300 (July)	16,667,800 (Nov.)	15,660,300 (Jan.)	27,040,700 (July)	.....	.....
Minimum ditto	12,342,500 (Apl.)	13,017,500 (Apl.)	13,771,400 (Apl.)	13,903,200 (May)	14,829,800 (Feb.)	15,466,500 (Dec.)	17,419,600 (Apl.)	23,624,200 (Jan.)	.....	.....
Number of SAVINGS BANKS	5,866	6,198	6,230	6,152	6,237	6,546	6,642	6,642	.....	.....
Number of depositors in Savings Bank	242,417	262,436	289,090	331,867	383,267	431,805	475,339	528,752	.....	.....
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	4,687,082	5,081,183	5,795,249	6,675,571	7,622,544	7,531,868	8,062,241	8,886,372	.....	.....
Average of each deposit	19	19	20	20	20	18	17	17	.....	.....
Net addition to deposits	681,152	304,101	714,066	880,322	946,973	—90,676	530,373	824,131	.....	.....

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the year.*

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

No.	EXPORTS.		1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	COTTON—						
	Raw—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	5,374,542	5,331,536	6,320,342	5,913,923	4,424,947
	Value	Rx.	14,412,842	15,045,048	18,668,404	16,502,775	10,754,312
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		3 10	4 0	4 3	4 0	3 6
	Average declared value per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		4·05	4·09	4·4	4·52	3·66
	Twist and yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	113,451,375	128,906,764	141,940,951	169,275,304	161,253,234
	Value	Rx.	4,077,386	5,207,100	5,748,732	6,543,364	5,771,033
	Average declared value per lb	Annas	5 9	6 6	6 6	6 2	5 9
	Other manufactures—Value	Rx.	1,150,542	1,167,464	1,005,011	1,159,275	1,264,003
	Average declared value per yard— Grey or unbleached	Annas	1 10	1 11	1 9	1 10	1 10
	Average declared value per yard— Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	4 5	4 7	4 6	4 8	4 7
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		26·62	29·76	26·57	31·82	39·55
2	WHEAT—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	13,538,169	17,610,081	13,799,224	14,320,496	30,303,425
	Value	Rx.	5,562,373	7,522,676	5,791,377	6,042,426	14,380,462
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		4 1 9	4 4 4	4 3 2	4 3 6	4 11 11
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		4·79	5·83	5·8	6·36	6·62
3	RICE AND PADDY—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	28,534,057	23,144,641	27,098,906	34,963,341	33,166,929
	Value	Rx.	9,291,086	7,915,409	10,110,482	12,877,740	13,385,971
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees		3 4 5	3 7 2	3 12 1	3 11 3	4 1 0
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		4·61	4·71	5·18	5·58	5·66
4	SEEDS—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	16,060,400	15,569,978	15,794,742	14,798,999	19,164,522
	Value	Rx.	9,385,024	9,361,756	10,627,553	9,343,252	12,208,458
	Average declared value of linseed per cwt.— Rupees		5 13 8	5 15 8	6 10 0	6 2 9	6 4 0
	Average declared value of linseed per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		8·24	8·16	9·15	9·3	8·71
5	OPIUM—						
	Quantity	Chests	90,096	87,789	85,166	85,753	87,558
	Value	Rx.	10,067,764	10,508,681	10,115,936	9,261,815	9,562,261
	Average declared value per chest in Rupees		1,117	1,197	1,188	1,080	1,092
6	JUTE—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	Rx.	7,786,739	10,468,631	11,431,103	10,083,972	9,361,594
	Average declared value of raw jute per cwt.— Rupees		6 4 3	7 7 9	8 6 9	6 5 6	8 0 5
	Average declared value of raw jute per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		8·82	10·21	11·63	9·56	11·19
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		22·43	24·56	24·42	24·61	26·84
7	TEA—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	87,514,505	97,011,112	103,760,104	107,014,993	120,149,407
	Value	Rx.	5,174,440	5,267,315	5,277,650	5,219,233	5,968,129
	Average declared value per lb— Annas		9 6	8 8	8 2	7 10	7 11
	Average declared value per lb— Shillings, at average exchange		·84	·74	·7	·74	·69
8	HIDES and SKINS—						
	Quantity	No.	30,914,151	32,357,166	30,955,168	32,733,651	35,862,345
	Value	Rx.	4,852,382	4,743,546	4,524,261	4,695,919	5,186,002
	Percentage of dressed or manufactured on whole value exported		52·07	55·11	55·79	53·99	54·36
9	INDIGO—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	139,644	142,447	157,116	118,425	125,327
	Value	Rx.	3,890,649	3,948,594	3,863,084	3,073,125	3,214,076
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		278 9 9	277 3 1	245 14 0	259 8 0	256 7 3
	Average declared value per cwt.— Sterling, at average exchange	£	19·62	18·92	16·97	19·56	17·88
10	COFFEE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	273,775	365,299	239,795	233,451	311,864
	Value	Rx.	1,520,680	1,884,243	1,489,872	1,454,985	1,998,059
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		55 14 0	51 9 4	62 2 1	62 5 2	64 1 5
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		78·68	70·41	85·77	93·95	89·37
11	WOOL—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	Rx.	1,086,404	1,090,858	1,211,438	1,072,489	1,108,653
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb— Annas		6 6	7 1	7 3	7 3	7 3
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb— Pence, at average exchange		6·86	7·25	7·51	8·2	7·8
12	LAC—Value	Rx.	501,888	401,078	489,380	781,945	751,474
13	SILK—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	Rx.	860,107	807,238	900,539	724,249	702,584
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb— Rupees		2 15 4	2 7 1	3 1 0	2 15 4	3 1 11
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb— Shillings, at average exchange		4·17	3·33	4·23	4·46	4·35
14	OILS—Value	Rx.	471,055	430,306	543,945	551,902	583,811
15	SUGAR—Value	Rx.	465,829	550,339	917,179	417,562	508,417
16	TEAK WOOD—						
	Quantity	Cubic Tons	40,446	52,609	71,312	42,803	48,190
	Value	Rx.	367,274	575,263	762,998	425,303	474,852
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees		90 12 11	109 5 7	106 15 2	99 5 10	98 8 7
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Sterling, at average exchange	£	6·39	7·46	7·38	7·49	6·87
17	SALTPETRE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	386,396	420,503	422,229	399,690	389,185
	Value	Rx.	364,016	401,801	411,276	380,059	365,618
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		9 6 9	9 8 11	9 11 10	9 5 2	9 6 4
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		13·27	13·04	13·45	14·34	13·1

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II—*Sea-borne Trade for the year.—continued.*

No.	IMPORTS.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	COTTON—					
	Twist and yarn—					
	Quantity . . . . . Lbs.	51,543,277	52,587,342	46,383,843	50,973,105	50,410,630
	Value . . . . . Rx.	3,582,033	3,740,983	3,482,747	3,768,505	3,514,763
	Average declared value per lb . . . { Annas	11·12	11·4	12·01	11·83	11·16
	{ Pence, at average exchange	11·74	11·67	12·43	13·37	11·67
	Other manufactures—					
	Value . . . . . Rx.	23,930,241	27,773,247	26,398,597	27,248,395	25,180,682
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross imports . „	27,512,274	31,520,230	29,881,344	31,010,900	28,695,445
	Re-exports—					
	Twist and yarn—					
	Quantity . . . . . Lbs.	1,058,063	1,601,596	1,270,444	1,243,380	1,648,822
	Value . . . . . Rx.	69,345	111,514	91,382	83,801	113,665
	Other manufactures—					
	Value . . . . . „	1,648,312	1,705,167	1,728,358	1,710,493	1,817,165
	Total Re-exports . „	1,717,657	1,816,681	1,819,740	1,794,294	1,930,830
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net imports . „	25,794,617	29,703,549	28,061,604	29,222,606	26,764,615
2	METALS . . . . . Value „	5,575,392	4,406,283	5,983,709	6,024,466	6,033,543
3	SILK (raw and manufactured) . . . . . „ „	2,918,139	2,588,105	2,845,159	2,501,430	3,014,698
4	OILS . . . . . „ „	1,486,791	2,072,825	2,645,213	2,634,187	2,035,955
5	SUGAR . . . . . „ „	2,113,617	1,790,939	2,200,049	3,399,886	2,561,996
6	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK . . . . „ „	3,826,264	3,693,939	2,907,086	3,236,786	2,505,471
7	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK . . . . . „ „	1,860,583	2,409,737	2,491,428	2,160,483	2,186,019
8	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES . . . . . „ „	1,823,358	1,712,548	1,597,549	1,952,600	1,874,896
9	PROVISIONS . . . . . „ „	1,504,436	1,588,103	1,596,565	1,476,070	1,771,793
10	LIQUORS . . . . . „ „	1,506,667	1,508,962	1,489,121	1,438,081	1,449,411
11	APPAREL . . . . . „ „	1,156,182	1,156,469	1,200,020	1,235,804	1,274,497
12	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)					
	Quantity . . . . . Tons.	821,626	843,743	609,218	799,149	759,709
	Value . . . . . Rx.	1,599,593	1,921,831	1,304,591	1,551,667	1,269,777
	Average declared value per ton . . . { Rupees	19·47	22·78	21·41	19·42	16·71
	{ Shillings, at average exchange	27·42	31·09	29·56	29·27	23·3
13	SPICES . . . . . Value Rx.	931,518	855,228	852,350	813,115	797,196
14	SALT—					
	Quantity . . . . . Tons.	423,897	398,810	410,808	395,243	373,953
	Value . . . . . Rx	795,521	882,130	894,532	779,034	627,953
	Average declared value per ton . . . { Rupees	18·77	22·12	21·77	19·71	16·79
	{ Shillings, at average exchange	26·43	30·19	30·05	29·71	23·41

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year.*
(*Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.*)

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Value of commodities Exported, excluding gold and silver . . .	86,405,227	92,285,086	89,726,199	97,121,568	94,711,513
„ „ Imported „ „ „ . . .	63,363,187	63,700,493	65,893,996	63,228,773	60,228,152
EXCESS EXPORTS	23,042,040	29,584,593	23,832,203	33,892,795	34,483,361
Net Imports of silver	7,049,564	9,056,774	13,256,180	6,757,530	11,773,549
„ „ of gold	2,300,924	4,431,684	5,289,211	2,761,390	—2,964,992
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER .	9,350,488	13,488,458	18,545,391	9,518,920	8,808,557
GRAND TOTAL, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS	162,375,711	171,994,205	178,052,317	175,181,058	177,280,074

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year*—continued.

No.	EXPORTS.	Eleven months, 1st April to the end of February. 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	COTTON, RAW . { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	4,343,723	5,064,849	5,014,020	3,736,951	4,181,924
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	12,207,711	14,730,222	14,104,585	9,170,455	10,692,997
	{ Average value per lb . . . R	0-4-0	0-4-2	0-4-0	0-3-6	0-3-8
	„ MANUFACTURES—					
	Twist and yarn . { Quantity . . . . . Lbs.	115,742,920	129,785,427	155,991,420	148,139,276	172,295,327
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	4,670,186	5,270,598	6,065,325	5,342,604	6,101,487
	{ Average value per lb . . . R	0-6-5	0-6-6	0-6-3	0-5-9	0-5-8
	Other manufactures—Value . . . . Rx.	1,089,368	932,973	1,057,389	1,121,810	1,210,584
	TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED)—Value. „	17,969,265	20,933,793	21,227,299	15,634,869	18,005,068
2	JUTE (raw and manufactured)—Value . . . Rx.	9,722,431	10,693,299	9,272,242	8,843,939	10,339,592
3	SEEDS . { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	14,602,851	14,556,904	13,340,316	17,331,454	14,361,625
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	8,956,138	9,825,845	8,410,665	10,963,820	9,999,073
	{ Average value per cwt. . . R	6-2-2	6-12-0	6-4-11	6-5-3	6-15-5
4	RICE AND PADDY. { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	17,551,552	21,784,829	28,562,506	27,020,659	21,785,151
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	6,101,814	8,325,070	10,679,965	10,967,914	9,997,897
	{ Average value per cwt. . . R	3-7-7	3-13-2	3-11-10	4-0-11	4-9-5
5	OPIUM . { Quantity . . . . . Chests	79,069	79,391	79,747	80,924	70,275
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	9,460,586	9,483,368	8,632,376	8,783,417	8,593,894
	{ Average value per chest . . R	1,196-8-0	1,194-8-3	1,082-7-6	1,085-6-3	1,222-14-4
6	WHEAT . { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	16,826,208	13,389,833	13,505,683	28,587,884	14,518,292
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	7,165,307	5,609,245	5,691,051	13,506,942	7,206,497
	{ Average value per cwt. . . R	4-4-2	4-3-0	4-3-5	4-11-7	4-15-5
7	TEA . { Quantity . . . . . Lbs.	95,823,643	100,815,502	104,560,038	117,599,484	113,756,462
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	5,209,695	5,150,253	5,103,727	5,861,567	6,240,197
	{ Average value per lb . . . R	0-8-8	0-8-2	0-7-10	0-8-0	0-8-9
8	HIDES AND SKINS { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	757,970	712,413	732,613	773,551	773,485
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	4,273,509	4,104,603	4,186,839	4,676,085	4,951,827
	{ Average value per cwt. . . R	56-6-1	57-9-10	57-2-5	60-7-2	64-0-4
9	INDIGO . { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	133,055	147,377	111,765	121,165	122,498
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	3,740,382	3,665,579	2,930,555	3,121,033	4,035,961
	{ Average value per cwt. . . R	281-1-10	248-11-6	262-5-2	257-9-4	329-7-6
10	COFFEE . { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	285,559	170,096	195,785	211,201	203,850
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	1,426,314	1,030,866	1,217,545	1,336,844	1,383,015
	{ Average value per cwt. . . R	49-15-2	61-12-6	62-3-0	63-4-9	67-13-7
11	WOOL (raw and manufactured)—Value . . . Rx.	1,005,633	1,124,592	932,654	1,016,880	1,127,055
12	SILK (raw and manufactured)—Value . . . . „	713,041	814,605	651,491	640,035	713,285
13	LAC—Value . . . . . „	353,398	410,716	693,894	624,279	684,442
14	OILS—Value . . . . . „	381,316	509,015	493,646	540,148	531,535
15	TEAK WOOD . { Quantity . . . . . Cubic tons.	48,476	65,668	38,867	42,131	53,811
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	531,616	704,932	386,835	422,758	524,783
	{ Average value per cubic ton . R	109-10-8	107-5-7	99-8-5	100-5-6	97-8-4
16	SUGAR—Value . . . . . Rx.	473,890	905,818	335,677	455,449	418,638
17	SALTPETRE . { Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	387,800	367,316	351,749	337,410	407,946
	{ Value . . . . . Rx.	369,517	357,650	336,137	316,693	402,313
	{ Average value per cwt. . . R	9-8-5	9-11-9	9-8-11	9-6-2	9-13-9

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year*—concluded.

No.	IMPORTS.			ELEVEN MONTHS, 1ST APRIL TO THE END OF FEBRUARY				
				1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	COTTON— Twist and yarn	Quantity	Lbs.	48,244,135	41,803,228	46,539,279	46,671,847	35,493,630
		Value	Rs.	3,440,025	3,152,351	3,440,744	3,255,329	2,471,858
		Average value per lb	R	0-11-5	0-12-1	0-11-10	0-11-2	0-11-2
		" in sterling, at average exchange		11¾d.	1s. 0¼d.	1s. 1⅜d.	11⅜d.	10½d.
	Other manufactures—Value		Rx.	25,234,708	23,682,712	24,853,096	22,787,025	21,118,445
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross imports		"	28,680,793	26,835,063	28,300,440	26,042,354	23,590,303
	Re-exports—							
	Twist and yarn	*Quantity*	*Lbs.*	1,525,894	1,132,224	1,096,760	1,511,343	1,106,241
		Value	*Rx.*	105,981	81,545	74,171	104,752	78,138
		Average value per lb	*R*	0-11-1	0-11-5	0-10-10	0-11-1	0-10-9
	Other Manufactures—Value		*Rx.*	1,537,878	1,615,772	1,566,313	1,646,278	1,565,503
	Total Re-exports		"	1,643,859	1,696,817	1,640,484	1,751,030	1,643,641
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net imports		"	27,036,934	25,138,246	26,659,956	24,291,324	21,946,662
2	METALS		Value "	3,946,321	5,430,002	5,455,500	5,415,524	5,107,191
3	SILK (raw and manufactured)		" "	2,300,400	2,045,007	2,325,637	2,781,800	2,569,161
4	OILS		" "	1,880,829	2,374,847	2,333,735	2,380,008	2,502,659
5	SUGAR		" "	1,581,145	1,933,813	3,151,785	2,343,107	2,411,613
6	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK		" "	2,184,092	2,280,430	1,900,501	2,003,485	2,210,797
7	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK		" "	3,504,251	2,023,818	3,007,101	2,310,905	6,046,407
8	PROVISIONS		" "	1,472,321	1,401,481	1,371,276	1,935,019	1,737,506
9	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES		" "	1,619,054	1,508,594	1,826,200	1,776,770	1,584,000
10	LIQUORS		" "	1,371,460	1,337,947	1,305,065	1,307,708	1,317,482
11	APPAREL		" "	1,053,751	1,100,100	1,144,296	1,174,130	1,101,286
12	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)	Quantity	Tons	750,732	867,108	721,307	650,702	600,365
		Value	Rx.	1,726,981	1,214,980	1,409,911	1,099,709	1,042,223
		Average value per ton	R	22-13-2	21-6-9	19-8-9	16-11-11	17-5-9
13	SPICES		Value Rx.	755,248	709,190	738,682	722,841	563,398
14	SALT	Quantity	Tons.	364,424	347,545	366,090	341,356	323,196
		Value	Rx.	805,274	754,401	717,839	575,185	518,445
		Average value per ton	R	22-1-7	21-11-4	19-9-0	16-13-7	16-0-8

TABLE IV.—*Wholesale prices of typical commodities in Gold and Silver in London and Calcutta in December in each year.*

(Prices of March 1873=100)

	MEASURED IN GOLD.								MEASURED IN SILVER.*							
IN LONDON—(*prices quoted from the* LONDON ECONOMIST.)	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Scotch Pig Iron (Warrants)	35	37	37	35	50	40	40	35	45	48	49	50	68	50	54	54
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London)	51	51	49	51	63	55	52	48	66	67	66	71	86	69	71	73
Copper, Chili Bars	45	43	95	87	55	62	52	53	58	56	127	121	75	70	70	82
Straits, Tin	64	69	115	68	67	64	63	64	81	89	153	95	92	86	85	97
Wheat	55	61	56	55	55	59	71	57	69	80	74	78	75	74	96	86
Flour, town-made	53	56	54	61	57	65	60	52	68	71	73	85	78	82	80	80
Beef, inferior	75	75	75	67	87	70	80	75	95	97	100	95	119	88	108	115
Cotton, No. 40, mule twist	64	60	62	65	64	68	57	57	82	77	84	91	88	85	77	87
Wool, South Down Hogs	51	59	55	54	59	59	59	55	65	76	73	75	80	74	79	84
Sugar, Foreign Muscovado	60	42	56	53	45	55	58	51	77	55	75	75	61	69	78	78
Coffee	65	85	102	101	112	118	114	120	83	111	136	142	153	140	185	183
Saltpetre	78	77	77	77	78	78	77	77	100	99	103	107	107	97	103	118
Gold	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	130	134	140	137	120	135	153
Silver	79	77	75	71	73	79	74	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IN CALCUTTA—(*prices quoted from the* CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT).																
Grey Shirtings (8¼ lb)									80	81	79	81	76	74	74	77
Mule twist, white, good, No. 40									71	62	72	75	74	71	65	73
" " Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lb)									57	58	58	57	57	50	57	61
" " orange, Nos. 40—160									73	75	86	85	85	77	73	76
Copper sheathing									58	65	90	99	60	72	72	80
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square									50	53	59	65	79	64	64	97
Spelter, hard									97	109	128	107	144	151	151	217
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered									77	80	69	74	Nom.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Indigo, good									110	72	83	93	70	88	74	114
Jute, picked									118	131	153	195	192	123	210	186
Shell lac, fine, orange									59	56	68	70	102	70	102	Nom.
Linseed, fine, bold clean									101	98	94	112	115	99	112	128
Rice, Baliam									176	166	118	147	165	159	168	196
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar									73	89	64	76	87	71	61	79
Tea, good, Souchong									64	55	50	52	50	48	41	50
Wheat, Doodiah									72	81	76	87	81	80	103	96
Gold									122	123	131	135	131	122	131	148

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

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TABLE V.—Statement showing the true financial results to the Revenues of India of the guarantee of interest upon the Capital of Guaranteed Railway Companies.

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Open mileage at end of official year	3,912	*3,241	3,243	†2,588	2,588	2,588	2,588
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Gross traffic receipts	7,241,465	7,403,415	6,534,567	6,753,013	6,846,420	6,360,000	6,335,000
Working expenses	3,604,795	3,752,607	3,365,933	3,251,739	3,353,302	3,100,000	3,100,000
Percentage of working expenses on receipts	49·78	50·68	51·50	48·15	48·98	48·74	48·93
Net traffic receipts	3,636,670	3,650,808	3,168,634	3,501,274	3,493,118	3,260,000	3,235,000
Net gain by the remittance to England of Capital receipts and disbursements in India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue	3,636,670	3,650,808	3,168,634	3,501,274	3,493,118	3,260,000	3,235,000
Gross guaranteed interest paid in India	25,595	6,672	9,468	7,597	37,171	2,800	2,600
Ditto in London £	2,694,920	2,697,388	2,337,058	2,354,130	2,114,159	2,145,300	2,154,900
Total guaranteed interest (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year)	3,852,947	3,959,108	3,395,279	3,130,941	3,069,430	3,435,300	3,508,900
Surplus paid to Railway Companies	662,622	570,195	441,933	473,334	737,659	582,100	562,800
Land and Supervision	51,436	44,344	30,952	42,987	19,257	29,900	50,400
Interest on Revenue balances	2,265	3,288	...	...	...	...	...
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain	78,683	86,909	142,733	87,538	131,960	159,000	138,600
Total Expenditure	4,647,953	4,663,844	4,010,897	3,734,800	3,958,306	4,206,300	4,260,700
Net Expenditure from the Public Treasury	1,011,283	1,013,036	842,263	233,526	465,188	946,300	1,025,700
Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 692 miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1889, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

† The South Indian Railway, 654½ miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1891, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VI.—Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1891-92, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1892-93 and 1893-94, and to end of 1893-94.

Railways.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.	To end of 1893-94.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Open Lines.						
East Indian	—75,061	599,400	162,300	15,002,970	15,002,970	...
Rajputana-Malwa	—44,316	64,100	32,700	9,361,763	9,361,763	...
Holkar	2,566	1,800	3,500	1,309,955	1,309,955	...
Rewari-Ferozepore	6,924	400	5,000	1,286,262	1,286,262	...
Bhopal	19,654	27,000	26,800	221,423	221,423	...
Warora Colliery	1,267	—400	47,600	202,642	202,642	...
Wardha Coal	—27,810	700	1,500	500,320	500,320	...
Umaria Colliery	7,179	100	5,500	105,609	105,609	...
Burma, including Tounghoo-Mandalay	45,882	36,600	43,200	5,266,866	5,266,866	...
Jorhat	273	3,000	1,300	79,467	79,467	...
Cherra-Companygunj	2	600	...	77,983	77,983	...
Eastern Bengal	128,340	133,700	146,800	8,492,738	8,492,738	...
Tirhoot	36,011	124,000	19,800	2,504,903	2,504,903	...
Patna-Gya	336	—435,000	...	11	11	...
Nalhati	1,610	—36,500	...	—22	—22	...
Kaunia-Dhurla	775	...	...	97,251	97,251	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2,119	—24,300	59,900	10,399,464	10,399,464	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	1,713	7,200	7,500	1,162,715	1,162,715	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	2,300	...	...	512,114	512,114	...
North Western	300,807	425,000	286,300	35,729,372	35,729,372	...
Amritsar-Pathankot	—661					
South Indian	176,932	—164,200	113,700	7,362,444	7,362,444	...
Bezvada Extension	1,913	500	500	142,672	142,672	...
Dhond and Manmad	6,191	3,800	16,900	1,126,386	1,126,336	...
Total	594,946	767,500	980,800	100,945,258	100,945,258	...
Lines under construction.						
East Indian—Jherria Extension	...	190,000	110,000	300,000	367,921	67,921
Godhra-Rutlam	204,501	580,000	385,000	1,255,904	1,615,477	359,573
Burma-Meiktila Branch	1,057	26,900	...	28,111	30,342	2,231
Mu Valley	506,200	447,600	395,000	1,966,936	2,879,554	912,618
Assam-Bengal, Northern Section	47,876	—47,900	...	—24	...	24
Eastern Bengal—Barsoe-Kissengunge Branch	87,420	43,200	...	130,620	139,506	8,886
Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares	31,855	154,600	80,000	266,455	(*a*) 298,939	32,484
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	18,626	296,700	268,600	583,926	731,925	147,999
Petroleum Operations	—5,751	1,800	...	14,772	14,772	...
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	23,996	33,000	5,500	430,388	430,388	...
Peshawar Railway Reserve	35,750	1,000	...	36,750	138,743	101,993
Mushkaf-Bolan	182,369	255,900	600,000	1,039,932	1,990,000	950,068
Mari-Attock	68,114	204,400	50,000	322,514	1,182,012	859,498
East Coast, including Kistna Bridge	1,303,738	1,248,900	918,000	3,787,385	5,048,075	1,260,690
Mayavaram-Mutupet	42,662	87,500	67,500	226,274	270,155	43,881
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	111,694	100,000	17,800	591,970	793,417	201,447
Guntakul-Dharmavaram	...	358,800				
Palanpur-Deesa	...	12,000	9,200	21,200	21,267	67
Assam-Bengal (Land)	...	18,000	40,000	58,000	108,709	50,709
Hyderabad-Umarkot	117,221	43,300	6,300	170,461	187,129	16,668
Total	2,777,328	4,055,700	2,952,900	11,231,574	16,248,331	5,016,757
Carried forward	3,372,274	4,823,200	3,933,700	112,176,832	117,193,589	5,016,757

(*a*) Estimated cost of Lucknow-Rae Bareli Section only.

APPENDIX.

Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1891-92, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1892-93 and 1893-94, and to end of 1893-94—*contd.*

Railways.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.	To end of 1893-94.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought over	3,372,274	4,823,200	3,933,700	112,176,832	117,193,589	5,016,757
Lines in abeyance or Transferred to Companies.						
Rattaghat-Bhagwangola	...	...	...	30,244	30,244	...
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	*52,707	52,707	...
Bellary-Kistna	6	300	...	1,657,808	1,657,808	...
Bilaspur-Etawah	...	...	...	7,514	7,514	...
Vizagapatam-Raipur	...	...	...	24,504	24,504	...
Total	6	300	...	1,772,777	1,772,777	...
Stores and Reserve	62,569	—88,500	12,900	55,650	55,650	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	—16,485	—11,500	—17,200	46,598	46,598	...
Total	3,418,364	4,723,500	3,929,400	114,051,857	119,068,614	5,016,757
Deduct—Probable lapse	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3,418,364	4,723,500	3,929,400	114,051,857	119,068,614	5,016,757
Distributed as under—						
Capital expenditure on Public Works (not charged against Revenue)—						
State Railways—Construction	2,770,336	3,436,700	2,800,000	68,598,388	...	...
Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	33,553,451	...	...
Famine Relief and Insurance—						
Protective Railways	484,795	993,900	1,054,300	5,466,974	...	...
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	163,233	292,900	75,100	6,433,044	...	...
Total as above	3,418,364	4,723,500	3,929,400	114,051,857	119,068,614	5,016,757

* Represents depreciation on rolling stock transferred to the Company.

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TABLE VII.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1891-92, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1892-93, 1893-94, and to the end of 1893-94, &c.

	Accounts, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.	Total Actual and Estimated outlay to end of 1893-94.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
IRRIGATION WORKS.						
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Bengal.						
ORISSA CANALS	38,874	37,800	42,500	2,540,962	3,139,622	598,660
MIDNAPORE CANAL. Old outlay	...	...	...	822,251	831,677	...
MIDNAPORE CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	1,447	200	...	3,820	5,632	1,812
HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL. Old outlay	...	...	...	179,549	177,269	...
HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL. Outlay against supplementary estimate	23,492	4,900	10,000	58,622	76,915	18,293
SONE CANALS. Old outlay	...	...	...	2,552,628	2,788,870	...
SONE CANALS. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	20,410	15,400	17,500	53,481	70,571	17,090
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.						
GANGES CANAL. Old outlay	...	...	...	2,685,061	2,923,592	...
GANGES CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	16,905	13,500	19,100	49,505	32,020	...
LOWER GANGES CANAL. Old outlay	...	...	...	3,099,851	3,273,832	...
LOWER GANGES CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	21,711	17,100	35,100	73,911	17,321	...
AGRA CANAL. Old outlay	...	...	...	849,147	871,752	...
AGRA CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	2,516	2,200	9,300	14,016	3,294	...
EASTERN JUMNA CANAL. Old outlay	...	...	...	318,507	344,191	...
EASTERN JUMNA CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	6,502	4,400	6,500	17,402	5,752	...
Punjab.						
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. Old outlay	...	...	...	1,051,643	1,078,050	...
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	4,692	11,900	28,000	55,406	33,582	...
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. Sirsa Branch (State outlay)	56,771	63,900	62,300	242,886	289,269	46,383
BARI DOAB CANAL. Old outlay	...	...	...	1,572,350	1,579,860	...
BARI DOAB CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	2,137	26,200	60,000	96,379	93,922	...
Carried over	195,457	197,500	290,300	16,337,377	...	...

Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1891-92, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1892-93, 1893-94, and to the end of 1893-94, &c.—*continued.*

	Accounts, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.	Total Actual and Estimated outlay to end of 1893-94.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
Punjab—contd.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought over	195,457	197,500	290,300	16,337,377	...	...
SIRHIND CANAL (STATE OUTLAY). Old outlay	...	...	...	2,188,086	2,226,440	...
SIRHIND CANAL (STATE OUTLAY). Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	33,499	15,000	9,500	83,355	89,701	6,346
CHENAB CANAL (INCLUDING EXTENSION)	350,635	153,000	180,000	1,238,451	2,568,418	1,329,967
Madras.						
GODAVARI DELTA SYSTEM. Old outlay	...	...	...	1,083,383	1,108,933	...
GODAVARI DELTA SYSTEM. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	6,655	500	...	8,055	9,922	1,867
KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM	42,890	32,700	47,100	1,053,563	1,391,978	338,415
SANGAM ANICUT SYSTEM	1,649	2,700	5,400	307,736	313,000	5,264
PERIYAR PROJECT	110,248	129,700	117,500	624,058	542,500	...
Bombay.						
DESERT CANAL	388	200	...	122,289	123,479	1,190
BEGARI „	...	...	...	162,561	162,561	...
EASTERN NARA WORKS	8,517	16,400	24,100	562,082	532,799	...
MUTHA CANALS	10	12,300	14,200	634,493	621,421	...
Other projects	5,168	8,000	(a)86,800	3,357,411	...	...
	755,116	568,000	774,900	27,762,900	...	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	25,452	18,000	24,900	5,532,885	...	...
TOTAL	729,664	550,000	750,000	22,230,015	...	...
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.						
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.						
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.						
BETWA CANAL	990	1,200	1,800	400,498	425,141	24,643
Punjab.						
SWAT RIVER CANAL	1,000	...	5,700	354,289	354,581	292
Madras.						
RUSHIKULYA PROJECT	64,047	49,800	45,000	342,273	394,000	51,727
Bombay.						
NIRA CANAL	11,844	10,400	12,100	520,178	487,938	...
Other projects	50	1,600	400	411,466	...	...
	77,931	63,000	65,000	2,028,704	...	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	...	...	...	285,434	...	...
TOTAL	77,931	63,000	65,000	1,743,270	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	807,595	613,000	815,000	23,973,285	...	...

(a) Includes Rx. 70,000 held in reserve.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VIII.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways for five years ending 1891-92, with Revised Estimates for 1892-93 and Budget Estimates for 1893-94.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.		
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
Open mileage at beginning of year	3,896	3,912	††3,241	3,243	2,588*	2,588	2,588
Gross Receipts.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Madras	821,527	861,715	942,442	963,219	946,852	975,000	975,000
South Indian	506,398	551,270	582,050	468,015	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,227,163	1,300,596	1,308,085	1,325,745	1,422,292	1,425,000	1,400,000
Great Indian Peninsula	3,984,601	4,208,148	3,701,990	3,996,034	4,477,276	3,960,000	3,960,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	701,776	481,686	...	...	...		
TOTAL	7,241,465	7,403,415	6,534,567	6,753,013	6,846,420	6,360,000	6,335,000
Working Expenses.							
Madras	513,922	498,676	536,576	497,965	548,941	540,000	540,000
South Indian	372,378	382,017	377,325	281,260	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	520,158	559,640	559,210	537,342	599,948	580,000	560,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,842,185	1,999,032	1,892,822	1,935,172	2,204,413	1,980,000	2,000,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	356,152	313,242	...	...	...		
TOTAL	3,604,795	3,752,607	3,365,933	3,251,739	3,353,302	3,100,000	3,100,000
Net Traffic Receipts.							
Madras	307,605	363,039	405,866	465,254	397,911	435,000	435,000
South Indian	134,020	169,253	204,725	186,755	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	707,005	740,956	748,875	788,403	822,344	845,000	840,000
Great Indian Peninsula	2,142,416	2,209,116	1,809,168	2,060,862	2,272,863	1,980 000	1,960,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	345,624	168,444	...	...	...		
TOTAL	3,636,670	3,650,808	3,168,634	3,501,274	3,493,118	3,260,000	3,235,000

* The South Indian Railway, 654½ miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1891, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

† The Bellary Branch of the Madras Railway, 33 miles in length, having been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway, the mileage is shown under State Railways.

‡ The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 692 miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1889, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

APPENDIX.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.		
STATE RAILWAYS.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	*M.* 8,081	*M.* 8,979	*M.* (*a*) 10,407	*M.* 11,055	*M.* (*b*) 12,757	*M.* 13,106	*M.* 13,506
Gross Receipts.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
East Indian	4,603,216	4,471,119	4,474,030	4,428,495	4,957,632	4,890,300	4,950,300
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	4,833	4,604					
Rajputana-Malwa	1,698,296	1,903,833	1,938,223	1,851,105	2,205,116	2,240,000	2,210,000
Sindia	45,739	37,080	7,108	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	4,976	5,512	7,916	8,777	13,088	16,000	18,000
Warora Colliery	78,021	88,442	82,187	90,930	54,425	54,000	54,000
Wardha Coal					25,897	23,300	24,000
Bengal Nagpur	137,477	163,517	218,157	319,391	637,317	607,500	650,000
Katni-Umaria	8,125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umaria Colliery	11,447	17,822	26,408	33,979	27,996	34,000	36,200
Burma	331,041	314,241	348,338	376,678	406,038	695,000	710,000
Tounghoo-Mandalay	...	31,901	161,449	193,310	210,027	...	...
Mu Valley	...	...	...	...	13,614	22,500	35,000
Jorhat	4,968	5,964	6,046	6,198	6,402	6,700	6,700
Cherra-Companygunj	1,220	620	1,235	1,713	1,953	2,000	2,300
Eastern Bengal	958,431	1,070,589	1,145,727	1,220,112	1,146,384	1,180,000	1,180,000
Tirhoot	180,506	170,854	211,182	69,726	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	...	...	...	320,600	488,854	527,500	530,000
Nalhati	9,405	10,459	10,444	10,008	9,235	...	...
Patna-Gya	52,887	49,895	52,151	51,749	60,771	28,600	...
Bengal Central	75,538	72,389	72,991	74,047	76,110	77,000	78,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	174,788	784,746	734,471	879,286	845,000	870,000
Benares Branch	175	709					
Indian Midland	30,563	108,154	314,730	331,908	436,012	452,500	467,500
Bareilly-Pilibhit	9,558	9,350	10,985	9,954	1,991	...	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	18,305	25,428	31,888	33,729	...	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	7,356	56,314	66,000	70,000
North Western	2,188,185	2,573,190	2,905,416	2,730,774	3,309,010	2,560,000	2,800,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	7,350	8,738	10,154	11,225	11,224	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	147,044	725,984	790,000	810,000
Villupuram-Guntakal	...	...	...	1,995			
" " Nellore Branch	4,845	23,566	25,454	24,260			
Bellary-Kistna	6,181	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	51,481	59,014	101,156	122,768	134,356	152,500	152,500
Bezvada Extension	...	...	7,667	7,473	8,737	9,800	40,000
East Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
Dhond and Manmad*	22,734	25,545	24,943	26,313	30,858	32,700	33,400
Southern Mahratta	326,423	399,806	407,133	457,136	477,303	460,000	500,000
Guntakul-Hindupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,600
Hyderabad-Umarkot	...	...	...	...	...	6,500	14,000
TOTAL	10,871,926	11,827,120	13,387,864	13,703,224	16,411,934	15,779,400	16,291,500

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

(*a*) Includes the length of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

(*b*) Ditto ditto South Indian and Bengal and North-Western Railways.

APPENDIX.

Working Expenses.	Accounts. 1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
East Indian	1,662,581	1,689,946	1,682,537	1,484,563	1,643,008	1,600,000	1,615,000
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	2,245	2,195					
Rajputana-Malwa	907,154	970,424	1,020,867	926,066	1,087,885	1,065,000	1,070,000
Sindia	21,322	17,703	3,372	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	4,457	4,977	8,458	10,434	8,228	10,300	12,000
Warora Colliery					43,149	49,700	48,400
Wardha Coal	68,028	61,323	57,343	64,772	10,952	20,300	13,208
Bengal-Nagpur	86,760	127,058	147,176	234,881	303,037	317,500	325,000
Katni-Umaria	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umaria Colliery	2,634	20,363	22,418	23,681	25,976	33,000	32,400
Burma	175,841	189,876	204,756	207,845	228,128	340,000	350,000
Tounghoo-Mandalay	...	32,545	120,702	108,278	110,167	...	...
Mu Valley	...	...	...	...	12,039	53,000	55,000
Jorhat	6,441	5,707	6,231	5,797	6,090	6,000	6,100
Cherra-Companygunj	3,716	2,116	2,672	1,917	1,909	1,700	2,100
Eastern Bengal	481,139	490,105	510,317	542,205	626,279	537,500	540,000
Tirhoot	106,156	96,254	90,553	31,093	2,216	...	...
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	...	...	...	131,952	415,490	380,000	380,000
Nalhati	6,192	8,541	7,594	7,832	4,818	...	...
Patna-Gya	24,613	23,780	25,395	23,739	25,983	12,300	...
Bengal Central	67,611	51,147	45,648	49,263	57,001	53,500	55,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	54,558	343,935	350,043	381,473	375,000	390,000
Benares Branch	69	80					
Indian Midland	20,098	69,512	234,086	254,146	267,555	280,000	275,000
Bareilly-Pilibhit	6,766	6,592	7,300	7,893	...	...	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	14,998	18,153	21,266	23,529	...	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	4,428	33,108	43,000	44,000
North Western	1,633,529	1,742,526	1,856,235	1,749,515	1,953,535	1,670,000	1,835,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	70,577	497,698	497,500	500,000
Villupuram-Guntakal	...	...	...	1,344	...		
„ „ Nellore Branch	9,154	27,060	18,369	17,149	...		
Bellary Kistna	8,519	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	42,426	47,744	90,598	96,446	102,932	106,000	105,000
Bezvada Extension	...	...	6,083	5,837	5,828	7,300	28,000
East Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Dhond and Manmad*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	222,138	298,965	330,529	336,715	350,996	338,000	360,000
Guntakul-Hindupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,300
Hyderabad-Umarkot	...	...	...	...	...	5,800	10,000
Deduct—Probable lapse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,594,187	6,059,256	6,864,440	6,771,940	8,214,480	7,802,400	8,087,500

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

APPENDIX.

Net Traffic Receipts.	Accounts. 1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
East Indian	2,940,635	2,781,173	2,791,493	2,943,932	3,314,624	3,290,300	3,335,300
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	2,588	2,409					
Rajputana-Malwa	791,142	933,409	917,356	925,039	1,117,231	1,175,000	1,140,000
Sindia	24,417	19,377	3,736	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	519	535	—542	—1,657	4,861	5,700	6,000
Warora Colliery	9,993	27,119	24,844	26,158	11,276	4,300	5,600
Wardha Coal					5,945	3,000	10,800
Bengal-Nagpur	50,717	36,459	70,981	84,510	334,280	290,000	325,000
Katni-Umaria	—1,475	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umaria Colliery	6,813	—2,541	3,990	10,298	2,020	1,000	3,800
Burma	155,200	124,365	143,582	168,833	177,910	355,000	360,000
Tounghoo-Mandalay	...	—644	40,747	85,032	99,861	...	...
Mu Valley	...	...	...	...	1,575	—30,500	—20,000
Jorhat	—1,473	257	—185	401	311	700	600
Cherra-Companygunj	—2,496	—1,496	—1,437	—204	44	300	200
Eastern Bengal	477,292	580,484	635,410	677,907	520,104	642,500	640,000
Tirhoot	74,350	74,600	120,629	38,633	—2,216	...	...
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	...	...	...	188,648	73,364	147,500	150,000
Nalhati	3,213	1,918	2,850	2,176	4,418	...	...
Patna-Gya	28,274	26,109	26,756	28,010	34,788	16,300	...
Bengal Central	7,927	21,242	27,343	24,784	19,109	23,500	23,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	120,230	440,811	384,428	497,813	470,000	480,000
Benares Branch	106	620					
Indian Midland	10,465	38,642	80,644	77,762	168,457	172,500	192,500
Bareilly-Pilibhit	2,792	2,758	3,685	2,061	1,991	...	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	3,307	7,275	10,622	10,200	...	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	2,928	23,206	23,000	26,000
North Western	554,656	830,664	1,049,181	981,259	1,355,475	890,000	965,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	7,350	8,738	10,154	11,225	11,224	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	76,467	228,286	292,500	310,000
Villupuram-Guntakal	...	...	...	651	...		
„ „ Nellore Branch	—4,309	—3,494	7,085	7,111	...		
Bellary-Kistna	—2,338	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	9,055	11,270	10,558	26,322	31,423	46,500	47,500
Bezvada Extension	...	...	1,584	1,636	2,909	2,500	12,000
East Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Dhond and Manmad*	22,734	25,545	24,943	26,313	30,858	32,700	33,400
Southern Mahratta	104,285	100,841	76,604	120,421	126,307	122,000	140,000
Guntakul-Hindupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,300
Hyderabad-Umarkot	...	...	...	...	...	700	4,000
Add—For probable lapse on working expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,277,739	5,767,864	6,523,424	6,931,284	8,197,454	7,977,000	8,204,000

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE LX.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1891-92, with Revised Estimate for 1892-93, and Budget Estimate for 1893-94.

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.		
DIRECT RECEIPTS—	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Orissa canals	22,304	24,351	30,422	34,501	37,100	45,000	34,000
Midnapore canal	23,438	25,180	27,761	23,720	28,470	25,000	24,100
Hidgellee Tidal canal	4,186	5,517	4,195	2,804	3,692	6,000	6,000
Sone canals	60,395	84,389	89,750	73,648	91,009	89,000	80,900
Ganges canals	197,254	213,014	199,141	248,974	261,685	250,300	250,000
Lower Ganges canal	106,614	123,382	133,309	149,604	178,594	183,600	163,000
Agra canal	48,148	46,622	56,566	61,390	60,100	55,200	53,400
Eastern Jumna canal	70,305	71,154	63,514	83,255	81,294	79,200	83,600
Betwa canal	3,057	7,313	7,585	7,455	10,229	8,900	8,900
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	135,366	90,170	113,116	160,321	151,127	118,900	116,600
Chenab canal	25	3,768	7,711	9,793	10,294	19,000	50,000
Bari Doab canal	126,141	139,232	139,663	149,559	169,840	230,900	204,200
Sirhind canal	69,900	113,233	133,917	168,523	201,595	243,100	118,100
Swat River canal	10,326	22,753	24,941	25,048	20,369	28,900	23,200
Godavari Delta System	12,431	10,653	11,492	12,236	11,096	11,000	11,000
Kistna „ „	4,394	4,669	4,502	5,047	4,831	5,000	5,000
Sangam Anicut „	86	142	91	127	74	100	100
Desert canal	3,697	7,037	5,193	2,803	974	3,700	3,800
Begari „	2,549	5,097	4,404	2,836	1,435	2,700	3,100
Eastern Nara Works	1,599	1,681	1,753	2,206	2,044	2,100	2,000
Mutha canals	18,958	21,640	20,625	21,881	24,756	22,200	23,500
Nira canal	768	1,029	2,756	3,609	4,449	7,700	8,800
Other projects	29,020	39,776	50,177	44,343	49,680	49,700	50,400
TOTAL	950,961	1,061,802	1,132,584	1,284,683	1,404,737	1,487,200	1,323,700
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Ganges canal	44,301	44,301	54,731	66,446	69,008	71,500	71,500
Lower Ganges canal	20,783	20,959	20,959	20,959	20,959	21,000	21,000
Eastern Jumna „	22,154	22,153	22,153	23,292	24,614	25,000	25,000
Western Jumna „	5,140	5,275	4,737	2,368	...	...	...
Chenab canal	...	...	...	...	112	1,500	1,900
Bari Doab canal	37,526	40,469	42,467	44,046	24,988	4,200	2,800
Godavari Delta System	183,853	195,920	200,371	204,703	215,151	221,200	224,600
Kistna „ „	132,273	142,362	150,618	167,461	173,970	176,400	186,400
Sangam Anicut „	8,041	8,541	12,000	12,946	814	19,200	22,500
Desert canal	8,254	11,030	13,120	12,854	1,458	16,300	16,400
Begari „	19,391	25,223	22,498	18,922	22,255	27,400	27,400
Eastern Nara Works	28,020	34,586	42,908	38,890	37,197	42,200	42,800
Mutha canals	*—468*	*—562*	*—538*	*—595*	*—718*	...	...
Nira canal	*—31*	*—44*	*—128*	*—171*	*—213*	...	...
Other projects	93,318	120,828	103,870	96,875	83,594	99,700	173,300
TOTAL	602,555	671,041	689,766	708,996	673,189	725,600	815,600
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	22,304	24,351	30,422	34,501	37,100	45,000	34,000
Midnapore canal	23,438	25,180	27,761	23,720	28,470	25,000	24,100
Hidgellee Tidal canal	4,186	5,517	4,195	2,804	3,692	6,000	6,000
Sone canals	60,395	84,389	89,750	73,648	91,009	89,000	80,900
Ganges canal	241,555	257,315	253,872	315,420	330,693	321,800	321,500
Lower Ganges canal	127,397	144,341	154,268	161,563	199,553	204,600	184,000
Agra canal	48,148	46,622	56,566	61,390	60,100	55,200	53,400
Eastern Jumna canal	92,459	93,307	85,667	106,547	105,908	104,200	108,600
Betwa canal	3,057	7,313	7,585	7,455	10,229	8,900	8,900
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	140,506	95,445	117,853	162,689	151,127	118,900	116,600
Chenab canal	25	3,768	7,711	9,793	10,406	20,500	51,900
Bari Doab canal	163,667	179,701	182,130	193,605	194,828	235,100	207,000
Sirhind canal	69,900	113,233	133,917	168,523	201,595	243,100	118,100
Swat River canal	10,326	22,753	24,941	25,048	20,369	28,900	23,200
Godavari Delta System	196,284	206,573	211,863	216,939	226,247	232,200	235,600
Kistna „ „	136,667	147,031	155,120	172,508	178,801	181,400	191,400
Sangam Anicut „	8,127	8,683	12,091	13,073	888	19,300	22,600
Desert canal	11,951	18,067	18,313	15,657	2,432	20,000	20,200
Begari „	21,940	30,320	26,902	21,758	23,690	30,100	30,500
Eastern Nara Works	29,619	36,267	44,661	41,096	39,241	44,300	44,800
Mutha canals	18,490	21,678	20,087	21,286	24,038	22,200	23,500
Nira canal	737	985	2,628	3,438	4,236	7,700	8,800
Other projects	122,338	160,604	154,047	141,218	133,274	149,400	223,700
TOTAL	1,553,516	1,732,843	1,822,350	1,993,679	2,077,926	2,212,800	2,139,300

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings, of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1891-92, with Revised Estimate for 1892-93, and Budget Estimate for 1893-94—*continued*.

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.		
WORKING EXPENSES—	*Rx*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Orissa canals	48,131	38,717	43,170	43,946	39,609	46,000	43,000
Midnapore canal	24,007	20,035	20,067	19,925	25,733	22,300	22,900
Hidgellee Tidal canal	6,490	7,535	2,572	5,197	4,867	3,700	5,500
Sone canals	71,731	75,522	69,747	66,059	65,208	68,000	68,400
Ganges canal	88,300	91,931	95,789	104,495	104,938	105,600	104,400
Lower Ganges canal	86,397	96,850	90,792	88,981	84,774	86,000	83,000
Agra canal	24,478	24,113	25,975	23,225	23,839	24,400	21,800
Eastern Jumna canal	19,266	25,467	24,718	29,804	28,439	30,800	28,700
Betwa canal	8,295	10,444	10,721	10,534	9,795	10,100	10,500
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	55,527	47,536	47,917	56,050	48,207	45,400	48,000
Chenab canal	5,733	7,835	9,823	8,951	10,724	21,700	30,500
Bari Doab canal	49,665	56,561	56,970	56,593	72,424	69,000	61,400
Sirhind canal	34,537	53,647	60,404	58,600	54,948	63,400	64,500
Swat River canal	8,375	8,745	9,221	10,247	9,579	9,900	8,800
Godavari Delta System	51,680	52,221	46,792	56,050	51,569	54,500	50,200
Kistna „ „	32,603	32,299	36,552	38,576	42,038	42,000	39,800
Sangam Anicut „	4,369	4,170	4,830	5,213	3,569	4,200	4,300
Desert canal	4,041	2,718	3,690	3,715	11,152	7,900	5,100
Begari „	6,126	6,452	7,583	6,052	6,314	7,100	7,400
Eastern Nara Works	5,474	8,393	8,266	9,375	8,277	9,400	7,400
Mutha canals	6,034	6,246	7,712	7,085	7,333	6,500	6,700
Nira canal	1,673	1,716	2,466	2,734	3,882	5,600	4,000
Other projects	34,615	42,523	41,781	47,006	44,227	47,100	49,800
TOTAL	677,607	721,676	727,558	758,413	761,445	790,600	776,100
NET REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	*—25,827*	*—14,366*	*—12,748*	*—9,445*	*—2,509*	*—1,000*	*—9,000*
Midnapore canal	*—569*	5,145	7,694	3,795	2,737	2,700	1,200
Hidgellee Tidal canal	*—2,304*	*—2,018*	1,623	*—2,303*	*—1,175*	2,300	500
Sone canals	*—11,336*	8,867	20,003	7,589	25,801	21,000	12,500
Ganges canal	153,255	165,384	158,083	210,925	225,755	216,200	217,100
Lower Ganges canal	41,000	47,491	63,476	72,582	114,779	118,600	101,000
Agra canal	23,670	22,509	30,591	38,165	36,261	30,800	31,600
Eastern Jumna canal	73,193	67,840	60,949	76,743	77,469	73,400	79,900
Betwa canal	*—5,238*	*—3,131*	*—3,136*	*—3,079*	434	*—1,200*	*—1,600*
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	84,979	47,909	69,936	106,639	102,920	73,500	68,600
Chenab canal	*—5,708*	*—4,067*	*—2,112*	842	*—318*	*—1,200*	21,400
Bari Doab canal	114,002	123,140	125,160	137,012	122,304	166,100	145,600
Sirhind canal	35,363	59,586	73,513	109,923	146,647	179,700	53,600
Swat River canal	1,951	14,008	15,720	14,801	10,790	19,000	14,400
Godavari Delta System	144,604	154,352	165,071	160,889	174,678	177,700	185,400
Kistna „ „	104,004	114,732	118,568	133,932	136,763	139,400	151,600
Sangam Anicut „	3,758	4,513	7,261	7,860	*—2,681*	15,100	18,300
Desert canal	7,910	15,349	14,623	11,942	*—8,720*	12,100	15,100
Begari „	15,814	23,868	19,319	15,766	17,376	23,000	23,100
Eastern Nara Works	24,145	27,874	36,395	31,721	30,964	34,900	37,400
Mutha canals	12,456	14,832	12,375	14,201	16,705	15,700	16,800
Nira canal	*—936*	*—731*	162	704	354	2,100	4,800
Other projects	87,723	118,081	112,266	94,212	89,047	102,300	173,900
TOTAL	875,909	1,011,167	1,094,792	1,235,266	1,316,481	1,422,200	1,363,200

APPENDIX.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

TABLE X.—Abstract of Budget Estimates of Capital transactions of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, 1892-93 and 1893-94.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees.			Amount of Exchange.			Amount in Pounds Sterling.		
	1892-93.		Budget, 1893-94.	1892-93.		Budget, 1893-94.	1892-93.		Budget, 1893-94.
	Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.	
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£
Receipts.									
Madras	21,50,000	21,75,000	23,50,000	1,79,000	1,81,000	1,96,000	197,100	199,100	215,400
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	27,00,000	29,25,000	27,50,000	2,25,000	2,44,000	2,29,000	247,500	268,100	252,100
Great Indian Peninsula	72,65,000	68,00,000	71,50,000	6,05,000	5,67,000	5,96,000	666,000	623,300	655,400
Total	1,21,15,000	1,19,00,000	1,22,50,000	10,09,000	9,92,000	10,21,000	1,110,600	1,090,800	1,122,900
Advances.									
Madras	23,00,000	16,50,000	19,00,000	1,92,000	1,37,000	1,58,000	210,800	151,300	174,200
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	16,00,000	13,50,000	16,00,000	1,33,000	1,13,000	1,33,000	146,700	123,700	146,700
Great Indian Peninsula	45,70,000	34,50,000	41,60,000	3,80,000	2,88,000	3,47,000	419,000	316,200	381,300
Total	84,70,000	64,50,000	76,60,000	7,05,000	5,38,000	6,38,000	776,500	591,200	702,200
Net Receipts.									
Madras	– 1,50,000	5,25,000	4,50,000	–13,000	44,000	38,000	–13,700	48,100	41,200
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	11,00,000	15,75,000	11,50,000	92,000	1,31,000	96,000	100,800	144,400	105,400
Great Indian Peninsula	26,95,000	33,50,000	29,90,000	2,25,000	2,79,000	2,49,000	247,000	307,100	274,100
Total	36,45,000	54,50,000	45,90,000	3,04,000	4,54,000	3,83,000	334,100	499,600	420,700
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
Receipts.									
Capital received in India — Nilgiri Railway	16,00,000	8,50,000	10,00,000	...	...	...	160,000	85,000	100,000
Capital received in India — Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gain on remittances to India — Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	1,33,000	85,000	3,24,000	–13,300	–8,500	–32,400
Gain on remittances to India — Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Gain on remittances to India — Assam-Bengal	...	...	..	...	1,34,000	3,60,000	...	–13,400	–36,000
Gain on remittances to India — Indian Midland	...	...	...	1,50,000	1,10,000	2,33,000	–15,000	–11,000	–23,300
Gain on remittances to India — Bengal Central	...	...	...	...	2,000	3,000	...	–200	–300
Gain on remittances to India — Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	3,19,000	2,19,000	1,61,000	–31,900	–21,900	–16,100
Gain on remittances to India — Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	–1,500	...	...
Total	16,00,000	8,50,000	10,00,000	6,17,000	5,50,000	10,81,000	98,300	30,000	–8,100
Withdrawals.									
Southern Mahratta	2,28,000	5,02,000	–4,79,000	38,000	84,000	–80,000	19,000	41,800	–39,900
Mysore	6,55,000	–8,00,000	6,79,000	1,64,000	–2,00,000	1,72,000	49,100	–60,000	50,700
Assam-Bengal	50,00,000	28,00,000	74,50,000	16,67,000	8,71,000	23,18,000	333,300	192,900	513,200
Indian Midland	9,47,000	3,75,000	6,23,000	1,89,000	75,000	1,25,000	75,800	30,000	49,800
Bengal Central	1,00,000	1,01,000	1,24,000	29,000	25,000	35,000	7,100	7,000	8,900
Bengal-Nagpur	24,00,000	24,50,000	13,55,000	5,54,000	5,65,000	3,13,000	184,600	188,500	104,200
Lucknow-Bareilly	1,50,000	2,30,000	1,81,000	30,000	86,000	68,000	12,000	14,400	11,300
Nilgiri	16,00,000	8,50,000	10,00,000	...	...	...	160,000	85,000	100,000
Total	1,10,80,000	65,08,000	1,09,33,000	26,71,000	15,06,000	29,51,000	840,900	500,200	798,200
Net Withdrawals	94,80,000	56,58,000	99,33,000	20,54,000	9,56,000	18,70,000	742,600	470,200	806,300
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
Net Withdrawals	58,35,000	2,08,000	53,43,000	17,50,000	5,02,000	14,87,000	408,500	–29,400	385,600

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 11th, 1893.

During the period under review the fairly fine weather which prevailed during the previous week disappeared, and conditions became very unsettled throughout a large part of Northern and Central India. A well-marked depression appeared over the Western Desert and passed slowly eastward across the country. This disturbance drew the wind into east over the Gangetic plain, etc., and rain fell very generally over Northern and Central India. On the Hills snow was received and the weather was abnormally cold almost everywhere.

The chart of Sunday, March 5th, showed a deepish depression overlying the Western Desert the centre being near Deesa, while a shallow subsidiary depression lay near Peshawar. The winds were cyclonic over North-West India, south-easterly up the Gangetic plain, and variable elsewhere. Light rain had fallen over Baluchistan, part of the Punjab, and at most of the Central Provinces' stations, and except at Chanda, where 2·71 inches was reported, the amounts were moderate or small. On the 6th pressure was rising over the Indus Valley, over the Peninsula and over Burma, and was falling elsewhere. The depression over the Western Desert was still shown, but that over the north of the Punjab had disappeared, and the area of highest pressure was established in the neighbourhood of Peshawar. A small local depression was also shown over Central India, the centre lying between Nowgong and Sutna. The direction of the wind over Northern and Central India was largely determined by the depression over the Western Desert, while in the Peninsula the directions were variable. In Assam and Burma the wind was north-easterly and northerly. Showers were very widely distributed, rain being reported from a large part of the Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, and the south of the Peninsula. On the next day, the 7th, pressure was rising over most of Northern India and falling elsewhere. Pressure was highest over the Punjab, and lowest over Ceylon and the south of the Bay. A fairly general easterly current of wind prevailed, the force being fresh to strong at several stations. Rain was again widely distributed, being reported over the Punjab, west of the North-West Provinces, central parts of the country and the Peninsula. Snow was reported from the hill stations. The chart of the 8th showed irregular changes in pressure, but the general distribution was little altered. North-westerly winds began to re-appear over the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were generally from some easterly point. The weather had cleared over North-Western India and snow had ceased on the Hills, but over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula thunder showers had occurred.

On the morning of the 9th the barometer was rising over North-East India and the east of the Peninsula. It was changing irregularly elsewhere. Pressure was highest over the Punjab and lowest over the south of the Bay, gradients being rather steep. The wind continued generally easterly (between north-east and south-east) except in parts of North-West India. Rain was reported from Baluchistan, from Bengal, from Central Provinces, and from several places in the

Peninsula. The amounts were considerable in South-West Bengal and the Nizam's Dominions, and generally moderate or small elsewhere. On Friday, the 10th, pressure was giving way almost everywhere. Readings remained highest over Northern India and lowest in the extreme south, so that gradients for easterly winds still prevailed. Rain had almost ceased in Bengal and the Peninsula, but was still reported from Baluchistan and Rajputana, from Guzerat and the Central Provinces, and the Bombay Deccan. In the last named district the amounts were considerable. On Saturday, the 11th, pressure was still falling and the general distribution was little changed. Wind was north-westerly and northerly around a large part of the Bay, but elsewhere directions were still between north-east and south-east. Widely-distributed showers were again reported, the amounts received being in some instances considerable.

Temperature.—The unsettled weather described above has kept temperature low almost everywhere, the only exceptions being the Punjab, Bombay, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana on the 5th, and Burma on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, when there was some excess. The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:—

Province.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th	9th.	10th.	11th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	— 0·7	— 1·3	0	—1·5	+0·6	+1·9	+2·4	+0·2
Bengal and Assam	— 5·6	— 4·8	—4·6	—2·2	—4·5	—5·6	—4·4	—4·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	— 3·8	— 4·2	—6·3	—4·2	—3·9	—2·3	—5·6	—4·3
Punjab	+ 0·2	— 6·1	—7·8	—7·2	—5·4	—4·1	—4·3	—5·0
Bombay	+ 0·4	— 1·0	—2·4	—1·7	—1·4	—1·7	—1·9	—1·4
Central Provinces and Berar	— 4·4	— 6·4	—6·0	—7·8	—11·4	—7·3	—11·0	—7·8
Central India and Guzerat	+ 1·0	— 1·9	—2·5	—3·7	—3·3	—1·8	—6·8	—2·7
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1·9	— 1·8	—2·3	—2·5	—2·9	—4·5	—5·4	—2·5
Madras	— 0·7	— 1·3	—1·9	—1·7	—1·2	—0·9	—1·0	—1·2
Mean for whole India	— 1·3	— 3·2	—3·8	—3·6	—3·7	—2·9	—4·2	—3·2

From the above it will be seen that the mean temperature of the whole of India was 3·2° lower than usual, and that on each day of the week there was a deficiency which ranged from 1·3° on the 5th to 4·2° on the 11th. The Provincial variations show that, owing to the hot weather in Burma at the close of the week, there was a slight excess of temperature for that Province, but that for all other Provinces the deficiency noticed in the previous weeks has continued and was largest in Central Provinces and Berar.

Rainfall.—As noticed above the rainfall of the week has been very widely distributed, and the concluding table shows that only in seven of the rainfall divisions was there absolutely no fall. In seven other divisions, however, the actual average rainfall was less than a tenth of an inch. The divisions which received actually or practically no rain during the week included the Burma divisions, East Bengal, Behar, Konkan, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, west of Rajputana, and the Central division of the East Coast. Of those divisions which

received rain the majority had more than the normal. This was particularly the case in the Peninsula, where there was a very large excess.

The three concluding columns in the table show that the rainfall of the past two weeks has been defective over North-East India and a considerable part of the North-West India, while it has been largely in excess over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Orissa	Cuttack	Sudder	2·40 inches.
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Murree	2·60 „
Do.	D.-I. Khan	Sheikh Budin	2·20 „
Malabar	Calicut	Ponani	2·74 „
Madras	Nilgiris	Coonoor	9·84 „
Deccan	Belgaum	Hukeri	3·67 „
Berar	Wun (Yeotmal)	Wun	6·38 „
East Coast	Ganjam	Aska	5·86 „

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 11th March.			Rainfall data from 26th February to 11th March 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, 26th Feb. to 11th Mar.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	Lower Burma	0·03	0	+0·03	0·03	0·05	— 40
	Central ditto	0·01	0·02	—0·01	0·08	0·02	+300
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·12	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·47	—0·47	0·07	0·98	— 93
	Assam (Surma)	0·11	1·24	—1·13	0·26	2·20	— 88
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·15	0·59	—0·44	0·27	1·00	— 73
	Deltaic Bengal	0 23	0·35	—0·12	0·40	0·80	— 50
	Central ditto	0·33	0·20	+0·13	0·44	0·36	+ 22
	North ditto	0·21	0·22	—0·01	0·23	0·32	— 28
	Orissa	0·26	0·27	—0·01	0·77	0·42	+ 83
	Chota Nagpur	0·07	0·31	+0·30	0·74	0·44	+ 68
	Bihar (South)	0·09	0·14	—0·05	0·20	0·19	+ 5
	Ditto (North)	0 06	0·10	—0 10	0·13	0·20	+ 35
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·40	0·09	+0·31	0·41	0·13	+215
	Oudh (South)	0·25	0·12	+0·13	0·36	0·13	+177
	Ditto (North)	0·27	0·17	+0·10	0·37	0·19	+ 95
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·27	0·13	+0·14	0·28	0·16	+ 75
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·42	0·15	+0·27	0·42	0·22	+ 91
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·48	0·38	+0·10	0·58	0·54	+ 7
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·19	0·16	+0·03	0·19	0·24	— 21
	Ditto (Central)	0·42	0·19	+0·23	0·42	0·27	+ 56
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·50	0·44	+0·06	0 50	0·62	— 19
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	1·11	0·86	+0·25	1·17	1·51	— 22
	Ditto (North-West)	0·37	0·51	—0·14	0·43	0·81	— 47
	Ditto (West)	0·26	0·16	+0·10	0·26	0·25	+ 4
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·69	0·08	+0·61	1·13	0·11	+927
	Madras (South Central)	1·64	0·13	+1·51	3·34	0·24	+1,292
	Coorg	2·00	0·11	+1·87	2·34	0·10	+1,303
	Mysore	0·34	0·07	+0·27	0·56	0·08	+600
	Konkan	0·05	0	+0·05	0·05	0·01	+400
	Bombay (Deccan)	0·70	0·01	+0·69	0·84	0·03	+2,700
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·69	0	+0·69	0·72	0·01	+7,100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·31	0·02	+2·29	3·44	0·06	+5,633
	Central Provinces (West)	1·51	0·02	+1·49	3·22	0·08	+3,925
	Ditto ditto (Central)	2·23	0·08	+2·15	2·84	0·14	+1,929
	Ditto ditto (East)	1·63	0·22	+1·41	1·84	0·31	+494
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·01	0	+0·01	0	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·10	—100
	Sind	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0 21	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·70	0·03	+0·67	0·81	0·09	+800
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·33	0·06	+0·27	0·33	0·09	+267
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·10	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·48	0·13	+0·35	1·16	0·19	+511
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	3·75	0·01	+3·74	5·90	0·11	+5,264
	Hyderabad (South)	3·11	0·08	+3·03	3·68	0·10	+3,580
	Madras (Central)	0·34	0·02	+0·32	0·45	0·03	+1,400
	East Coast (Central)	0·09	0·07	+0·02	0·73	0·09	+ 711
	Ditto (South)	0·90	0·10	+0·80	1·11	0·13	+ 754
	Madras (South)	1·62	0·16	+1·46	2·01	0·34	+ 491

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

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
Simla, the 16th March 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 18th March.*—Further exceptionally heavy rainfall almost throughout the Presidency, and especially so in the Circars and all Southern Districts. Cultivation and sowing of summer crops actively progressing in the Southern and parts of Central Districts. Cotton and crops standing under wells in Southern and Central Districts much benefited. Some harvest still proceeding with fair outturn. Pasture reviving generally and condition of cattle improving. Prices slightly easier except in the Circars and on the west coast but change small, and exceptionally high rates previously reported continue.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Slight rain in parts of six districts. Standing crops damaged by rain, blight, rust or rats in parts of five districts; otherwise condition good. Reaping of late crops completed in four districts and progressing in the rest. Preparations for next season continue in eight districts. Cotton-picking progressing in six districts and in Baroda and Kathiawar. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good; fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th March.*—There has been general rain during the week, and in all divisions except East Bengal the amount has been considerably in excess of the normal. Towards the end of the week the weather became fine and clear, a change which has helped to mature the standing crops. The spring harvest is progressing, and, in spite of the damage done by the rain, the general outturn is expected to be up to the normal standard. Opium collections are being rapidly completed, and the yield, as at present reported, will probably be fair. The mango and *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) crops are late and expected to be short, and the former has in parts suffered somewhat from the rain. Spring rice and indigo are doing well. Sugarcane is still being cut and pressed in some districts. Cultivation for the autumn crops is well forward, and in some places the sowing has begun. Prices of rice remain almost stationary. Fodder and water-supplies are plentiful in all districts. Cattle are reported well.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—The weather is still unsettled and showers have fallen in most districts, in some accompanied by hail. A severe hailstorm has destroyed a large area of spring cultivation in the Agra district, and damaged the crops in two-thirds of the Banda district. Harvesting operations continue, and prospects are on the whole favourable. Poppy crops are in good condition, and opium collection is progressing. Prices are fairly stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Rain has fallen in most districts. Sowings of extra spring crops going on in three districts. Condition of standing crop is good to average. Damage from hail and excessive rain reported from several districts. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Fodder sufficient in all districts except Rawalpindi. Poppy crop is in good condition. Prices rising in two districts, falling in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Clear weather has prevailed with rising temperature. Crop reports from the northern districts are reassuring and fair outturns are expected. The damage caused by the late rain in the Nagpur country was much more considerable, and over a large area wheat

will not yield over 8 annas in the rupee; gram and peas yielding still less. Prospects in Chhattisgarh appear to be decidedly better than in the Nagpur districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th March.*—LOWER BURMA: Agricultural operations completed as regards wet-weather paddy. Dry-weather crops in Thayetmyo in good condition. UPPER BURMA: Agricultural operations in respect of dry-weather cultivation progressing in all districts, except in the Southern Shan States where they are backward. In Sagaing reaping of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and Sessamum nearly completed, and of beans and wheat progressing. Reaping of peas progressing in Lower Chindwin and completed in Myingyan. Wheat crop is being reaped in the Southern Shan States. Condition of standing crops good in all districts except in part of Bhamo, where it is poor owing to excessive rain. In the Tavoy district of Lower Burma the price of paddy has risen slightly, while in the Sagaing district of Upper Burma it has fallen considerably. In all other districts changes are unimportant. In Lower Burma the price of rice has fallen considerably in Henzada and Shwegyin and slightly in Thayetmyo. In Upper Burma it has risen considerably in Mandalay and Upper Chindwin, while it has fallen considerably in Meiktila and slightly in Sagaing, Minbu, and Yeu. Number on relief works, Meiktila, not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for late rice and sugarcane-pressing continue. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—BERAR: Weekly average rainfall 71 cents, highest being in Wun 7 inches 39 cents. Weather warm. Spring crops suffered from recent rain in four districts. Harvest in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rain 1 inch 85 cents, total from first January 9 inches. Harvesting of crops continues. No further damage has been done to the crops during the week. Prices: wheat 9½, rice 9, white *juar* 13½, yellow *juar* 19, and *tur* 11 seers per current sicca rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—MYSORE: One inch 73 cents in Civil and Military station; rainfall good in parts of the Bangalore and Hassan districts. Crops good and prospects favourable. Paddy harvested in parts. Prices risen in Kolar and fallen in Hassan district slightly.

COORG: Threshing of rice and *raggi* (*Eleusine Coracana*) nearly completed. Coffee has blossomed on most estates. Prospects generally good. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle fair.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Slight rain during week in the Gwalior and Bhopal Agencies. Agricultural operations in progress. Probable outturn below average in Gwalior, generally fair elsewhere. Crops slightly damaged by recent rain and hail. Condition of agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage sufficient. Prices of food-grains rising in Gwalior, steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Slight rain in parts of Bikaneer and Ulwar. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Slight damage in parts. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, rising in three, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th March.*—Rainfall 1·03. Weather cloudy. Prospects promising. Hail has damaged some crops.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(EMIGRATION.)

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1893.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	3	6	9	40·71 per 100 men.	3	6	9
From 2 to 10 years	9	18	27		9	18	27
„ 10 to 20 „	22	24	46		22	24	46
„ 20 to 30 „	255	95	350		255	95	350
„ 30 to 40 „	30	6	36		30	6	36
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	319	149	468		319	149	468

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

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Central „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar „	22	10	32	...	22	10	32
North-Western Provinces	178	112	290	...	178	112	290
Oudh	107	24	131	...	107	24	131
Central India	2	...	2	...	2	...	2
Punjab	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Nepal and Native States	9	2	11	...	9	2	11
Mixed Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	319	149	468	...	319	149	468

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	53	16	69	...	53	16	69
Agriculturists	129	58	187	...	129	58	187
Artisans	26	9	35	...	26	9	35
Low caste	76	49	125	...	76	49	125
Musulmans	35	17	52	...	35	17	52
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	319	149	468	...	319	149	468

MEMORANDUM.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	284	132	416
2. Musulmans	35	17	52
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	319	149	468

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS).

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of January, 1893, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1891 and 1892.

COTTON, RAW.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	580	...	...	...	...	...	580	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	4,06,339	2,70,066	3,05,624	...	...	26,064*	4,06,339	2,70,066	3,05,624
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,064*	26,014	23,510	26,064	26,014	23,510
Bengal	3,399	7,764	8,742	...	...	19	...	...	...	3,399	7,764	8,761
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	65,777	23,713	33,124	1,43,105	48,580	95,149	7,701*	1,520	39,994	2,08,882	72,293	1,28,273
Punjab	3,326	...	9,552	22,361	260	39,165	...	...	...	33,388	1,780	79,711
Central Provinces	491	25	546	30,047	5,954	22,521	...	...	...	31,138	5,979	23,067
Berar	52	1,249	236	3,05,045	2,06,141	1,53,554	...	...	...	3,05,097	2,07,390	1,53,790
Assam	947	762	3,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	762	3,107
Rajputana and Central India	5,205	...	1,234	1,74,273	80,517	1,05,512	...	...	...	1,79,478	80,517	1,06,746
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	691	13	932	...	...	...	691	13	932
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	323	...	...	...	...	...	323
TOTAL	79,097	33,513	56,541	10,83,041	6,11,531	7,13,799	33,765	27,534	63,504	11,95,903	6,72,578	8,33,844

WHEAT.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	...	42,033	42,990	...	...	...	...	42,033	42,990
Bombay	...	...	...	1,43,964	...	...	...	...	2,58,047*	1,43,964	...	...
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,58,047*	39,891	...	2,58,047	39,891	62,606
Bengal	47,265	75,852	33,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,265	75,852	33,925
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	88,714	2,03,319	1,33,525	687	76,931	46,749	...	...	...	89,401	2,80,250	1,80,374
Punjab	38,573	2,244	...	9,824	50,430	10,754	4,61,591*	2,45,178	18,502	5,09,988	2,97,852	29,256
Central Provinces	918	1,139	28,726	5,56,328	2,96,633	3,23,366	...	...	...	5,57,246	2,97,772	3,54,092
Berar	...	...	...	19,013	10,698	11,331	...	...	...	19,013	10,698	11,331
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	935	38,950	1,06,769	84,123	...	...	...	38,950	1,06,769	85,058
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,75,470	2,82,554	1,97,211	7,68,766	5,73,494	5,19,313	7,19,638	2,85,069	81,108	16,63,874	11,41,117	7,97,632

INDIGO.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Not available.			Not available.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...		6	292		...	...	...	6	292
Bombay	...	...	...		191	246		...	...	...	191	246
Sindh	...	...	...		...	...		553	2,565	...	553	2,565
Bengal	233	4,846	5,312		...	1		...	...	233	4,846	5,312
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	967	3,391	519		2	...		593	984	967	3,391	519
Punjab	1,051	...	...		...	...		...	...	1,051	595	984
Central Provinces	...	...	...		...	1		...	...	...	...	1
Berar	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...		148	500		...	...	...	148	500
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,251	8,237	5,831	...	347	1,039	...	1,146	3,549	2,251	9,730	10,419

LINSEED.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	88
Bombay	...	...	...	74,425	25,396	26,439	...	...	...	74,425	25,396	26,439
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Bengal	2,37,031	67,396	28,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,37,031	67,396	28,973
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,81,123	36,862	11,343	5,192	1,732	1,186	...	...	...	4,86,315	58,594	12,529
Punjab	1,115	7,014	4,726	78,027	28,800	18,151	...	...	...	79,142	35,814	22,877
Central Provinces	...	...	...	59,232	13,166	9,915	...	...	...	59,232	13,166	9,915
Berar	779	1,370	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	1,370	400
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	8,934	10,308	413	11,572	16,186	11,816	...	...	...	20,506	20,494	12,229
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	41,170	38,305	26,103	...	...	...	41,170	38,305	26,103
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
TOTAL	7,28,982	1,42,950	45,855	2,69,618	1,17,585	93,716	...	1	...	9,98,600	2,60,536	1,39,571

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 22nd March, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVIII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 12th March 1892.			Week ending 11th March 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 12th March 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 11th March 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	10,07,230	616	1,634	10,15,486	621	4,71,98,025	4,63,78,395	...	8,19,630
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,73,471	209	862	1,61,663	188	59,94,645	54,93,544	...	5,01,101
Indian Midland	127	752	1,24,711	166	752	95,795	127	46,17,195	47,28,985	1,11,790	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,672	4,86,062	291	1,699	5,13,000	302	2,06,22,290	2,09,50,876	3,28,586	...
South Indian	150	948	1,33,588	141	1,043	1,07,417	161	67,05,787	73,95,214	6,29,427	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	87,905	84	1,107	1,14,288	103	44,22,604	44,02,589	...	20,015
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	130	755	93,070	123	756	1,19,690	158	45,43,427	49,62,670	4,19,243	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	16,213	81	223	16,124	72	5,24,710	6,35,849	1,11,139	...
TOTAL	250	7,835	21,22,250	271	8,076	22,03,463	273	9,46,88,683	9,49,48,122	2,59,439	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*e*)	264	2,424	6,41,336	264	2,589	6,80,303	271	3,11,38,886	2,38,89,974	...	72,48,912
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,77,154	256	692	1,70,309	246	81,72,483	78,32,265	...	3,40,218
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,59,859	206	777	2,07,080	267	1,09,88,707	1,12,38,846	2,50,139	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	14,916	119	125	18,110	145	7,22,354	7,30,774	8,420	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*g*)	203	615	2,03,628	331	715	2,14,346	300	58,16,614	66,75,490	8,58,876	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,131	40	28	1,026	37	60,593	63,372	2,779	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	457	57	8	502	63	17,612	18,241	629	...
TOTAL	251	4,669	11,98,481	257	4,854	12,91,676	266	5,69,17,249	5,08,48,962	...	64,68,287
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	572	1,492	11,19,038	750	1,490	7,50,686	504	4,15,34,584	3,69,06,284	...	46,28,300
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,25,716	707	461	3,28,000	711	1,32,69,798	1,33,63,887	1,00,089	...
Madras	216	840	1,99,743	238	840	2,18,877	261	89,51,233	92,54,717	3,03,484	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	16,44,497	589	2,791	12,97,563	465	6,37,55,615	5,95,30,888	...	46,24,787
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,297	49,65,228	325	15,721	47,92,702	305	21,53,61,547	20,49,27,972	...	1,04,33,575
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	21,801	135	161	20,068	125	10,06,025	10,21,320	15,295	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,751	307	22	6,195	282	2,77,909	2,72,634	...	5,275
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	12,817	191	67	5,092	76	3,66,149	3,89,331	23,182	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,462	147	78	10,321	132	4,87,676	4,66,096	...	21,580
TOTAL	135	329	52,831	161	328	41,676	127	21,37,759	21,49,381	11,622	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state (*i*)	154	354	48,451	137	445	66,070	148	26,83,526	25,97,996	...	85,530
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,340	103	13	1,410	108	58,110	59,024	1,514	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	26,412	85	331	38,314	116	12,75,873	14,56,356	1,80,483	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	5,086	55	93	7,140	77	2,05,423	2,55,839	50,416	...
Kolhápur	55	29	2,402	83	29	1,816	63	(*f*) 75,804	91,676	15,872	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,957	69	72	4,140	57	1,92,426	2,27,616	35,190	...
TOTAL	107	872	88,648	102	983	1,18,890	121	44,91,162	46,89,107	1,97,945	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhatinda	118	108	14,434	134	108	10,179	94	6,23,372	4,82,954	...	1,40,418
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	28,056	84	334	50,126	150	13,46,292	16,10,985	2,64,693	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	21,686	75	291	17,000	58	7,94,771	8,45,829	51,058	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,093	54	94	6,815	72	2,93,247	2,91,985	...	1,262
TOTAL	76	719	54,835	76	719	73,941	103	24,34,310	27,48,799	3,14,489	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,345	51,75,976	299	17,869	50,37,388	282	22,50,48,150	21,49,98,213	...	1,00,49,937

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January, 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the East Coast railway.
(*j*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891 to 12th March, 1892.

H. P. BURT.
Asstt. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March, 1893.

O 2

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 10	12 6	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	8 9	8 8	...	...	9 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	6 1	5 13	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 1	14 0	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 9	...	...	...	...	175 15	211 2	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 14	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 7	22 11	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 0	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 3	9 10	13 2	11 8	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	18 13	18 13	6 14	6 14	326 0	392 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 5	11 4	...	...	9 5	9 6	10 0	10 1	21 13	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	15 8	15 8	8 13	8 13	75 0	74 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	12 13	5 13	...	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 11	13 1	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	9 14	12 7
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 4	11 4	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	9 12	9 10	...	...	8 9	8 0	11 6	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 8	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	11 0	10 10
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 3	6 6	6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 3	7 6
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	7 8	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Central Districts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Kúki	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	55 0	3 4	3 12
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0 and 12 0	8 0 and 12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 6	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	11 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	12 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	...	...	10 13½	10 0
Dacca	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 12	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	15 4	15 4	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Middapore	10 4	10 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	17 8	17 8	280 0	280 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 10	106 0	106 0	10 10½	10 10½
Calcutta	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	11 8	...	...	12 12	11 0	160 0	120 0	10 10	11 8
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	13 14½	...	...	10 0	9 4	12 0	11 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 9½	...	...	20 0	17 12½	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 8	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 4	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	12 8	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	24 0	24 0	20 8	18 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	14 4	14 4	...	...	6 4	6 12	13 8	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 4	...	...	22 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	10 14	10 14	...	...	10 0	9 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	12 12	12 12	19 8	19 8	11 4	11 4	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 4	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 8	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	13 0	11 13	15 12	15 12	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	17 2	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	16 8	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	16 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 8	10 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 10 12	8 0 to 11 8	10 0	10 0	11 0 to 14 0	11 0 to 14 0	16 0	16 4	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	21 0	21 0	14 0 and 15 8	11 8 and 13 4	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	11 4	11 13	...	...	14 1	11 13	15 12	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 10	25 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	8 13½	9 9
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	20 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 8

* Kalai.

(a) Not stated.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ca	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	11 0 to 13 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 8	12 8	18 4	18 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 0	19 8	20 4	18 0	18 0	...	25 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	21 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	17 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihar, north—																										
Purnea	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	...	21 0	12 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	12 10	13 14	12 10	8 13 and 12 10	15 2	12 10 and 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 12	27 12	27 14	16 6	16 6	176 0	176 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 2	13 3	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 5	28 0	...	13 8	17 0	17 8	25 5	27 8	17 9	17 9	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 6
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Saran	14 0	14 0	19 8	20 0	11 8	10 8	14 8	15 8	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	19 0	22 8	22 0	18 8	18 12	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	11 12	11 0	...	12 8	8 8	9 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	...	...	15 8	16 4	24 8	25 0	16 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 *0	19 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4½	13 8½	17 11½	17 11½	9 3	9 3	11 15	11 15	19 8	20 1	17 14	18 0	19 0	19 0	15 7	15 7	16 13	17 1½	22 4	22 12½	20 5	20 7½	120 0	120 0	9 10	9 10
Ghazipur	14 8	13 14	18 0	18 .0	7 12	7 12	11 9	12 4	19 5	20 0	17 6	17 6	...	...	12 14	...	20 0	18 0	20 .0	20 10	19 10	19 5	180 4	180 4	9 10	10 0
Jaunpur	12 8	12 8	19 8	19 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	170 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	12 8	12 6	19 0	18 4	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 8	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 4	85 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Central																										
Bánda	16 8	16 8	21 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	22 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	17 4	17 8	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 8	24 4	24 8	21 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 14	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 4
Jálaun	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 4	14 4	21 8	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	21 0	21 8	21 0	23 8	21 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 6	14 14	22 0	22 4	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	22 8	23 0	22 8	22 4	20 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	22 8	22 12	24 7	24 0	25 4	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farrukhabad	13 12	13 12	20 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	20 8	19 12	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	22 8	21 12	21 4	21 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Mainpuri	15 6	15 4	21 8	20 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	20 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 8	24 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 4	15 12	27 8	26 8	6 0	6 12	13 0	12 8	25 8	25 4	24 8	22 12	22 8	24 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	23 8	30 8	30 8	17 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Western—																										
Meerut	16 4	17 0	23 0	25 0	7 0	7 4	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	...	24 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	24 8	24 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	20 8	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 8	23 8	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	13 8	14 0	25 8	26 0	7 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 8	14 8	26 8	27 0	5 8	5 4	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	26 8	26 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	14 12	14 12	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	9 10	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 12	17 0	22 8	24 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	13 0	12 14	18 0	18 0	9 0	8 12	14 8	14 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	15 12	...	21 0	19 0	18 0	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	12 8	13 6	17 0	18 4	8 14	8 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	20 8	...	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	14 6	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 12	14 6	14 6	17 1	16 3	19 12	19 12	18 14	19 5	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	32 0‡	32 0‡	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	22 0	24 0	17 12	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Gonákhpur	14 0	14 8	25 0	24 8	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	24 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 4	23 0	22 0	21 S	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Azimgarh	15 4	15 8	25 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 8	24 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	144 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Ghazipur	13 3	13 4	22 8	21 4	12 8	11 14	13 12	13 12	25 0	25 0	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	22 8	23 0	23 12	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 14	10 15
Benares	12 8	12 14	19 15	20 9	8 14	8 14	12 0‡	12 0	22 4	22 4	19 15	19 6	...	...	11 14	11 9	18 12	19 6	22 4	22 4	21 2	21 1	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Mirzapur	13 8	13 15	21 0	20 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	22 8	22 8	21 0	20 1½	...	...	11 8	15 0	21 14	23 0	22 8	23 0	22 9	22 4	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Kaimur Tal	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Allahabad	10 4	9 12	14 0	12 0	9 0	8 8	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Jhánsi	13 4	12 15	20 0	20 4	10 2	12 6	12 6	12 15	22 8	...	20 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 11	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	7 0
Mainpuri	13 12	13 12	20 0	20 14½	5 12	5 8	12 6	11 4	24 0	23 1½	18 9½	18 2	8 13	8 13	6 9½	6 9½	20 14½	20 14½	19 12	19 13	15 6½	15 6½	132 0	132 0	11 -	11 4
Meerut	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	19 8	19 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 4	22 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur	12 12	13 4	18 0	18 0	6 6	5 5	10 10	10 10	22 0	24 7	19 0	20 3	21 0	23 6	14 0	17 0	19 0	20 3	20 0	21 4	12 0	14 14	120 0	127 8	10 8	10 10
Dehra Dún	12 0	12 8	18 0	17 0	9 8	8 0	10 0	9 8	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	..	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	160 ●	160 0	6 1	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	8 8	8 8	15 8	16 8	22 8	25 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	16 0	23 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	15 0	7 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	24 8	22 8	14 0	16 0	21 0	20 8	14 0	16 0	23	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 0	13 4	20 8	19 12	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	1 8	22 0	22 4	21 8	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	8 0	12 0	14 0	23 8	24 8	23 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 2	13 6	20 4	20 0	10 14	11 4	15 8	15 8	23 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	22 4	24 8	20 4	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 0	12 8	19 8	19 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	24 8	25 0	21 8	22 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	21 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	14 8	14 8	19 0	20 0	11 8	11 12	13 12	14 8	24 0	24 0	23 8	23 0	...	...	10 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	26 8	22 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	11 0
Bahraich	15 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 8	28 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	11 0	10 0	20 8	20 0	26 8	26 8	21 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	14 4	15 0	22 8	23 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	24 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	29 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Kheri	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	160 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 1	15 0	23 2	24 6	9 6	9 6	11 4	10 14	21 4	20 10	16 4	15 10	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 10	23 2	24 1	22 8	20 5	...	...	14 9	13 4
Bánswara	16 4	16 4	20 0	20 0	8 12	7 8	15 0	16 4	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	35 0	36 4	17 8	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5½	11 5½	16 0½	15 10	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	20 5	21 14	15 10	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 13½	15 10	15 3½	14 13½	21 14	22 10½	9 6	10 8	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 9
Sirohee	10 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	5 4	5 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	12 4
Erinpura	10 12	10 12	17 4	17 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	20 0	20 0	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	17 1½	17 1½	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	19 3	19 3	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	21 10	22 10	19 11	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 10	19 0	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 8	9 13	14 10	15 4	5 8	5 12	6 12	6 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	17 8	8 0	9 0	●	●	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 0	11 12	18 8	17 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 4	21 0	20 8	†	†	†	†	16 12	17 4	21 0	20 0	†	†	●	●	13 0	13 0
Boondee	18 8	19 8	23 0	24 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	8 0	27 0	27 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	27 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Kotah	18 0	19 0	18 8	19 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	7 8	22 0	27 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	27 8	30 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhalawar	15 12½	15 11	15 15	17 14	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	21 4	22 11	15 13	15 13	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 7½	18 4	19 1½	21 9	11 12½	11 13	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 3
Tonk	16 14	16 8	24 8	23 8	8 8	8 0	10 8	10 10	30 0	26 12	21 12	22 4	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	...	23 14	...	...	105 0	90 0	11 12	11 7
Jeypore	12 9	12 4	20 8	20 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	24 0	23 0	19 0	18 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	19-8 & 24 0	19 0 & 24 8	20 8	21 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 5	15 0	23 12	23 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	21 4	20 15	19 10	...	...	15 10	13 12	23 12	23 2	...	...	35 0	37 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	15 7½	15 12½	30 5	27 9	8 2½	8 5½	9 0	9 0	27 7½	27 2½	26 8½	25 3½	...	...	13 8	11 4	26 2½	25 3	...	...	25 14	25 3	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	13 13	14 8	25 4	25 4	5 12	6 14	6 14	6 14	29 9	29 12	25 4	24 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	24 6	25 4	21 0	22 0	24 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	13 10	14 1	24 12	24 7	7 4	7 4	8 14	8 10	28 11	28 8	27 7	26 13	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 9	23 5	25 6	25 4	29 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 2½	15 2½	18 15	18 12½	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	20 12	23 0	20 5	22 0	...	...	...	...	17 7	17 4	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 8	13 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	21 0	22 7	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 14	19 6	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	¶	§	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	9 0	9 0	...	...	4 8	4 9	7 0	7 0	...	...	20 5	21 2	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 12	13 12
Anádra	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	18 8	19 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	8 11	8 11	10 0	10 0	21 6	21 7	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 12
Western—																										
Jodhpore	8 14½ and 10 8	9 6 and 11 4	15 0	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	20 0	17 8 and 22 8	16 4 and 18 2	16 4	...	...	...	...	15 10 and 16 9	16 0 and 16 4	16 4	17 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 12	8 6	...	...	7 0	7 4	8 10	8 10	16 4	17 0	15 4	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0	12 8	12 8
Bickaneer	9 5	10 2	..	...	3 0	3 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	11 0	10 0	80 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	20 ●	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 8	26 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimuch Cantonment	13 8	14 8	...	...	7 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 ●	22 ●	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	17 0	16 11½	24 7	23 10	7 7	7 7	8 8	8 12½	24 7	23 10½	21 12½	20 11½	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 10½	23 6	21 4	21 4	18 1	24 15½	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

● Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present forthnight.	Wheat. Past forthnight.	Barley. Present forthnight.	Barley. Past forthnight.	Rice, best sort. Present forthnight.	Rice, best sort. Past forthnight.	Rice, common. Present forthnight.	Rice, common. Past forthnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present forthnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past forthnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present forthnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past forthnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present forthnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past forthnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present forthnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Past forthnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present forthnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past forthnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present forthnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past forthnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present forthnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past forthnight.	Firewood. Present forthnight.	Firewood. Past forthnight.	Salt. Present forthnight.	Salt. Past forthnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	12 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	...	27 0	29 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	24 0	23 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 2	11 0
Ferozepore	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	300 0	300 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	13 0	13 0	23 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiana	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	95 0	95 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	8 4	8 4
Kángra	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Northwestern—																										
Sialkot	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Jhelum	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Gujrát	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Shahpur	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	106 0	106 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	108 0	108 0	13 0	13 0
Rawalpindi	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Hazára	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Peshawar	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Kohát	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Kuldna	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Bannu	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Dera Ismáil Khán	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Dera Ghází Khán	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Baluchistán—																										
Quetta	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	19 12	22 0	14 8	14 0	7 12	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Pishín	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	19 12	22 0	14 8	14 0	7 12	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	116 6	106 10‡	12 12	12 12
Sibi	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	19 12	22 0	14 8	14 0	7 12	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	120 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Zhob	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	19 12	22 0	14 8	14 0	7 12	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Loralai	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	19 12	22 0	14 8	14 0	7 12	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	59 0	60 0	8 12	8 12
Thal Chotiálí	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	19 12	22 0	14 8	14 0	7 12	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Kashmír—																										
Srinagar	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Islámabad	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12
Baramula	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Punch	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Jammu	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Kishtwár	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	108 0	108 0	40 0	40 0
Rámban	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	12 0
Kishtwár	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	26 4	26 4
Kashmír Territories—																										
Leh	9 13	9 9	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	11 4	10 11	...	...	11 4	10 11	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	13 13	14 7	125 0	125 0	9 4	9 4
Skárdo	9 10	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	13 0	13 0	11 2	10 14	...	...	11 2	10 14	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Kárgil	8 12	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	13 0	13 0	11 2	10 14	...	...	11 2	10 14	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold.

† Not procurable.

‡ Not produced.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholai, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 2	9 11	10 8	9 8	...	17 0	...	19 2	19 11	17 8	...	19 0	...	15 0	...	19 0	...	14 0	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 1
S. Canara	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 14	8 14	11 5	8 0	...	15 6	...	15 6	19 5	17 5	...	19 0	...	15 0	...	19 0	...	11 5	121 8	121 8	11 11	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	8 10	8 3	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 3	...	24 0	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	13 8	133 11	133 11	11 11	12 3
Nilgiris	7 2	7 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	15 2	14 6	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	13 0	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	7 11	7 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	8 14	...	17 11	...	14 6	19 11	18 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	12 0	196 13	196 13	14 10	14 10
Central—																										
Bellary	8 10	8 10	...	...	9 2	8 10	9 11	9 3	20 2	19 10	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	18 0	18 0	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 13	7 6	10 0	10 0	15 13	15 6	...	...	23 3	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 11	10 11	16 6	16 6	...	...	17 5	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Kistna	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 8	22 2	19 0	...	...	23 0	20 14	...	24 0	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	9 0	104 0	104 0	13 3	13 3
Vizagapatam	7 0	8 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	17 5	17 5	...	...	23 0	20 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	82 10	82 10	12 8	12 8
Godavari	7 3	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 0	11 0	17 5	17 5	...	...	23 0	20 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	145 13	145 13	13 13	13 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	7 2	...	...	8 13	8 8	9 13	9 3	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	140 14	140 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	93 5	93 5	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 11	10 5	12 11	12 11	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	123 14	123 14	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 10	8 13	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	108 14	108 14	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	7 14	7 8	9 3	8 5	...	...	...	...	14 11	16 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	160 13	160 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 14	...	...	7 10	7 3	8 5	7 10	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	209 0	209 0	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Madura	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 8	...	7 0	8 0	7 12	9 2	9 12	9 3	24 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	15 8	19 0	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Bangalore	8 5	8 5	7 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	22 13	23 0	21 0	15 8	19 0	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	9 0	97 3	97 3	13 3	13 3
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 6	7 6	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	22 13	23 0	21 0	15 8	19 0	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	9 0	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	7 8	7 8	7 6	7 6	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	22 13	23 0	21 0	15 8	19 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	9 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	8 0	8 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	22 13	23 0	21 0	15 8	19 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	9 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Kadur	8 0	8 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	22 13	23 0	21 0	15 8	19 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	9 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	8 0	8 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	22 13	23 0	21 0	15 8	19 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	9 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0
Chitaldroog	8 0	8 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	22 13	23 0	21 0	15 8	19 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	9 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	10 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	26 8	27 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	10 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	9 0	32 0
																							110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8
																							65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING THE 30th JUNE, 1892.

No. 77 R. Stat., Simla, the 13th March, 1893.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 3 R. T., dated the 5th January, 1891.
" " " Order " 12 R. Stat., dated the 21st January, 1892.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 46 Stat., dated the 13th February, 1893, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the six months ending the 30th June, 1892.

Summary of accidents to trains' rolling stock, etc.

The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., for the six months ending the 30th June, 1892, distributed under the classification adopted in abstract No. 4 of the returns :—

Serial No.	Classes of accidents.	Average number of accidents during the corresponding periods of 1890 and 1891.	Six months ending the 30th June, 1892. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	4	3	1	4	3	...	...	...	3	...
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	25	12	22	34	4	17	5	4	5	21
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	53	9	39	48	...	...	...	9	...	9
4	Collisions between light engines	14	2	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	35	21	23	44	1	2	...	...	1	2
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	146	14	193	207	...	...	1	2	1	2
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	34	2	39	41	...	...	1	2	1	2
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	979	4	1,146	1,150	(*a*) 1	...	8	7	9	7
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line	89	2	60	62	(*a*) 1	(*b*) 2	...	2	1	4
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings	38	...	37	37	...	...	1	...	1	...
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (*a*)	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	72	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	192	...	248	248	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The failure of tyres	5	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	" " of wheels	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	" " of axles	40	4	31	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	" " of brake apparatus	3	1	5	6	...	14	...	...	...	14
18	" " of couplings	106	1	129	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	" " of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	20	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	18	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	18	6	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fire in trains	119	2	122	124	1	6	...	...	1	6
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	42	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Other accidents	119	6	137	143	...	...	...	3	...	3
	TOTAL FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1892	...	94	2,406	2,500	(*c*) 7	(*c*) 41	16	29	23	70
	TOTAL—Average of the corresponding periods of 1890 and 1891	...	...	...	2,175	4	28	11	31	15	59

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

2. As compared with the average of the two corresponding periods of 1890 and 1891, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the six months ending the 30th June, 1892, shows an increase of 325 or of 14·94 per cent., with an increase of 1,114 88 miles or of 6·76 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 3,304,856 miles or of 10·83 per cent. in the train-mileage run.

Principal variations as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 189 and 1891.

3. The chief variations occurred under "Collisions between light engines," 32 against 14; "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," 207 against 146; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 1,150 against 979; "Trains running over obstructions on the line," 62 against 89; "The bursting of tubes, etc. of engines," 52 against 72; "The failure of machinery, springs, etc. of engines," 248 against 192; "The failure of couplings," 130 against 106; and "Other accidents," 143 against 119.

4. The increase under "Collisions between light engines," was chiefly due to the numbers recorded on the East Indian and North Western railways having risen from 4 to 14 and from 2 to 7 respectively.

5. "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," showed an increase of 61 accidents. The chief variations were increases of 36 on the South Indian railway, of 22 on the East Indian railway and of 14 on the Burma state railway, and a decrease of 11 each on the Eastern Bengal state railway and the Bengal and North Western railway including the Tirhoot section.

6. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 337; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 144; then the Rajputana-Malwa state railway with 84; the East Indian railway with 77; the Eastern Bengal state railway with 74; the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway with 62; the North Western railway with 60, and the Madras railway with 57.

As compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years, the chief increases occurred on the Southern Mahratta and South Indian railways, *viz.*, 115 and 32 accidents respectively.

In relation to train-mileage run the number was highest on the Southern Mahratta railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 3,599 train-miles, the Dibru-Sadiya railway coming next with an average of 1 in 4,031; then the Jorhat, the Nizam's Guaranteed state, the South Indian and the Eastern Bengal state railways with averages of 1 in 5,860, 1 in 7,300, 1 in 10,926 and 1 in 21,559, respectively. The lowest number recorded relatively to train-mileage run was on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, *viz.*, 1 in 295,086, the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with an average of 1 in 137,024; then the North Western railway with 1 in 73,051, the East Indian railway with 1 in 69,613, the Burma state railway with 1 in 56,377, and the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 52,009.

7. The decrease of 27 accidents under "Trains running over obstructions on the line" was mainly due to there having been 9 less on the Eastern Bengal state railway, 6 less on the Rajputana-Malwa state railway, 6 less on the Southern Mahratta railway and 5 less on the North Western railway.

8. Under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines" there was a decrease of 20 accidents, with a decrease of 16 on the South Indian railway alone.

9. The number of accidents from "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines" was more by 56. The principal variations were increases of 59 on the East Indian railway, of 19 on the North Western railway and of 14 on the Rajputana-Malwa state railway, and decreases of 25 on the Nizam's Guaranteed state railway and of 15 on the South Indian railway.

10. Under "The failure of couplings" the accidents numbered 130 against 106, of which 42 against 22 took place on the Rajputana-Malwa state railway alone.

11. The cases recorded under the head "Other accidents" increased chiefly on the East Indian railway, *viz.*, 47 against 10, on the Eastern Bengal state railway, 25 against 7, and on the Bengal-Nagpur railway, 17 against 7; and decreased mainly on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, *viz.*, 4 against 20, and on the South Indian and the Burma state railways, *nil* against 8.

12. The increase under "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails" was chiefly owing to the numbers recorded on the East Indian railway having been 17 against 1.

13. The casualties to passengers and to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1, were, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 1890 and 1891, in the case of passengers, 27 killed and 79 injured, against 31 killed and 96 injured. and, in the case of servants, 95 killed and 302 injured, against 80 killed and 237 injured. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Casualties to passengers and servants not included in paragraph 1.

14. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, cases of suicide, etc., were 305 killed and 509 injured, against 280 killed and 434 injured, the average of the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. (For details *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Total casualties from all causes.

15. In addition to the above, 55 persons were reported to have been killed, and 92 injured in yards, workshops, etc, and 606 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Casualties in yards, workshops, etc.

16. A statement is appended to the abstract return of accidents showing, for the six months ending the 30th June, 1892, all case in which the continuous automatic brakes failed to act when required to be brought into action or caused delay in the working of trains.

Working of continuous automatic brakes.

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17. The accidents, *for the second quarter of 1892*, are dealt with in the following note:—

Note on accidents for the 2nd quarter of 1892.

The following table gives the number of accidents as classified in paragraph 1 of the previous note, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred:—

Casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., for the 2nd quarter of 1892.

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents during the 2nd quarter of 1892.	PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	1	...	8	..	...	...	8
Indian Midland	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bengal and North-Western	1	...	...	8	7	8	7
Rajputana-Malwa	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
South Indian	3	1	8	1	...	2	8
North Western	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eastern Bengal	2	...	3	...	1	...	4
Great Indian Peninsula	2	...	...	...	4	...	4
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1	...	14	...	...	...	14
Dibru-Sadiya	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL	...	2	33	9	16	11	49
Average of the two corresponding quarters of 1890 and 1891	...	2	18	6	21	8	39

2. *East Indian railway.*—On the 25th April, 1892, a down goods train collided with an up mixed while the latter was standing at the Maharajpur station, owing to the points not having been properly set. The engines of both the trains were damaged and eight passengers slightly injured. The Station Master and the Assistant Station Master, who were in fault, were prosecuted.

3. *Indian Midland railway.*—On the 3rd April, 1892, a collision took place at Barkhera on the Bhopal-Itársi state railway between a down special and an up fast special, owing to the latter train having been shunted beyond the south facing points while the former was entering the station without due caution. Two firemen were slightly injured and the permanent-way and rolling stock damaged. The staff at fault were departmentally punished.

4. *Bengal and North-Western railway.*—On the 12th May, 1892, a bullock was run over by the engine of a ballast train at mileage 8 between Maijapur and Gonda Kacheri, and the result was the derailment of 16 trucks. Eight coolies were killed and seven seriously injured.

5. *Rajputana-Malwa state railway.*—On the 15th May, 1892, at Mhow the rear portion of a shunting train, which had been uncoupled in shunting, collided with the front portion owing to the engine having been stopped by danger signals. A khalasi was injured.

6. *South Indian railway.*—On the 8th April, 1892, a bullock cart was struck by the cow-catcher of an engine at a level crossing between Kalambur and Kannamangalam stations. Two men, who were on the cart, were slightly injured.

On the 18th April, 1892, the engine of a mixed train ran through a level-crossing gate between Vencatachellum Chattram and Nellore stations, owing to the gates not having been properly closed before the arrival of the train. The gateman, in trying to close the gates, was struck by the engine and killed.

On the 8th June, 1892, the roof of a third class carriage was found on fire between Tanjore and Búdalúr stations and some of the passengers took fright and jumped out. One passenger was killed and six injured.

7. *North Western railway.*—On the 31st May, 1892, at mileage 596-14, near Fuller's Camp catchsiding, a collision took place between a trolly occupied by the Executive Engineer, Quetta, and a Sub-Engineer, and another trolly occupied by the Pay Clerk. The Sub-Engineer in jumping off the trolly broke his leg.

8. *Eastern Bengal state railway.*—On the 12th April, 1892, owing to a heavy storm, a lampman was wounded in the oil godown at Katihár by the fall of some corrugated sheets.

On the 31st May, 1892, an up mixed train collided with a down mixed train, which was standing in the Dinagepore yard. The accident was due to the carelessness of the staff. Three passengers were slightly injured.

9. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 30th April, 1892, at Dhámangaon, one loaded and four empty wagons, which had been set in motion by a storm, collided with an empty van which has being repaired at that station. Three coolies, who were working at the van, were slightly injured.

On the 24th May, 1892, the wheels of an unprotected light trolly were run over by a down mail at mileage 343-15 between Ghángápur and Gulbarga stations. The Time-keeper, in jumping off the trolly, was seriously injured.

10. *Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.*—On the 21st May, 1892, a collision took place at Nadiád between an up mail and an up special goods owing to the failure of a vacuum brake. One passenger was seriously injured and thirteen others slightly.

11. *Dibru-Sadiya railway.*—On the 2nd June, 1892, an elephant and a mahout were run over and killed by an up goods at mile 20 between Digboi and Dihing bridge stations. There was also some damage to the rolling stock.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

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

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

Ordered further, that the note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the six months ending the 30th June, 1892.

Enclosure to P. W. D. No. 77 R. Stat., dated the 13th March 1893.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS :—		
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	5	39
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	27	79
SERVANTS :—		
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	16	29
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	95	302
OTHER PERSONS :—		
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	14	11
Trespassers	113	40
Suicides	31	2
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	4	7
TOTAL	305	509

ABSTRACT

No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable, the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

| Serial Number. | RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SEE FROM | | | | | | RAILWAY SERVANTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | OTHERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL ALL CLASSES. | | Serial Number. |
|---|---|---

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	I. East Indian. (a)									III. Bengal-Nágpur.									IV. Indian Midland. (b)									X.—{ Bengal and North Western— / Tirhoot and Company's Sections.								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	4	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	.	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	2	12	14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	12	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	31	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	12	12	...	.	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	27	29	...	...	8	7	8	7
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
25. Other accidents	2	45	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	26	204	230	...	8	—	...	...	8	15	130	145	...	1	1	1	1	2	7	74	81	...	...	2	...	2			4	52	56	...	...	8	8	8	8

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Tharrukpur, and Delhi-Umbala-Kalka railways.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itárai railway.

	XII. Rajputana-Malwa. (a)									XIII. Southern Mahratta. (b)									XV. South Indian.									XIX. North Western. (c)								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	3	4	...	2	5	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Collision between light engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	22	...	...	1	...	1	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	2 (c)	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	1	6	...	...	1	6	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	225	228	3	2	5	3	8	5	1	404	405	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	237	241	1	11 (d)	1	...	2	11		5	238	243	1	2	1	3	2	5

(a) Includes the Mysore and Kolhápur railways.

(c) Not passengers but carmen.

(d) Of these two were not passengers.

(e) Includes the [illegible]ánkot, Rájpura-Bhátinda, and Jammu and Kashmir railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*continued*.

	XXI. OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.										XXII. EASTERN BENGAL. (a)									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 85 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	5	7	...	3	...	...	...	3	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	22	25	...	...	...	1	...	1	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...		6	162	168	...	3	...	1	...	4	

(a) Includes the Bengal Central and the narrow gauge railways.

	XXX. BURMA. (b)										XXXIV. JORHAT.									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 85 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 85 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	71	71	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(b) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and the Mu Valley railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*continued*.

	XXXV. GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA. (a)										XXXVI. BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA. (c)									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accident reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 85 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	5	5	...	...	...	4	...	4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	2		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	10	10	1 (b)	...	...	1	1	1		...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	1	...	14	...	14	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	135	139	1 (b)	...	...	9	1	9		1	41	42	...	14	...	...	...	14	

(a) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.

(b) Was not a passenger.

	XXXVII. MADRAS.										XL. DHOOHUR.									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	1	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	106	107	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(c) Includes the Gaekwar's Petlad railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*continued*.

	XLI. Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's Section) (a)										XLII. Dibru-Sadiya.									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	20	21	(b)1	...	...	1	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	35	38	(b)1	...	...	1	...	...	

	XLV. Darjeeling-Himalayan.										L. The Nizam's Guaranteed State. (c)									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		12	49	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		12	49	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section). (b) Not a passenger, but elephant driver. (c) Includes the Berwada extension.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS opened for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*continued*.

	LIV. The Ganewar's Dabhol.										LIX. Jodhpore-Bickaneer.									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	LX. Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar.										LXI. Morvi.									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			Numb r.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, reported during the SIX MONTHS ending the 30th June 1892, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	TOTAL.								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	3	1	4	3	...	...	...	3	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	12	22	34	...	17	5	4	5	21
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	9	39	48	...	...	...	9	...	9
4. Collisions between light engines	2	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	21	23	44	1	2	...	...	1	2
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	14	193	207	...	...	1	2	1	2
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	39	41	...	...	1	2	1	2
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	4	1,146	1,150	1(a)	...	8	7	9	7
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	60	62	1(a)	2(b)	...	2	1	4
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	37	37	...	...	1	...	1	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	248	248	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	4	31	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	5	6	...	14	...	...	...	14
18. Ditto of couplings	1	129	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	6	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	122	124	1	6	...	...	1	6
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	6	137	143	...	...	...	3	...	3
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	94	2,406	2,500	7(c)	41(c)	16	29	23	70

Mean mileage worked	17,602
Number of servants employed	175,454
Train-mileage of all descriptions	33,813,765
Number of passengers carried	60,898,728
Passenger-mileage	2,798,632,255
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	1,921
Number of passengers carried	3,460
Passenger-mileage	158,995
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	0·082
Injured per ditto ditto	0·640
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·002
Injured per ditto ditto	0·014

(a) Not a passenger. (b) Not passengers, but cartmen. (c) Of these two were not passengers.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing for the six months ending 30th June 1892 all cases in which the continuous automatic brakes failed to act when required to be brought into action or caused delay in the working of trains.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 5.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with each description of continuous automatic brake.
	STANDARD GAUGE.				
	State lines worked by the State.				
XIX	North Western	Automatic vacuum	11th January 1892	(iii) Failure of material.—Engine No. 349L working No. 53 up goods train from Kotri to Rádhan was disabled owing to a hole having worn through the injector exhaust pipe.	Mileage not recorded as the vehicles do not run continuously on trains fitted throughout with the brake.
			31st January 1892	(iii) Failure of material.—Tender vacuum brake cylinder bracket rivets of engine No. 249L of No. 85 up stone train found slackened.	
			4th February 1892	(iii) Failure of material.—Iron washer inside of coupling hose brake-van No. 2293 with No. 2 down Calcutta mail train found broken.	
			13th May 1892	(iii) Failure of material.—Tender brake cylinder of engine No. 249L of No. 20 down mixed train found broken; no delay. Due to defect in design of brackets working hose, now remedied.	
XXII	Eastern Bengal	...	...	No failure or delay	48,824
	Line worked by Guaranteed Company.				
XXXV	Great Indian Peninsula.	Continuous automatic vacuum.	13th January 1892	(iii) Neglect of servants.—10 minutes delay to No. 154 up passenger train at Poona in replacing a coupling washer of brake-van No. 1300 which had become detached through careless uncoupling.	37,182
			8th March 1892	(iii) Failure of material.—Small India rubber pipe leading to cylinder of brake-van No. 357 on No. 57 down passenger train parted on journey; no delay.	
			18th March 1892	(ii) Driver of No. 75 down passenger train overshot Masjid station platform by engine tender and 2 vehicles, due, it is believed, to some water having accumulated in the engine and tender cylinders and train pipe; 4 minutes delay in examining the train.	42,211
			31st March 1892	(iii) Failure of machinery.—3 minutes lost with No. 39 down passenger train owing to brake rigging of carriage No. 800 getting out of order and causing the wheels to skid.	
			3rd May 1892	(iii) Failure of machinery.—7 minutes delay at Karjat station in detaching 3rd class carriage No. 720, the piston rod of which had jammed in the bush.	39,761
			20th June 1892	(iii) Failure of machinery.—22 minutes lost on journey with No. 152 up passenger train owing to a rolling ring of the brake cylinder of 3rd class carriage No. 810 having become twisted and jammed so that the brake could not be released.	44,123

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 18th, 1893.

Another week of unsettled weather is shown by the Daily Weather Reports of the period under review. From Sunday until Wednesday the unsettled conditions were mainly confined to North-East India and to the east of the Peninsula, where showers of rain, thunderstorms with rain and hail, and high winds were experienced; but on Thursday the 16th the weather improved in North-East India and the Peninsula, and became disturbed in North-West India. A well marked depression crossed the Sind frontier on the morning of the 16th, and advanced into the centre of North-West India during the 17th and 18th, and showery unsettled conditions were reported from the North-West Himalayas and their neighbourhood.

On the 12th, the barometer was changing by small amounts. Readings were highest over the north and east of the Punjab, the east of Rajputana, and the west of the North-Western Provinces, while they were lowest in the south of the Bay. Pressure was generally higher than usual. The general direction of

the wind was between north-east and south-east. The force was fresh in several places. Scattered showers of rain were reported from North and West Bengal, the North-West and Central Provinces, and from some stations in the North-West Himalayas, in the Peninsula and in Lower Burma. Chanda received 2·42 inches and Bahraich 1·02 inches, but elsewhere the amounts were moderate or small. The chart of the 13th showed that pressure was still changing slowly, and the general conditions had changed very little during the previous 24 hours. The winds were somewhat more variable than on the preceding day, but the general directions continued between south-east and north-east. Showers had been fairly general over Lower Bengal and Orissa, and widely scattered showers were reported from the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Peninsula, and Lower Burma. On the 14th, the most important change was the appearance of a large shallow area of low pressure over the North-West Frontier. In other respects little change had occurred: pressure remaining highest over Eastern Rajputana, Central India and part of the Central Provinces, and lowest off the West Coast and over the south of the Peninsula. Westerly and south-westerly winds were blowing down the Gangetic plain and north-westerly winds along the north-west coasts of the Bay. Easterly winds prevailed over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rain was reported from a large part of North-East India and from the east, centre and south of the Peninsula. In the east and centre of the Peninsula, a large track of country received about 2 inches of rain during rather severe thunderstorms. On the 15th the barometer was falling generally. The low pressure area over the north-west frontier was still shown there, and readings were at the same time low off the West Coast and over Lower Burma. The winds were shifting round again to east up the Gangetic plain and had turned to south on the Madras coast. Elsewhere the directions displayed much irregularity. Rain continued to fall generally over the south-east and centre of the Peninsula, and scattered showers were reported from parts of North-East India. Heavy rain was reported from Madura, and moderate rain from the Madras coast. On the 10th, pressure was still falling. The decrease had been brisk to rapid over Sind and Baluchistan, and a well defined depression lay near Jacobabad. Readings were high over Assam and over the centre of the Peninsula. Winds were cyclonic over North-West India, south-easterly over parts of the Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. The rainfall was generally light and very widely scattered, but at Cochin 3·48 inches and at Moulmein 1·11 inches had been received. By the morning of the 17th, the depression had reached North-East Rajputana, the centre being near Bikanir. In consequence while the barometer continued to fall generally throughout the Indian region, there had been a brisk recovery over Sind. Cyclonic winds continued over North-West India, south-easterly winds over the Peninsula, and variable winds elsewhere. The force was fresh to strong over a large part of North-West India. Moderate rain had fallen over the north and east of the Punjab, and light showers over Burma, Assam, and the south of the Peninsula. The chart of the 18th showed that the depression had filled up, and that pressure was generally uniform. The winds were variable. A few light scattered showers of rain were reported.

Temperature.—Conditions have been somewhat less abnormal than they have been for some weeks past, though they have continued to show large variations from the average. The mean temperature of the whole of India for the whole week has been 2°·9 lower than usual. The following table shows the

variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·4	+2·5	+2·9	+2·3	+0·3	—7·8	—4·7	—0·3
Bengal and Assam	—5·7	—4·0	—6·4	—6·6	—6·9	—5·9	—2·8	—5·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—8·5	—7·0	—5·6	—5·3	—3·5	—0·6	+0·7	—4·3
Punjab	—3·3	—2·6	—1·6	+0·1	+2·5	—1·5	—1·0	—1·1
Bombay	—1·6	—1·3	—1·4	—1·8	—2·2	—0·5	+0·5	—1·2
Central Provinces and Berar	—9·4	—10·1	—10·8	—11·2	—9·5	—5·6	—2·9	—8·5
Central India and Guzerat	—5·4	—6·4	—6·8	—6·1	—1·9	+1·4	+2·3	—3·3
Sind and Rajputana	—4·9	—2·5	—2·5	+0·1	+3·4	+3·5	+4·0	+0·2
Madras	—0·4	—0·8	—2·1	—3·9	—3·9	—3·3	—2·4	—2·4
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	—4·1	—3·6	—3·8	—3·6	—2·4	—2·3	—0·7	—2·9

From the above it will be seen that a gradual slight decrease in the amount of the abnormal coolness occurred during the week, the amount of variation ranging from 4°·1 on the 12th to only 0°·7 on the 18th. The provincial variations show that, in Sind and Rajputana the mean temperature of the week was a trifle above the normal, but that in all the other provinces there was a deficiency which ranged from only 0°·3 in Burma to as much as 8°·5 in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Rain.—The rainfall table, at the close of the summary, shows that rain has again been very widespread and in many parts of the country exceptionally heavy for the time of year. In Tenasserim, Arakan, the Konkan, Guzerat, Kathiawar and Rajputana (West) there was absolutely no rain during the week under review, and in the North-Western Provinces (East, Central and West), Oudh (South) Khandesh, Sind, Rajputana (East) and Central India West), the average actual rainfall of the division for the week was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in all the other rainfall divisions effective and in many cases heavy rain has fallen. The average actual rainfall was generally heaviest over the east of the Peninsula, where it varied from about 1·15 inches to 1·90 inches, but in South Central Madras and also in Assam (Surma), the actual average fall also exceeded one inch. No less than thirty-four of the rainfall divisions had an excess of rain during the week, the amount of excess being as much as 1·70 inches in Madras (South) 1·16 inches, in the East Coast (South) 1·13 inches, in the East Coast (Central and North), and 1·05 inches in Madras (South-Central). The regions which received deficient rainfall included the following divisions. Tenasserim, Arakan, East Bengal, Assam, Oudh (South) the North-Western Provinces (West and Submontane), the Punjab (South, and Hill districts), Kathiawar, Sind and Rajputana but except in Assam the variations of these divisions from the normal were small and the deficiency unimportant. In Assam (Surma) the deficiency nearly equalled 1 inch.

The three concluding columns of the table show that the total rainfall for the period February 26th to March 18th has been somewhat deficient in parts of North-West and North-East, and more or less excessive in all other parts of India. In several divisions in the south and centre, the excess has been extraordinarily large.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week, as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week.—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
East Bengal	Mymensing	Tangail	2·17 inches.
North Bengal	Cooch Bihar	Sudder	2·50 ,,
Punjab	Kangra	Palampur	2·31 ,,
Malabar	Travancore	Cottayam	3·99 ,,
Madras	Nilgiris	Coonoor	5·42 ,,
Mysore	Bangalore	Sudder	2·48 ,,
Berar	Wun	Darwa	7·39 ,,
Central Provinces	Chanda	Sudder	6·40 ,,
Central India	Bhopal	Narsinghar	3·62 ,,
East Coast	Godavery	Tallapudi	3·75 ,,
,,	Nellore	Udayagiri	5·00 ,,
,,	Tanjore	Tisuvalur	4·40 ,,

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 18th March.			Rainfall data from 26th Feb., to 18th Mar. 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since 26th Feb. to 18th Mar.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·08	—100
	Lower Burma	0·42	0	+0·42	0·46	0·10	+360
	Central ditto	0·13	0·04	+0·09	0·21	0 06	+250
	Upper ditto	0·29	?	?	0·29	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·19	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·36	0·52	—0·16	0·45	1·51	— 70
	Assam (Surma)	1·04	2·00	—0·96	1·30	4·20	— 69
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·57	0·90	—0·33	0·83	1·90	— 56
	Deltaic Bengal	0·58	0·30	+0·28	0·98	1·10	— 11
	Central ditto	0·41	0·19	+0·22	0·86	0·54	+ 59
	North ditto	0·84	0·28	+0·56	1·08	0·59	+ 83
	Orissa	0·74	0·17	+0·57	1·51	0·60	+152
	Chota Nagpur	0·64	0·35	+0·29	1·38	0·79	+ 74
	Bihar (South)	0·11	0·07	+0·04	0·31	0·26	+ 19
	Ditto (North)	0·22	0·06	+0·16	0·35	0·26	+ 35
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·07	0·04	+0·03	0·48	0·17	+182
	Oudh (South)	0·04	0·05	—0·01	0·40	0·18	+122
	Ditto (North)	0·45	0·09	+0·36	0·83	0·28	+196
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·09	0·03	+0·06	0·37	0·19	+ 95
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·04	0·06	—0·02	0·46	0·28	+ 71
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·22	0·23	—0·01	0·80	0·77	+ 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·11	0·13	—0·02	0·30	0·37	— 19
	Ditto (Central)	0·26	0·13	+0·13	0·68	0·40	+ 70
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·25	0·21	+0·04	0·76	0·84	— 10
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·71	0·79	—0·08	1·88	2·30	— 18
	Ditto (North-West)	0·61	0·22	+0·39	1·11	1·03	+ 8
	Ditto (West)	0·14	0·09	+0·05	0·40	0·34	+ 18
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·85	0·15	+0·70	1·86	0·26	+616
	Madras (South Central)	1·25	0·20	+1·05	4·58	0·43	+965
	Coorg	0 26	0·12	+0·14	2·60	0·28	+829
	Mysore	0·44	0·04	+0·40	1·01	0·12	+742
	Konkan	0	0	0	0·05	0·01	+400
	Bombay (Deccan)	0·12	0·02	+0·10	0·96	0·05	+1,820
	Khandesh	0·05	0	+0·05	0 77	0·01	+7,600
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·89	0·03	+0·86	4·33	0·09	+4,711
	Central Provinces (West)	0·26	0·02	+0·24	3·48	0·10	+3,380
	Ditto (Central)	0·63	0·12	+0·51	3·20	0·24	+ 1,233
	Ditto (East)	0·51	0·19	+0·32	2·60	0·53	+391
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·01	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·12	—100
	Sind	0·02	0·04	—0·02	0·02	0·25	— 92
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·15	0·02	+0·13	0·95	0·11	+764
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·02	0·04	—0·02	0·34	0·13	+162
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·11	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·21	0·08	+1·13	2·38	0·27	+782
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0·20	0·15	+0·05	6·10	0·26	+2,246
	Hyderabad (South)	1·24	0·27	+0·97	4·92	0·37	+1,230
	Madras (Central)	0·62	0·04	+0·58	1·22	0·06	+1,933
	East Coast (Central)	1·17	0·04	+1·13	1·89	0·13	+1,354
	Ditto (South)	1·18	0·02	+1·16	2·29	0·15	+1,427
	Madras (South)	1·90	0·20	+1·70	3·90	0·54	+ 622

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

Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 25th March.*—Showers in parts of the Circars, Southern Districts, and Nilgiris, and a few scattered falls elsewhere. Improvement previously reported continues. Sowings of summer crops in Southern Districts extensive, and standing cotton there and in the Central Districts much improved, but recent rain has done some harm to cotton in the Deccan and in Circars. Cultivation on West Coast commencing, elsewhere mostly confined to land under wells and a few large irrigation works. Pasture and drinking water available, and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle improving where previously poor. Prices falling generally, but fall as yet very slight.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Slight rain in parts of two districts. Standing crops damaged by rain, blight, rust, or rats in parts of five districts; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops nearly completed in four and progressing in nine districts. Preparations for next season continue in ten and cotton picking is in progress in nine districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 25th March.*—The rainfall during the week has again been rather largely in excess of the normal. There was hail also in some districts. Some further injury was caused to the standing *rabi* crops and the mango and *mahua* blossoms. The *rabi* harvest, however, approaches completion in some districts. The collection of opium is nearly finished and weighment will shortly begin; the outturn is expected to be satisfactory. Prospects of spring rice are favourable. Indigo has suffered from a severe hailstorm in Saran, necessitating re-sowing; elsewhere indigo sowings are coming up well. Ploughing is in full swing, and in some districts autumn rice and jute are being sown. No marked change in prices of common rice. Cattle are generally reported well, and fodder aud water supplies are plentiful.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th March.*—With the exception of light showers in a few places and hail in four villages in Banda, the weather has been generally seasonable. Harvesting operations are in progress, and where damage has not been done by excessive moisture, hail or insects, prospects are very favourable and a good outturn is expected. Opium collection is going on. Prices are fairly steady.

Puttjab.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Rain has fallen in six districts. Sowings of extra spring crops going on and ploughing for autumn crops commenced. Prospects are generally reported good. The crops are now ripening and more rain would be injurious. The standing crops in parts of three districts are reported to have been damaged by rain and hail. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except Rawalpindi. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices high in Lahore, rising in Amritsar and Peshawar, stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—Report not received.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th March.*—LOWER BURMA: Crops on Karen hill clearings in Tavoy damaged by rain. UPPER BURMA: Cultivation of dry weather paddy progressing everywhere, and has been completed in some places. Prospects generally good. Wheat and gram being reaped in three districts. The price of paddy has risen in two districts and decreased in three. Numbers on relief works, Meiktila, 407.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Weather seasonable. Sugarcane pressing continues. Sowing of early rice commenced. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th March.*—BERAR: Weather warm. Harvesting of rabi continues. Preparation of land for ensuing season in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Slight rain during week, total from first January nine inches two cents. Harvesting of crops continues. Prices:—wheat 9, coarse rice 9, white *juar* 12¾, yellow *juar* 18¾, and tur 10¼ seers per current sicca rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th March.*—MYSORE: Slight rain in civil and military station and in parts of Bangalore district. Standing crops in good condition. Outturn of harvest generally favourable. Prices fallen in Bangalore and risen in Hassan district slightly.

COORG.—Slight rain. Threshing of rice and ragi (Eleusine coracana) completed. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply for cattle fair.

Central India.—Report not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Slight rain in parts of Bhurtpore and Bikaneer. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Harvesting commenced in Sirohi, Kherwara, and Ajmere. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Slight damage in parts. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in nine States, falling in three, rising in two, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th March.*—Slight rain. Weather seasonable and somewhat cloudy. Prospects of crops good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

REVOCATION OF THE SPECIAL RULES FOR THE RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 54 T. E, dated Calcutta, the 27th March 1893.

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

Read—

Resolutions by the Government of India, Public Works Department, Nos. 136 and 128 T. E., dated, respectively, the 21st October 1887 and 11th August 1888.

RESOLUTION.—The special rules for the retirement of officers of the Indian Telegraph Department, contained in the Resolutions read above, were sanctioned with a view to remove the block in promotion caused by excessive recruitment during the years 1868 to 1872. All the officers appointed in those years have now had an opportunity of availing themselves of the benefits of the special rules, and those who remain in the Department have passed the period of their service at which a declaration of their intentions to retire under those rules is necessary.

The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to revoke the rules contained in the Resolutions referred to in accordance with the last clauses thereof.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of Telegraphs, and Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information and guidance, and to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the Finance and Commerce Department for information.

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

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.
Nil.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Circular No. 2 Railway, dated Calcutta the 21st March 1893.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Ry., dated 10th October 1888.
Public Works Department Resolution No. 19 A.—E, dated 25th January 1889.

Read also—

Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Ry., dated 18th July 1889.
Public Works Department Resolution No. 36 A.—E., datad 9th February 1893.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of the orders issued in Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Ry., dated 18th July 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the rules and subjects of examination which apply to candidates for appointment as Probationers to the Traffic Department of State Railways under clause (*d*) of Circular No. 2 Ry., dated 10th October 1888, shall be the same as those which apply to candidates for admission to the superior service of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. The latter rules are contained in para. 2 and schedule I of Resolution No. 36 A.—E., dated 9th February 1893, and are extracted as an appendix to this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be communicated, for information and guidance, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Officers marginally noted.

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

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

G. H. D. WALKER,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.

Appendix.
(Para. 2 of Resolution No. 36 A.—E., dated 9th February 1893.
Schedule 1 of ditto).

Appendix to Circular No. 2 Railway of 1893.

Extract from Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 36A.E., dated 9th February 1893, on the subject of the recruitment of the Superior Establishment of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.

* * * * * *

2. The nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects described in the first schedule to this Resolution, and (subject to the conditions hereinafter stated) those who pass will be appointed Assistant Examiners, 3rd grade, on probation, in order of merit, and to the extent of the number of vacancies announced for competition. No candidate will be appointed to the Department who obtains less than 650 marks in all or less than half marks in mathematics.

No candidate will be allowed to compete at the entrance examination more than twice.

The examination will be conducted by written questions and answers, the questions being prepared in such manner as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, direct.

A candidate may be examined at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, or at the office of an Examiner of Public Works or Railway Accounts.

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Schedule I.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE SUPERIOR SERVICE OF THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Subjects for Examination.

	Marks.
Writing and Composition, impromptu essay upon some given subject	150
Arithmetic (no special text-book) and Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; also easy deductions	325
Algebra, including progressions, permutations and combinations, binomial theorem, and logarithms* (Text-book—Todhunter's Algebra), and Plane Trigonometry as far as properties of triangles (Text-book—Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry); Mensuration	325
Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, French, German, Arabic or Persian	200
English, History and Literature, and Indian History (Elementary)	200
Geography, Asia (specially India), and Europe	150
TOTAL	1,350

* The use of tables will be allowed at the time of the examination. With this exception, no books are permitted in any of the papers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or tiur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 9	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 6	8 1	12 2	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	8 8	8 9	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	150 0	14 1	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 11	...	...	...	...	150 13	175 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	7 15	10 6	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 3	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 7	9 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 6	13 8	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	10 5	...	...	12 12	11 3	13 13	8 2	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	18 13	18 13	6 14	6 14	245 0	326 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 5	10 5	...	...	9 3	9 5	10 0	10 0	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 0	14 2	15 8	8 8	8 13	75 0	75 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	8 14	7 2	9 7	8 14	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 13	16 0	4 0	5 13	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 1	12 11	14 14	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	9 1	9 14
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 5	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	†	9 12	...	...	9 7	8 9	10 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	11 0	11 0
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 4	7 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	†	...	...	...	5 3	5 4	6 4	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 3
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Darrang	6 8	7 0	...	...	*	8 0	*	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	7 0	...	...	6 4	6 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 0	10	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 0	5 0	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	4 0	3 4
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	7 12 and 11 0	8 0 and 12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	82 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	13 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 12½	10 0	13 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 8	10 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	...	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	16 0	15 4	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	10 4	10 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	18 0	17 8	280 0	280 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	11 7	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	106 0	10 10⅜	10 10⅜
Calcutta	10 8	11 0	16 7	15 0	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	12 10	12 4	...	...	6 10	9 8	13 5	13 0	19 0	19 0	12 5	12 0	85 0	85 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 0	11 0	...	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	...	...	12 12	12 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 10
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 14	14 8	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	23 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 4	11 0	13 6	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	160 0	100 0	11 12	12 0
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	10 8	11 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	23 8	24 0	21 0	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	14 4	14 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	22 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	10 14	...	...	9 12	10 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	10 0	9 12
Rajshahi	12 12	12 12	19 8	19 8	11 4	11 4	13 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	...	...	17 10	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	12 8	...	...	9 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	25 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	80 0	80 0	9 12	10 0
Dinajpur	13 0	13 0	15 12	15 12	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	13 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	14 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 12	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 0
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6‡	18 6‡	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 0	11 8	...	...	9 8	10 8	12 8 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 8 to 11 0	8 0 to 10 12	12 0	10 0	12 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 14 0	14 8 to 15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	15 0 and 16 0	14 0 and 15 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Palámau	11 4	11 4	...	...	11 4	14 1	15 3	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	27 0	25 5	19 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 13½
Hazáribágh	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Not procurable. ‡ Kalai. (*a*) Not stated.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr	13 6	12 0 to 13 0	8 5½	14 0 to 15 0	10 8	8 0 to 9 0	13 10½	11 0 to 13 0	19 15	...	12 5	...	...	...	16 13	14 0	16 4	16 0	23 1½	22 0	16 13	15 0	170 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 4	12 8	18 8	18 4	10 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	20 4	19 8	18 4	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 4	21 0	19 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	17 0	21 0	29 0	19 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	23 12	24 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	21 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 2	25 4	27 12	16 6	16 6	176 0	176 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	12 2	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	25 5	25 5	14 5	...	17 9	17 0	25 5	25 5	17 9	17 9	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	12 8	12 0	17 0	18 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 8	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	25 0	24 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	22 8	22 8	18 8	18 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 8
Champaran	11 4	11 12	14 8	...	8 8	8 8	15 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	26 8	...	...	15 0	15 8	24 4	24 8	15 4	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 12
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 2¼	13 4½	17 11½	17 11½	9 1	9 3	12 11	11 15	20 14	19 8	18 9	17 14	...	19 0	15 7	15 7	16 13	16 13	21 8½	22 4	20 5	20 5	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 10
Ghazipur	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	7 12	7 12	11 9	11 9	19 5	19 5	17 6	17 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	20 0	20 0	20 10	20 10	19 10	19 10	180 4	180 4	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	11 8	12 8	18 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 8	29 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8
Allahabad	12 8	12 8	18 8	19 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	19 0	21 0	21 0	85 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 0	16 8	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	10 8
Fatehpur	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	23 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	16 10	17 4	...	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 4	24 8	24 4	20 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	21 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	13 8	14 4	22 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	24 8	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 2	14 6	22 4	22 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	23 2	22 8	23 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 8	24 10	24 7	20 0	25 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 12	13 12	20 8	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	24 8	22 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	24 0	21 4	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Mainpuri	15 4	15 6	22 0	21 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	24 0	22 8	21 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 12	26 8	24 0	24 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 4	15 4	28 8	27 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	27 8	25 8	24 8	24 8	22 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 8	32 8	30 8	17 8	17 8	110 0	120 0	11 8	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 4	16 4	23 4	23 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	12 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	28 0	24 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	28 0	25 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	13 8	13 8	27 0	25 8	7 4	7 4	12 0	12 0	31 0	29 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 8	14 8	26 0	26 8	5 8	5 8	10 8	9 0	28 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	26 0	26 8	27 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 2	14 12	25 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	9 10	9 10	26 8	25 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	13 4	13 0	17 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 8	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 4	12 0	21 0	...	16 0	19 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	10 8
Azamgarh	12 8	12 8	17 12	17 0	8 14	8 14	14 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 12	19 8	20 8	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	19 12	18 0	14 6	14 6	16 10	17 1	20 10	19 12	18 0	18 14	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	32 0	32 0‡	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	18 8	17 12	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	13 12	14 0	26 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 4	15 4	25 4	25 8	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Pilibhít	13 2	13 3	22 8	22 8	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	26 4	25 0	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	26 4	27 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 14
Bareilly	12 6	12 9	22 4	19 15	6 12	5 14	12 0	12 0½	21 12	22 4	19 15	19 15	...	...	11 14	11 14	21 6	18 12	23 7	22 4	21 2	21 2	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	13 4	13 8	21 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	23 0	22 8	21 12	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	21 8	21 8	24 8	2	21 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 8	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 12	10 4	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	18 0	10 0‖	10 0‖	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 0
Bijnor	13 3	13 4	21 6	20 0	10 11	10 2	12 6	12 6	...	22 8	19 2	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 13	20 4	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	10 11	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	12 4	13 12	19 0	20 14½	5 8	5 12	12 4	12 6	22 0	24 0	17 0	18 9½	8 0	8 13	6 0	6 9½	19 0	20 14½	18 8	19 12	14 0	15 6½	120 0	132 0	10 0	11 0
Meerut	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	19 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 4	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur	12 12	12 12	19 0	18 0	6 6	6 6	10 10	10 10	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	20 3	19 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Dehra Dún	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	22 8	22 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	12 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	24 8	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	27 0	23	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	12 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	12 8	13 0	20 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	24 0	23 0	21 8	20 8	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	...	13 0	12 0	23 8	23 8	24 12	23 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	12 14	13 2	20 8	20 4	10 8	10 14	15 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 4	20 0	20 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 8	6 12	6 0	13 0	13 0	23 12	24 8	22 0	21 8	24 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	21 12	23 0	23 12	24 0	21 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	14 8	14 8	19 0	11 8	8 0	8 0	13 12	13 12	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	28 8	28 0	21 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 8	26 8	26 8	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	13 8	14 4	22 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	28 8	25 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 8	24 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 6	14 1	25 0	23 2	10 0	9 6	11 4	11 4	22 8	21 4	15 6	16 4	...	...	...	...	23 12	22 8	22 8	23 2	25 0	22 8	...	...	14 6	14 9
Bánswara	18 2	16 4	20 0	20 0	8 12	8 12	15 0	15 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	26 4	35 0	35 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	10 10	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5½	11 5½	15 10	16 0½	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	22 10½	20 5	16 6½	15 10	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	14 13½	15 3¾	15 3¾	22 4½	21 14	9 12½	9 6	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	9 12½
Sirohee	9 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 12	10 12	17 0	17 4	...	...	7 2	7 4	20 0	20 0	15 11	16 3	...	...	...	...	16 9	17 1½	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	19 2	19 3	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	21 10	21 10	19 10	19 11	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 10	20 10	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 10	5 11	5 8	6 15	6 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 8	...	...	9 8	8 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 0	12 0	18 4	18 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	20 8	21 0	†	†	†	†	17 4	16 12	21 8	21 0	†	†	*	* 13	13 0	13 0
Boondee	19 0	18 8	24 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Kotah	17 8	18 0	18 8	18 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	24 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	23 0	27 8	27 8	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	15 5	15 12½	15 15	15 15	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	19 9½	20 4	16 15	15 13	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 7½	18 15	19 1½	10 14	11 12½	...	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 3
Tonk	17 0	16 14	24 8	24 8	6 8	8 8	8 12	10 8	27 12	30 0	24 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	95 0	105 0	11 12	11 12
Jeypore	12 4	12 0	21 4	20 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20-8 & 25 8	19-8 & 24 0	21 8	20 8	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 5	15 5	23 12	23 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 8	20 5	20 15	...	...	15 0	15 10	25 0	23 12	...	...	35 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	15 7	15 7½	29 4	30 5	8 2½	8 2½	9 0	9 0	27 15½	27 7¾	27 2½	26 8½	...	...	13 8	13 8	26 15	26 2¾	...	...	29 4	25 14	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	13 13	13 13	25 14½	25 4	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	31 13	29 9	27 10½	25 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	25 4	24 6	22 0	21 0	24 9	24 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	13 9	13 10	28 5	24 12	7 4	7 4	8 14	8 14	31 2	28 11	31 4	27 7	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 8	23 9	28 3	25 6	29 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 6	15 2½	20 4	18 15	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	22 9½	20 12	20 14½	20 5	...	...	...	...	16 15	17 7	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	21 11	21 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 14	...	...	21 6	20 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	§	¶	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	9 12	9 0	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	20 5	20 5	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 8	13 12
Anádra	10 12	10 8	...	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 8	12 8	16 9	16 8	9 0	8 11	9 12	10 0	21 0	21 6	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 6	21 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 8
Western—																										
Jodhpore	8 14½ and 10 12	8 14½ and 10 8	15 10	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	21 12	20 0	17 8 and 18 12	16 4 and 18 2	...	...	...	...	16 0 and 16 6½	15 10 and 16 9	15 0	16 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 10	8 12	...	...	6 13	7 0	8 10	8 10	16 0	16 4	15 3	15 4	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 0	9 5	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 13	7 0	...	...	20 6	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	23 8	22 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	17 0	17 0	24 7	24 7	6 14½	7 7	8 8	8 8	24 15½	24 7	21 8½	21 12½	...	...	12 12	12 12	20	19 10½	21 4	21 4	18 1	18 1	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	
	S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.	
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	12	0	12	0	22	0	25	0	...		...		10	0	10	0	16	0	14	0	†		120	0	11	0	11	2
Ferozepore	12	0	12	0	20	0	20	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	20	0	14	0	11	0	100	0	13	0	13	0
Montgomery	13	0	13	0	18	0	18	0	...		...		9	0	9	0	16	0	13	0	8	0	280	0	11	0	11	0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15	0	15	0	28	0	27	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	18	0	18	0	24	0	100	0	11	0	11	0
Delhi	14	0	14	0	26	0	26	0	...		...		11	0	11	0	22	0	21	0	22	0	80	0	11	0	11	0
Rohtak	14	0	14	0	25	0	25	0	...		...		11	0	11	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	120	0	11	0	11	0
Karnál	13	0	13	0	22	0	22	0	...		...		10	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	160	0	10	0	10	0
Lahore	11	0	11	0	17	0	17	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	16	0	16	0	9	0	85	0	11	0	11	0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	13	0	13	0	17	0	17	0	...		...		11	0	10	0	22	0	22	0	21	0	110	0	12	12	12	8
Ludhiána	12	0	12	0	20	0	19	0	...		...		10	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	100	0	13	0	13	0
Jullundur	12	0	12	0	18	0	17	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	95	0	12	0	12	8
Hoshiárpur	13	0	12	0	20	0	17	0	...		...		10	0	10	0	18	0	18	0	17	0	90	0	12	8	12	8
Gurdáspur	12	0	12	0	18	0	17	0	...		...		10	0	10	0	18	0	17	0	17	0	120	0	12	0	12	0
Amritsar	11	0	11	0	19	0	17	0	...		...		10	0	10	0	16	0	17	0	17	0	85	0	13	0	13	0
Hills—																										
Simla	10	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	16	0	16	0	14	0	80	0	8	4	8	4
Kángra	8	0	8	0	11	0	11	0	...		...		10	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	11	0	120	0	9	0	9	0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11	0	11	0	18	0	16	0	...		...		10	0	10	0	20	0	19	0	16	0	110	0	12	8	12	0
Gujránwála	11	0	11	0	18	0	17	0	...		...		10	0	10	0	18	0	18	0	17	0	110	0	13	0	13	0
Gujrát	12	0	12	0	15	0	15	0	...		...		10	0	10	0	18	0	17	0	15	0	100	0	14	0	13	0
Jhelum	12	0	12	0	17	0	16	0	...		...		10	0	10	0	19	0	18	0	15	0	65	0	13	0	13	0
Ráwalpindi	12	0	12	0	17	0	17	0	...		...		7	0	9	0	19	0	19	0	18	0	90	0	11	0	11	0
Hazára	12	0	11	0	17	0	14	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	18	0	18	0	17	0	86	0	42	0	39	0
Peshawar	10	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	...		...		9	0	9	0	16	0	16	0	20	0	105	0	60	0	60	0
Kohát	10	0	10	0	17	0	17	0	...		...		9	0	9	0	16	0	16	0	†		200	0	13	0	13	0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	240	0	10	12	10	12
Jhang	11	0	11	0	14	0	14	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	90	0	12	4	12	4
Mooltan	11	0	11	0	15	0	15	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	16	0	16	0	11	0	90	0	40	0	40	0
Bannu	11	0	11	0	18	0	17	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	18	0	17	0	10	0	108	0	40	0	40	0
D. I. Khan	10	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	...		...		7	0	7	0	18	0	18	0	9	0	100	0	14	0	15	0
Muzaffargarh	11	0	12	0	15	0	15	0	...		...		10	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	†		110	0	17	0	17	0
D. G. Khan	10	0	11	0	16	0	16	0	...		...		6	0	6	0	19	0	19	0	†		100	0	26	4	26	4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10	0	10	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	15	8	15	0	15	0	208	0	14	8	14	8
Hyderabad	11	8	11	8	...		...		8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	17	0	18	0	18	0	136	13	12	12	12	12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12	0	12	0	...		...		11	10	11	8	13	2	12	12	20	0	20	0	20	0	89	5	12	0	12	0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	11	12	11	14	...		...		8	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	23	0	24	0	23	0	60	4	10	0	10	0
Upper Sind Frontier	11	8	11	8	...		...		8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	62	6	9	0	9	0
Quetta	9	8	9	8	13	0	13	4	5	0	5	0	7	0	7	0	13	0	13	0	17	0	99	1	14	8	9	0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Kárwar (Kánara)	9	4	9	4	...		...		10	2	10	2	13	0	13	2	14	0	14	0	...		208	0	9	12		
Ratnágiri	8	10	8	10	...		...		10	7	10	7	10	14	10	13	15	12	15	12	...		136	13	11	4		
Alibág (Colába)	9	4	9	4	...		...		7	3	7	3	10	13	10	13	11	9	11	9	...		89	5	12	12		
Bombay	9	3	8	9	...		...		6	13	7	2	8	9	8	4	13	1	13	1	11	4	62	6	11	3		
Tána	9	2	9	2	...		...		7	6	7	6	9	4	9	4	†		†		†		99	1	12	4		
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	9	11	9	10	...		...		14	2	13	3	14	10	14	2	25	8	23	12	23	7	100	0	10	8		
Belgaum	12	0	11	0	...		...		12	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	21	0	21	0	23	8	83	1	14	0		
Satara	8	11	10	2	...		...		8	14	9	10	10	2	10	14	15	2	15	14	24	0	114	0	11	15		
Sholapur	12	2	10	2	...		...		7	4	7	4	9	7	9	7	20	9	21	7	26	4	85	5	11	10		
Bijápur	14	3	10	10	...		...		6	15	6	14	12	5	10	14	23	3	25	5	28	3	80	0	12	5		
Poona	9	3	9	3	...		...		9	3	8	9	9	13	9	3	14	2	14	2	13	13	60	13	12	4		
Khándesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13	3	11	9	...		...		8	10	8	2	10	9	9	13	20	14	19	4	17	6	80	0	12	6		
Násik	12	14	12	3	...		...		8	15	8	15	10	6	10	6	...		...		19	12	106	6	13	8		
Dhulia (Khándesh)	12	11	12	4	...		...		7	7	7	7	9	7	9	7	23	4	24	2	19	4	80	0	11	6		
Gujarat—																										
Surat	9	4	9	11	...		...		6	15	6	8	7	13	7	6	13	14	16	3	13	14	91	0	13	6		
Broach	11	0	11	0	...		...		7	8	7	8	10	0	10	0	17	0	17	0	14	8	80	0	13	4		
Kaira	11	8	10	8	...		...		8	8	8	4	11	0	10	12	17	0	17	0	15	0	106	11	12	8		
Baroda (Camp)	8	14	8	9	...		...		6	5	6	5	8	0	8	0	14	14	14	14	12	9	91	7	10	14		
Ahmadabad	11	8	11	8	...		...		9	0	9	0	11	0	11	0	16	0	16	6	13	0	80	0	13	12		
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	10	0	9	0	...		...		8	0	9	0	10	8	10	8	...		...		15	0	160	0	11	8		
Deesa Cantonment	11	8	11	0	...		...		7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	20	0	16	0	14	0	120	0	11	0		
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12	8	12	8	...		...		6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	17	8	17	8	14	8	80	0	11	6		
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12	13	12	13	...		...		6	12	6	12	11	13	11	13	20	11	20	11	...		100	0	10	0		
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	11	0	11	8	...		...		9	0	9	0	11	0	11	0	21	0	21	8	21	0	160	0	10	0		
Hoshangabad	14	4	11	4	...		...		9	0	9	0	10	6	10	6	16	13	17	4	...		140	0	10	0		
Betúl	13	15	13	15	...		...		9	0	9	...	9	10	9	10	17	4	17	4	17	4	320	0	9	8		
Chhindwára	12	8	11	11	...		...		8	0	8	4	12	5	12	5	16	0	16	0	18	0	160	0	8	8		
Nágpur	11	14	13	2	...		...		10	0	10	0	11	4	11	14	18	2	18	2	17	8	160	0	8	8		
Wardha	13	5	13	5	...		...		8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	115	0	8	8		
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12	13	12	13	...		...		8	0	8	0	9	2	9	2	...		...		...		110	0	10	8		
Saugor	13	12	13	12	...		...		9	7	9	7	9	11	9	1	16	9	16	9	...		160	0	10	0		
Damoh	17	2	17	2	...		...		12	0	12	0	12	10	12	10	20	0	20	0	...		160	0	10	0		
Jubbulpore	14	6	13	0	...		...		11	8	10	4	14	8	12	12	21	0	21	0	19	8	160	0	10	1		
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17	2	17	4	26	0	25	0	11	8	11	0	14	0	16	0	16	0	23	0	22	0	200	0	11	4		
Mandla	16	0	16	0	...		...		11	0	11	0	16	0	16	0	23	0	23	0	...		200	0	9	0		
Seoni	14	7	14	7	...		...		8	10	8	10	11	8	11	8	...		...		...		190	0	9	2		
Bálaghát	11	13	11	13	...		...		11	13	11	13	15	2	15	2	...		...		...		136	0	9	0		
Bhandára	12	8	12	8	...		...		...		8	12	15	0	15	0	...		...		18	0	220	0	9	0		
Chanda	12	8	11	12	...		...		...		...		14	13	14	13	...		...		18	0	320	0	10	0		
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	13	5	13	5	...		...		12	5	12	5	15	13	15	13	...		...		...		64	0	9	0		
Raipur	13	10	13	10	...		...		10	4	9	2	15	0	13	10	...		...		...		100	0	10	0		
Sambalpur	11	13	11	13	...		...		13	2	13	2	16	10	16	10	...		...		...		120	0	9	5		
Berar—																										
Baldána	12	0	13	8	...		...		8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	17	0	20	0	15	0	182	0	9	0		
Básim	13	5	13	8	...		...		8	1	9	8	9	13	9	13	17	2	17	10	16	0	80	0	9	6		
Akola	11	0	12	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	18	0	12	0	87	0	10	0		
Ellichpur	12	0	12	0	...		...		6	0	5	8	7	0	7	0	17	0	17	0	13	0	120	0	10	8		
Amraoti	11	13	12	6	...		...		8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	16	0	16	0	12	8	81	6	10	0		
Wún	11	0	11	0	...		...		6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	17	0	17	0	...		300	0	9	0		
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10	0	9	13	...		...		6	12	7	2	8	8	8	8	15	15	15	15	21	7	125	0	9	4		
Bolárum	10	3	9	10	...		...		7	0	7	0	8	12	8	12	15	6	14	10	...		116	14	9	5		
Chadarghát	9	0	8	12	...		...		9	0	9	0	10	8	10	12	16	0	16	0	18	4	120	0	9	8		

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1893—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	* Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	* Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Akhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Akhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firkwood. Present fortnight.	Firkwood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 8	10 2	10 14	10 8	*	*	*	*	19 11	19 11	...	...	8 4	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 8	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 2	7 14	...	...	10 10	9 14	12 0	11 5	*	*	*	*	17 8	19 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	8 10	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	15 11	17 0	17 8	19 2	17 3	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 12	8 0	133 11	133 11	12 11	11 11
Nilgiris	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 13	8 13	16 3	18 3	18 3	15 6	15 13	15 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 2
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	18 11	17 11	15 3	14 13	20 8	19 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	196 13	170 2	14 10	14 10
Central—																										
Bellary	8 3	8 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 11	9 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 4	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 8	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 0	10 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 12	9 8	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 14	10 5	10 6	10 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 8	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 4	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 8	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	7 0	10 0	...	...	9 12	9 8	82 10	82 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	11	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	145 13	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 8	10 14	12 2	11 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 10	10 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 15	9 7	...	...	12 10	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	*	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 5	9 13	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 2	9 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 6	10 11	10 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	9 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 3	6 3	...	...	8 5	7 14	10 0	9 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	5 14	...	...	7 14	7 10	8 11	8 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 2	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 13	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 6	8 0	8 14	9 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	8 4	8 0	9 12	9 12	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 6	6 0	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	9 8	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	9 0	8 0	6 4	7 0	9 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	10 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	6 8	7 0	9 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8
Kadur	8 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	8 6	8 6	...	...	9 7	9 7	13 10	13 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	9 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 0	12 0	13 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 3	10 3	65 0	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 25th, 1893.

During the week under review the weather over India has been of the ordinary cold weather type. A depression travelled down the Gangetic plain from the Punjab to Bengal and as it advanced eastward rain on the plains and rain and hail on the hills accompanied it. Pressure rose rapidly in the rear of the disturbance, and a high pressure area was formed over North-West India, so that from the 20th to the 22nd readings were high over North-West India and low over Bengal, and northerly breezes prevailed over Northern India. During the latter half of the week the barometer generally rose in North-Eastern and fell in North-Western India, so that pressure at first became very uniform, and then, the change continuing, became highest in the north-east and lowest in the north-west, where a depression was appearing. Over the whole country the weather remained unusually cool, the abnormal deficiency of temperature for the whole country for the week being five and a half degrees.

The chart of the 19th showed pressure highest in Sind, and lowest over the Gangetic plain and the Punjab, with a deepish depression over the east of the Punjab and the North-West Himalayas. Abnormal easterly winds prevailed over the Gangetic plain, while elsewhere the directions were very irregular. Owing to the disturbed condition of pressure the winds at several northern stations were strong to a gale: The air had become damper over a large part of the country and rain had fallen over the north of the Punjab, over the Gangetic plain and over North Bengal. At Gnatong, Bahraich, Mussoorie and Chakrata the amounts received exceeded one inch. On the 20th pressure was increasing more or less briskly over North-West India and decreasing elsewhere. Readings were highest over the north-west of the Punjab, while the low pressure area

had been transferred south-eastward to West Bengal. In consequence northerly winds prevailed over North-Western and Central India, and southerly winds over Bengal, while elsewhere the directions remained variable. The easterly winds were disappearing from the Gangetic plain. Thundershowers were reported from the North Punjab and from North-East India, the amount of rain received being moderate or small. On the morning of the 21st pressure was increasing almost everywhere, but the general distribution of pressure and the direction of the winds were practically unchanged. Hail and snow showers had fallen at the stations in the North-West Himalayas, and thunderstorms had given rain to a considerable part of Bihar, Bengal and Assam. The chart of the 23rd showed a considerable modification in the distribution of pressure. The barometer had fallen in the north-west and the high pressure area had given way, while the low pressure area over Bengal had spread south-westward and extended over the whole of the east of the Peninsula. The wind had shifted to the southward over a large part of North-West India, but elsewhere the directions were little changed. Thunderstorms continued to give rain to Lower Bengal and Assam. On the 23rd the barometer was rising briskly over Bengal, and pressure had become very uniform throughout the Indian region. The winds were variable in direction and in places were strong and squally. Hail and rain showers had occurred on the hills, and thunderstorms continued to give light to heavyish rain to Lower Bengal and Assam. On the 24th the barometer was generally rising except in Burma. Readings were comparatively low over Oudh, North Bengal and the Assam Valley and in the south of the Peninsula and high in the intervening region. The wind directions were fairly normal. Showers had occurred around the north-west and north of the Bay. The chart of the 24th showed that pressure had decreased over North-West India and Baluchistan and increased elsewhere. In North-East India the rise had been brisk. A depression had appeared over Sind, while readings were high over the central parts of the country and South-West Bengal, and highest in Assam. The winds were fully cyclonic over North-West India and more or less variable elsewhere. A few local showers were reported.

Temperature.—The unsettled weather which prevailed over a large part of Northern India at the commencement of the week, and on the North-Western Himalayas and in North-Eastern India throughout most of the week kept the temperature low, and the mean temperature of week for the whole country was 5°·6 below the normal. The coldest days relatively to the normal were the 23rd and 24th, when the deficiency exceeded 7°·0. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	— 3·1	— 1·6	— 1·3	— 1·0	— 1·7	— 1·0	— 2·4	—1·7
Bengal and Assam . .	— 0·7	— 3··	— 2·7	— 3·6	— 6·8	— 9·1	— 9·1	—5·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	— 2·5	— 4·5	— 6·6	— 9·9	—12·0	—11·1	— 9·9	—8·1
Punjab	— 5·3	— 8·0	—11·2	—10·6	—10·4	— 8·3	— 5·9	—8·3
Bombay	— 0·9	— 2·4	— 3·7	— 4·8	— 6·5	— 6·0	— 3·7	—4·0
Central Provinces and Berar	— 1·3	— 3·2	— 5·6	— 7·4	—10·0	—11·6	—10·4	—7·1
Central India and Guzerat .	— 0·8	— 5·2	— 7·2	—10·2	— 9·4	— 9·7	— 8·5	—7·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	— 3·3	— 8·3	— 8·1	— 9·7	— 9·5	— 7·6	— 5·5	—7·4
Madras	— 2·1	— 1·5	— 1·3	— 0·4	— 0·1	— 1·1	— 1·6	—1·2
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA .	— 2·2	— 4·2	— 4·3	— 6·4	— 7·4	— 7·3	— 6·3	—5·6

The above shows the extent and intensity of the abnormal coolness. In Burma and Madras the deficiency was less than 2°·0, but in Bombay it increased to 4°·0, in Bengal and Assam to 5°·0, in the central parts of the country, Sind and Rajputana, to over 7°·0, and in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab to over 8° 0.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that rain has again fallen fairly generally throughout the country except in parts of Burma, of the west of the Peninsula, of the Central Provinces and of North-Western India, where little or no rain was received. Of the 51 rainfall divisions twenty-six received effective rainfall, *i.e.*, the average actual rainfall of the division was one-tenth of an inch or upwards, while twenty five received actually or practically no rain. The latter divisions were :—the Burma divisions except Upper Burma, Oudh (south), the North-Western Provinces (west), the Punjab (south and west), Coorg, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, Central India (east), Rajputana (west), Hyderabad (south), Madras (central), and East Coast (central). The heaviest rainfall was reported from East Bengal and Cachar, where the average actual rainfall for the division was nearly 3 inches, but in the Assam Valley, in Deltaic Bengal and on the hills of the Punjab the average actual fall was between 1 and 2 inches. In Bengal and Assam, in several divisions of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab, as well as in Malabar, Central India (west) and the East Coast (north and south), the total rainfall of the week exceeded the normal, but elsewhere it was lighter than usual. The excess was large in Bengal.

The three concluding columns of the table which show the average actual and average normal rainfall for the period from February 26th to March 25th exhibit much the same characteristics as last week's table. In Tenasserim, Arrakan, Assam, the South Panjab, Kathiawar, Sind, and Rajputana (west), the total rainfall of the period has been less than usual, while in all other divisions the rainfall has equalled or exceeded the normal average. In very many divisions the excess is very large. This is particularly the case across the head of, and in the east of the Peninsula.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
East Bengal .	Noakhaly .	Fenny .	6·80 inches.
Assam . .	Sylhet . .	Sanamgang .	6·13 „
Deltaic Bengal .	Jessore . .	Narail . .	5·18 „
Central Bengal .	Pabna . .	Serajgunj . .	3·40 „
N.-W. Provines .	Garhwal . .	Jashimath . .	2·58 „
Punjab . .	Kangra .	Dharmsala .	2·89 „
Malabar . .	Travancore .	Cottayara . .	3·93 „
Mysore . .	Bangalore .	Devanhulli .	4·95 „
East Coast (N.) .	Ganjam . .	Narsannapet .	2·34 „

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 25th March. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 26th February to 25th March 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 26th Feb. to 25th Mar.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·17	—100
	Lower Burma	0	0·01	—0·01	0·35	0·06	+483
	Central ditto	0	0	0	0·21	0·06	+250
	Upper ditto	0·12	?	?	0·41	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·29	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·81	0·43	+2·38	3·19	1·72	+ 85
	Assam (Surma)	2·90	2·28	+0·62	4·20	6·48	— 35
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	1·11	0·73	+0·38	1·94	2·03	— 22
	Deltaic Bengal	1·77	0·28	+1·49	2·75	1·38	+ 99
	Central ditto	0·92	0·12	+0·80	1·78	0·06	+170
	North ditto	0·40	0·41	—0·01	1·47	1·00	+ 47
	Orissa	0·69	0·23	+0·46	2·19	0·83	+164
	Chota Nagpur	0·89	0·11	+0·78	2·26	0·90	+180
	Bihar (South)	0·23	0·05	+0·18	0·54	0·30	+ 80
	Ditto (North)	0·19	0·05	+0·14	0·54	0·31	+ 74
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·17	0·04	+0·13	0·65	0·21	+210
	Oudh (South)	0·05	0·05	0	0·45	0·23	+ 96
	Ditto (North)	0·20	0·06	+0·14	1·02	0·34	+200
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·21	0·06	+0·15	0·58	0·25	+132
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·07	0·09	—0·02	0·54	0·37	+ 46
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·34	0·13	+0·21	1·18	0·90	+ 31
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·06	0·10	—0·04	0·36	0·47	— 23
	Ditto (Central)	0·15	0·06	+0·09	0·83	0·47	+ 77
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·37	0·12	+0·25	1·13	0·96	+ 18
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	1·21	0·35	+0·86	3·09	2·65	+ 17
	Ditto (North-West)	0·23	0·47	—0·24	1·34	1·49	— 10
	Ditto (West)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·40	0·49	+ 18
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·53	0·32	+0·21	2·39	0·58	+312
	Madras (South Central)	0·13	0·42	—0·29	4·71	0·85	+454
	Coorg	0	0·56	—0·56	2·60	0·84	+210
	Mysore	0·10	0·11	—0·01	1·10	0·23	+378
	Konkan	0	0·02	—0·02	0·05	0·03	+ 7
	Bombay (Deccan)	0·01	0·08	—0·07	0·97	0·13	+646
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0	0	0·77	0·01	+7,600
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·10	—0·10	4·33	0·19	+2,179
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·12	—0·12	3·48	0·22	+1,482
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·16	—0·16	3·08	0·42	+633
	Ditto ditto (East)	0·02	0·13	—0·11	2·20	0·61	+261
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·01	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0·12	—100
	Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	0·02	0·25	— 92
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·05	—0·03	0·97	0·15	+547
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·10	0·02	+0·08	0·44	0·15	+193
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·12	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·43	0·10	+0·33	2·81	0·37	+659
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·30	0·44	—0·14	6·65	0·70	+850
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·12	—0·12	4·92	0·49	+904
	Madras (Central)	0·03	0·04	—0·01	1·25	0·10	+1,150
	East Coast (Central)	0·08	0·09	—0·01	1·97	0·22	+ 795
	Ditto (South)	0·30	0·21	+0·09	2·59	0·36	+ 619
	Madras (South)	0·13	0·43	—0·30	4·03	0·97	+ 315

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METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
Simla, the 30th March 1893.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIX OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 19th March 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 18th March 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 19th March 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 18th March 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,23,342	565	1,634	10,94,764	670	4,81,21,367	4,74,93,415	...	6,27,952
Bengal-Nagpur	150	831	1,54,995	187	862	1,58,186	184	61,49,640	56,55,220	...	4,94,420
Indian Midland	127	752	94,577	126	752	1,03,514	138	47,11,772	48,41,229	1,29,457	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,672	4,82,788	289	1,699	5,41,000	318	2,11,05,078	2,14,93,988	3,88,910	...
South Indian	150	948	1,28,518	136	1,043	1,53,227	147	68,94,305	75,32,374	6,38,069	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	82,219	79	1,107	1,13,583	103	45,04,823	45,19,556	14,733	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	130	755	83,028	110	756	1,19,820	158	46,26,455	50,82,755	4,56,300	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	13,019	65	223	24,789	111	5,37,729	6,67,884	1,30,155	...
TOTAL	250	7,835	19,62,486	250	8,076	23,08,883	286	9,66,51,169	9,72,86,421	6,35,252	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*e*)	264	2,460	6,09,226	248	2,509	7,42,935	296	3,17,48,112	2,46,66,653	...	70,81,459
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,56,230	226	692	1,98,502	287	83,28,713	80,34,708	...	2,94,005
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,50,129	193	777	2,08,660	269	1,11,38,836	1,14,48,210	3,09,374	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	13,285	106	125	16,390	131	7,35,939	7,48,246	12,007	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*g*)	203	615	1,78,601	290	715	1,83,103	256	59,95,215	68,58,593	8,63,378	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,466	52	28	1,251	45	62,059	64,603	2,544	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	309	46	8	475	59	17,981	18,723	742	...
TOTAL	251	4,705	11,09,306	236	4,854	13,51,376	278	5,80,26,555	5,18,39,736	...	61,86,819
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	572	1,492	9,02,077	605	1,490	7,70,082	517	4,24,36,661	3,78,29,663	...	46,06,998
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,84,276	617	461	3,57,000	774	1,35,54,074	1,37,21,764	1,67,690	...
Madras	216	840	1,85,044	220	840	2,07,806	247	91,36,277	94,99,800	3,63,523	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	13,71,397	491	2,791	13,34,888	478	6,51,27,012	6,10,51,227	...	40,75,785
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,333	44,43,189	290	15,721	49,95,147	318	21,98,04,736	21,01,77,384	...	96,27,352
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	22,129	137	161	24,073	150	10,28,154	10,43,178	15,024	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,223	283	22	6,329	288	2,84,132	2,78,108	...	6,024
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	10,765	161	67	6,347	95	3,76,914	3,90,142	13,228	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,606	149	78	9,223	118	4,99,282	4,76,387	...	22,895
TOTAL	135	329	50,723	154	328	45,972	140	21,88,482	21,87,815	...	667
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state (*i*)	154	354	47,038	133	445	62,067	139	27,30,564	26,60,063	...	70,501
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,278	98	13	1,210	93	59,388	61,031	1,643	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	26,757	86	331	39,225	119	13,02,630	14,92,635	1,90,005	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	4,356	47	93	8,130	87	2,09,779	2,05,210	55,431	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,467	51	29	1,309	45	(*j*) 77,271	93,906	16,635	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,364	61	72	5,350	74	1,96,790	2,33,477	36,687	...
TOTAL	107	872	85,260	98	983	1,17,291	119	45,76,422	48,06,322	2,29,900	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	14,434	134	108	10,179	94	6,37,806	4,96,116	...	1,41,690
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	26,882	80	334	49,275	148	13,73,174	16,65,327	2,92,153	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	20,198	69	354	23,700	67	8,14,969	8,71,724	56,755	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,353	57	94	6,583	70	2,98,600	3,06,606	8,006	...
TOTAL	76	719	52,433	73	782	79,558	102	24,86,743	28,43,657	3,56,914	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,361	46,46,039	268	17,922	52,48,147	293	22,96,94,189	22,05,11,294	...	91,82,895

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January, 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State railways.
(*i*) Includes the East Coast railway.
(*j*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 19th March 1892.

H. P. BURT.
Asstt. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 13	11 11	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	10 6	14 9	12 2	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 5	13 5	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 8	10 0	12 8	11 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 8	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 1	9 10	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	120 0	14 4	14 1
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 13	11 8	15 6	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 1	11 5	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 7	9 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	320 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	11 3	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 5	13 13	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	18 13	18 13	6 14	6 14	245 0	245 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 0	10 5	...	...	9 14	9 3	10 10	10 0	*	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	13 12	14 2	9 2	8 8	75 0	75 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 7	9 7	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 0	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 5	13 1	13 1	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	9 1
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 9	11 10	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	†	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 [illegible]	11 7	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	11 0	11 0
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 4	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	†	...	...	5 3	5 3	6 9	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 6	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 4	10 [illegible]	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 2	7 12 and 11 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	82 0	82 0	10 8	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	109 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 12½	8 12½	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0*	11 0	...	...	11 0	7 8	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	10 4	10 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	14 8	12 12	...	...	19 0	18 0	240 0	280 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	160 0	100 0	10 10½	10 10½
Calcutta	10 8	10 8	16 7	16 7	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 9	18 0	12 10	12 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 5	13 5	19 0	19 0	12 5	12 5	85 0	85 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	15 10	14 14	...	...	10 0	10 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 0	...	...	22 1	22 0	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 8	8 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	11 14	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	11 4	12 0	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	...	22 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	10 0	10 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 4	23 8	23 8	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	13 14	14 4	21 0	...	6 4	6 4	13 2	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 9	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	10 0
Rajshahi	13 8	12 12	19 8	19 8	11 4	11 4	13 2	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	...	...	18 8	17 10	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	10 10	11 8	...	...	10 0	9 6	12 15	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	...	...	11 8	9 8	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 12
Dinajpur	10 8	13 0	15 12	15 12	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	...	...	13 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Jalpaiguri	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	14 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	15 8	...	80 0	...	11 8	11 13
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0‡	18 6‡	...	...	18 6	17 1	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	13 0 to 14 0	12 8 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 8 to 10 8	7 8 to 11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0 and 15 8	14 8 to 15 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	14 0 and 16 0	15 0 and 16 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Palámau	11 4	11 4	...	...	12 6	11 4	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	13 8	27 0	27 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	9 0	9 0
Hazáribágh	11 12	11 0	13 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Not procurable. ‡ Kalai. (*a*) Not stated.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal —*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	12 0	13 6	...	8 5½	10 8	10 8	14 0	13 10½	...	19 15	12 5	12 5	...	...	16 8	16 13	15 0	16 4	24 0	23 1½	16 0	16 13	160 0	170 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 0	12 4	18 4	18 8	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	19 8	20 4	18 4	18 4	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	20 4	20 8	19 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	23 0	23 12	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	14 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	13 14	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13 14	14 8	25 4	25 4	16 14	16 6	176 0	176 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 1	13 3	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	25 5	25 5	13 3	14 5	16 8	17 9	24 3	25 5	17 10	17 9	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 8	18 0	17 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	13 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	14 8	23 0	25 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	21 8	22 8	18 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Champaran	11 8	11 4	14 0	14 8	8 8	8 8	15 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	14 12	15 0	23 12	24 4	15 4	15 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces —																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 1	13 2½	17 11½	17 11½	8 11	9 1	11 13	12 11	20 7½	20 14	18 11	18 9	...	...	16 4	15 7	16 10½	16 13	20 12	21 8½	20 14	20 5	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 14
Ghazipur	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	7 12	7 12	11 9	11 9	18 0	19 5	17 6	17 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 10	19 5	19 10	180 4	180 4	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	11 8	11 8	18 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	13 0	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4
Allahabad	12 4	12 8	18 0	18 8	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	21 8	23 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	21 8	21 0	85 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Central																										
Bánda	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 8	24 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	11 8	11 8	19 0	18 0	7 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	10 8
Hamírpur	16 12	16 10	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	13 2	12 0	24 0	24 8	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 12	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Cawnpore	13 8	13 8	23 0	22 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 8	22 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 8	21 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 8	14 12	23 12	22 4	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	23 8	23 2	23 8	23 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	24 10	26 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 12	13 12	21 0	20 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	23 8	22 8	23 8	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Mainpuri	15 3	15 4	21 12	22 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	20 12	21 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	24 12	26 8	24 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	14 12	15 4	29 8	28 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	26 8	27 8	21 8	24 8	22 8	22 8	11 8	10 8	23 8	24 8	30 8	32 8	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 0	16 4	23 0	23 4	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 4	21 12	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	27 0	28 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	28 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	24 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	13 8	13 8	28 0	27 0	7 4	7 4	12 0	12 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	28 0	27 0	...	22 0	27 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 0	14 8	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 8	9 0	10 8	28 0	28 0	21 8	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 0	15 2	26 8	25 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 10	26 0	26 8	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	13 4	13 4	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	12 8	12 8	17 0	17 12	9 0	8 14	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 8	18 8	19 8	13 4	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 0	12 0	17 1	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 15	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	14 6	14 6	16 3	16 10	19 12	20 10	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	30 0‡	32 0‡	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	13 12	13 12	25 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 8	22 0	23 0	23 4	21 8	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	14 8	15 4	25 0	25 4	7 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	22 8	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Pilibhit	13 2	13 2	21 4	22 8	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	23 2	26 4	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	27 8	26 4	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Bareilly	12 0	12 6	21 12	22 4	6 12	6 12	12 6	12 6	20 9	21 12	19 6	19 15	...	...	12 8	11 14	21 2	21 6	23 7	23 7	21 2	21 2	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	13 5	13 4	21 0	21 0	6 4	6 8	8 0	11 8	24 0	23 0	20 0	21 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 8	21 8	23 0	24 8	21 0	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	27 8	27 0	18 12	20 0	...	12 0	20 0	22 0	14 8	15 0	25 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 8	9 12	13 4	14 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	9 0‖	10 0‖	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	12 10	13 3	20 4	21 6	10 11	10 11	12 6	12 6	20 4	...	18 0	19 2	...	...	...	...	20 13	20 13	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	13 0	12 4	20 14½	19 0	5 12	5 8	12 6	12 4	24 0	22 0	18 9½	17 0	8 13	8 0	6 9	6 0	20 14½	19 0	19 12	18 8	15 6½	14 0	132 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Meerut	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur	13 4	12 12	19 2	19 0	6 6	6 6	9 9	10 10	23 0	22 0	21 4	19 0	23 3	21 0	17 0	14 0	21 4	20 3	22 4	20 0	14 14	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Dehra Dún	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	..	...	...	...	12 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	11 0	12 8	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	12 8	14 0	20 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	15 8	22 0	22 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	22 8	22 8	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	11 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	21 8	22 0	25 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	24	27 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	12 8	12 8	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	11 12	12 8	19 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	22 0	24 0	19 8	21 8	...	...	16 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	21 8	21 8	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	14 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	13 0	23 0	23 8	22 8	24 12	...	...	13 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	12 6	12 14	19 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	14 8	15 8	21 8	23 0	17 12	18 0	...	...	14 4	15 0	20 4	22 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	11 12	13 0	18 0	19 0	6 4	6 12	12 4	13 0	21 0	23 12	20 0	22 0	23 4	24 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	21 12	21 0	23 12	20 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	13 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	11 8	11 8	13 6	13 12	22 13	24 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 12	20 0	23 2	24 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	14 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	28 8	28 8	21 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	26 8	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	13 0	13 8	23 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	28 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	13 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	24 8	24 8	150 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	14 6	25 0	25 0	8 8	10 0	11 4	11 4	21 4	22 8	15 0	15 6	...	...	...	...	21 4	23 12	22 8	22 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 12	14 6
Bánswara	17 8	18 2	20 0	20 0	8 12	8 12	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 12	27 8	35 0	35 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5½	11 5¼	16 12½	15 10	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	24 3½	22 10½	18 12	16 6½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 13½	15 10	17 3	15 3¾	24 3½	22 4½	10 2½	9 12½	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	9 12¼
Sirohee	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etinpura	10 12	10 12	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	20 0	20 0	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 2	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 10	20 14	19 10	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 0	23 0	20 10	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 11	10 8	14 12	14 7	5 12	5 11	7 0	6 15	16 4	...	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 11	17 0	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	11 12	12 0	19 0	18 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	25 8	23 0	20 8	20 8	†	†	†	†	18 4	17 4	24 12	21 8	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	18 8	19 0	22 0	24 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	8 8	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 4
Kotah	17 0	17 8	18 8	18 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	26 0	24 0	18 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	18 8	27 8	27 8	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 4	10 0
Jhallawar	14 15	15 5	15 15	15 15	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	19 7½	19 9½	17 5	16 15	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 7	18 5	19 6	18 15	10 3	10 14	175 0	175 0	10 14	10 3
Tonk	16 6	17 0	24 8	24 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 12	29 0	27 12	23 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 4	105 0	95 0	12 8	11 12
Jeypore	12 0	12 4	21 0	21 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	26-0 & 25 0	20 8 & 25 8	21 8	21 8	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 5	15 5	25 0	23 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	24 6	22 8	20 0	20 5	...	...	14 6	15 0	23 12	25 0	...	...	35 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	14 14½	15 7	29 9	29 4	8 8	8 2½	9 0	9 0½	29 13¾	27 15¾	27 6¾	27 2¾	...	...	13 8	13 8	27 10¾	26 15	...	...	31 8	30 4	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	13 11½	13 13	27 1	25 14½	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	32 12	31 13	29 6¾	27 10¾	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 14½	25 4	22 0	22 0	28 2	24 9	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	12 13	13 9	25 14	28 5	7 0	7 4	8 14	8 14	30 1	31 2	30 10	31 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 10	24 8	29 0	28 3	29 0	29 0	120 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cartonment	15 3	15 6	19 12	20 4	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	23 8	22 9½	22 0	20 14½	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	12 0	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	22 7	21 11	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 0	...	...	22 0	21 6	85 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	¶	§	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	9 12	9 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	21 2	20 5	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 8
Anádra	10 8	10 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 12	12 8	17 4	16 9	9 0	9 0	9 7	9 12	21 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	23 0	22 6	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 1	11 14
Western—																										
Jodhpore	8 12 and 10 15	8 14½ and 10 12	18 2	15 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	23 12	21 12	17 8	17 8 and 18 12	...	...	...	...	15 10 and 16 4	16 0 and 16 6½	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	9 4	8 10	...	...	6 12	6 13	8 5	8 10	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 3	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 1	9 0	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 4	6 13	...	...	22 0	20 6	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 4	12 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	..	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	18 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 12	13 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	23 8	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	16 7½	17 0	24 7	24 7	7 7	6 14½	8 14½	8 8	25 8	24 15½	23 6	21 8¼	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 14¾	20 0	24 7	21 4	18 5¼	18 1	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	29 0	31 0	27 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	11 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	280 0	11 8	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	14 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	26 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	13 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	13 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	75 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	14 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	90 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	12 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	‡	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 8
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	80 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	15 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	75 0	80 0	8 4	8 4
Kángra	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	110 0	14 0	13 8
Gujránwála	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	90 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Gujrát	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	*	*	19 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	66 0	65 0	13 4	13 0
Hazára	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	‡	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	98 0	98 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	105 0	105 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 12
Mooltan	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 4
Bannu	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	94 0	108 0	39 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	26 4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	‡	‡	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	‡	‡	142 4	134 12	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 10	13 8	13 2	‡	‡	20 8	20 0	‡	‡	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	‡	‡	112 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	12 0	11 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 12	9 8	13 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	16 8	18 0	12 8	14 8	‡	‡	10 0	6 0	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 8	51 0	58 0	8 8	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwár (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	*	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	208 0	208 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	15 12	15 12	16 10	16 10	16 7	16 7	...	...	12 8	11 13	...	...	13 2	11 4	136 13	136 13	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	99 12	89 5	13 10	12 12
Bombay	9 3	9 3	...	...	6 2	6 13	8 4	8 9	13 1	13 1	13 7	13 7	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	11 4	11 4	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	9 4	*	*	14 6	12 10	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 7	11 9	...	...	*	*	112 0	99 1	13 2	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	11 14	9 11	...	...	14 2	14 2	15 1	14 10	24 10	25 8	24 5	23 7	26 10	26 10	...	...	13 8	13 1	...	...	15 15	15 15	100 0	100 0	10 14	11 4
Belgaum	13 8	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	23 8	25 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	13 8	...	...	20 0	18 0	72 2	83 1	13 8	13 12
Sátara	8 11	8 11	...	...	9 10	8 14	10 14	10 2	15 14	15 2	16 11	16 0	*	*	...	...	15 12	17 1	...	...	14 9	14 9	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 11	7 4	10 6	9 7	20 9	20 9	26 4	26 4	*	*	...	...	16 3	15 5	...	...	20 15	19 3	88 4	85 5	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	13 5	14 3	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	12 5	22 5	23 3	28 3	28 3	...	...	...	...	15 6	13 11	...	...	21 12	19 15	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	10 7	9 3	...	...	9 1	9 3	10 13	9 13	18 13	14 2	16 2	13 13	15 13	15 6	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	17 2	16 13	76 0	60 13	12 6	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 11	13 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 9	10 9	20 10	20 14	18 14	17 6	...	...	...	...	17 5	18 1	...	...	22 2	22 2	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 14	12 14	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 6	...	...	19 12	19 12	23 0	23 0	...	...	18 7	15 10	...	...	18 3	15 6	128 0	160 0	13 8	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	12 11	12 11	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 5	9 7	23 5	23 4	18 6	19 4	...	...	...	...	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	..	85 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Gujerat—																										
Surat	9 4	9 4	..	...	6 15	6 15	7 13	7 13	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 6	...	...	16 3	16 3	91 0	91 0	13 6	13 6
Broach	12 0	11 0	...	...	8 ..	7 8	10 0	10 0	16 8	17 0	15 0	14 8	*	*	...	...	14 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	11 0	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	15 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	18 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 0	8 0	14 14	14 14	12 9	12 9	17 2	16 9	...	...	11 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	10 14	10 14
Ahmadabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	213 0	160 0	12 0	11 8
Deesa Cantonment	11 0	11 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	20 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 8	12 8	..	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 4	17 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	76 0	76 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 13	11 13	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	11 10	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 6	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	14 4	14 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 6	10 6	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 4	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 13	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	9 8 8
Chhindwára	11 11	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	11 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 4	19 6	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 6	...	...	10 0	9 11	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 2	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 11	13 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 11	9 11	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 10	12 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	16 4	...	...	...	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 12	14 0	...	...	11 4	11 8	13 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 12	...	...	13 0	13 4	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 12	17 2	25 8	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 4	23 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 4	20 0	...	...	24 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 1
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	13 9	14 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	15 7	...	...	9 2	9 2	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	13 2	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	11 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	210 0	220 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 9	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	16 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 15	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	13 2	12 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	9 0
Raipur	13 2	13 10	...	...	10 13	10 4	13 15	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	13 0	...	...	11 13	11 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 13	11 13	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	9 5
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	11 8	13 5	...	...	8 12	8 1	9 13	9 8	16 10	17 2	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	...	...	11 2	12 2	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	107 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 14	11 13	...	...	7 13	8 0	8 13	9 0	16 6	16 0	12 13	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	260 0	280 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 3	10 0	*	...	6 12	6 12	8 1	8 8	15 8	15 15	21 7	21 7	24 14	23 14	*	...	11 8	11 4	*	...	16 5	14 7	125 0	120 0	9 2	9 4
Bolárum	10 3	10 3	*	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	8 12	15 14	15 6	*	...	*	...	*	...	10 8	11 6	*	...	*	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5 8
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	*	...	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	*	...	*	...	12 0	12 0	*	...	*	...	...	120 0	9 8	9

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1ST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1893—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Maru or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or Karun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or Karun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thúk, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or Thúk, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	10 8	10 2	10 14	...	...	*	*	19 0	19 11	14 0	15 8	8 0	8 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 2	3 2	...	...	9 14	10 10	11 5	12 0	...	...	*	*	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	8 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	*	*	16 6	17 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	7 5	7 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 13	8 13	...	...	*	*	15 13	15 13	15 2	18 3	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	9 14	9 14	10 6	...	...	*	*	20 0	20 8	15 2	18 3	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 10	14 10	184 11	170 2	14 10	14 10
Central—																										
Bellary	8 10	8 3	...	...	9 10	9 2	10 5	9 11	...	...	*	*	20 11	22 5	15 2	15 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 14	11 14	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	...	...	*	*	18 13	21 5	19 6	21 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 3	12 3	97 3	97 3	12 3	12 3
Cuddapah	8 8	7 6	...	...	7 0	7 13	10 0	10 0	...	...	*	*	20 5	22 5	17 5	18 13	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 11	11 11	140 8	140 8	11 11	11 11
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	...	...	*	*	19 6	19 6	*	*	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	121 8	121 8	12 8	12 8
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 8	...	...	*	*	21 10	23 13	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	104 0	104 0	13 3	13 3
Vizagapatam	7 5	7 0	...	...	8 6	7 13	10 3	10 3	...	...	*	*	22 3	23 13	25 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	12 10	82 10	82 10	12 13	12 13
Godavari	9 0	8 2	...	...	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	*	*	23 11	23 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 13	145 13	12 13	12 13
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	7 8	...	...	11 13	11 8	12 6	12 2	...	...	*	*	22 13	22 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 10	10 10	...	...	*	*	18 3	18 3	26 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 6	9 5	...	...	*	*	14 8	16 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 2	...	...	*	*	12 4	16 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 11	10 11	...	...	*	*	14 14	18 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	8 11	8 5	9 3	9 3	...	...	*	*	16 14	16 11	15 2	16 11	7 0	8 15	...	...	12 10	12 10	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	5 8	5 14	...	...	9 2	8 5	9 10	10 0	...	...	*	*	14 8	15 2	15 2	15 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 0	7 14	9 3	8 11	...	...	*	*	12 11	15 2	26 0	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	8 14	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	...	...	*	*	13 3	16 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 14	8 14	...	...	*	*	13 3	16 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 8	8 0	8 4	9 8	9 12	15 8	15 8	16 8	16 8	21 0	22 0	26 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	114 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	10 0	7 8	8 8	7 8	8 6	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	19 4	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 8	7 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	6 8	9 12	9 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	9 12	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkúr	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 4	7 0	6 8	10 0	9 8	25 0	24 0	...	...	25 0	24 0	30 0	33 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	7 8	9 0	7 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	30 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	33 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 7	8 15	13 0	13 2	26 0	26 4	...	...	26 0	26 0	34 2	32 9	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	9 8
Chitaldroog	8 6	8 6	...	8 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	32 0	33 0	32 0	24 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	26 0	24 0	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 0	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 1st, 1893.

The weather has remained cool and rather unsettled over a large part of the country during the week under review. A deep depression entered North-Western India on the 26th March, and occasioned squally showery weather over the Punjab on the 26th and 27th. On the 28th the showery weather was transferred to North-Eastern India. On the 31st another depression appeared in North-Western India, showers recommenced there, and feebly unsettled weather lasted during the 1st April. Over the Peninsula the weather was quieter than over Northern India, but thundershowers occurred there on the 26th, 27th, and 29th. The most remarkable feature in the weather during the week was the brisk rise of temperature which occurred at the close of the week, when in the north-west the mean temperature rose above the normal average for the first time for many weeks.

The chart of the 26th showed a barometric rise over the Peninsula and a fall elsewhere, the decrease being rapid over North-Western India. A deep and well defined depression was shown over Upper Sind, while pressure was highest over the east of the Peninsula. Strong cyclonic winds were blowing over North-Western India. Elsewhere the directions were variable. Rain had fallen in the north-west of the Punjab, in Kashmir, and at Colombo, Wellington, Trivandrum, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), and Madura. Colombo received 1 inch, and Cherat, Wellington and Trivandrum about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. On the morning of the 27th the depression, which, on the previous day had been over Upper Sind, had reached the east of the Punjab, and cyclonic winds were again reported from North-Western India, circling round a centre near Ludhiana. Easterly winds prevailed at some stations in the Gangetic plain, and southerly to south-westerly winds over the west and north of the Bay. Rain was falling over the north of the Punjab, on the North-Western Himalayas, at Gnatong, at Sibsagar, and at several places in the Peninsula. At Madura, Cochin, and Wellington the amount received exceeded 1 inch. On the 28th pressure was increasing over the whole country, except in Bengal. The depression in the north-west had disappeared and been succeeded by a high pressure area, while a well defined depression was developing over Bengal. Cyclonic winds prevailed over North-Eastern India, northerly winds over North-Western India, and variable breezes over the Peninsula. Rain and hail had fallen during thunderstorms at several stations in North-Western and North-Eastern India. The chart of the 29th showed that pressure was rising briskly in Lower Bengal, but was changing by small amounts elsewhere. Readings were high over the west of the Punjab and over Rajputana and Central India, and low over Oudh and North Behar. The wind had shifted to west down the Gangetic plain, and the cyclonic circulation over Bengal had disappeared, but otherwise there was little change. Light rain had fallen over North-Eastern India and at a few places in the Peninsula. On the 30th pressure was falling generally. Readings were slightly higher in South Madras, in Guzerat, and in Assam, and slightly lower in Oudh and

the west of the North-Western Provinces than elsewhere, but were on the whole very uniform. The wind was westerly down the Gangetic plain and variable elsewhere. The only rainfall was a few light widely scattered showers. On the 31st pressure was still falling over a large part of the country, and a large shallow depression had appeared over North-Western India. Readings remained very uniform and the winds were generally variable. The only rainfall was a light shower at Murree and Srinagar. The chart of the 1st April showed a general barometric rise, except at a few places in the Punjab. The depression over North-Western India had intensified somewhat, and gradients were somewhat steeper in that locality. An irregular cyclonic circulation prevailed around the depression in the north-west, and an easterly current prevailed up the Gangetic plain. Rain had fallen in Baluchistan, in the north of the Punjab, and at Bogra.

Temperature.—The principal feature in the temperature conditions of the past week has been the sudden rise which occurred at the close of the week.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	March.						April.	Mean variation of week.
	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—4·1	—2·6	—3·5	—2·4	—1·4	—1·3	—1·2	—2·4
Bengal and Assam	—7·7	—5·0	—2·0	—3·2	—5·7	—4·7	—2·6	—4·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—7·7	—4·3	—5·2	—8·9	—7·3	—4·6	—2·3	—5·8
Punjab	—2·6	—4·8	—8·0	—9·4	—4·4	—0·7	+1·5	—4·1
Bombay	—2·6	—2·2	—2·0	—2·8	—2·2	—1·4	—1·3	—2·1
Central Provinces and Berar	—7·4	—5·7	—4·9	—5·2	—5·8	—3·6	—3·5	—5·2
Central India and Guzerat	—5·6	—2·2	—2·4	—3·8	—3·8	—1·2	+0·8	—2·6
Sind and Rajputana	—3·1	0	—3·2	—3·7	—2·0	+2·6	+3·2	—0·9
Madras	—2·5	—3·1	—1·7	—2·2	—2·6	—1·8	—2·4	—2·4
Mean for whole India	—4·8	—3·3	—3·7	—4·6	—3·9	—1·9	—0·9	—3·3

The above shows that from the 26th to the 30th of March the abnormal depression of temperature, which has prevailed with greater or less intensity throughout India for many weeks past, was maintained unaltered, the general abnormal depression for the whole of India ranging between 4·8° and 3·3°; but on the 31st the general depression decreased to only 1·9°, and on April 1st to only 0·9°. In the Punjab, Central India, Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana the mean temperature on the 1st exceeded the normal average for the first time for many weeks.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that the rainfall of the week was received in the extreme north-east of India, in the north-west, and

in the south, the more central intervening regions having been without rain. Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, thirteen received effective rainfall during the week, eight received an average actual rainfall for the division of less than one-tenth of an inch, and thirty had absolutely no rain during the week. The regions which received effective rainfall included the following divisions :—East Bengal, both the Assam divisions, the hill districts, and north-west division of the Punjab, Malabar, Madras (South Central), Coorg, Mysore, the East Coast (North and Central), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (South). The average actual fall was heaviest in Coorg, where it amounted to 1·04 inch. This was followed by 0·96 inch in Malabar, by 0·70 inch in Assam (Brahmaputra), and by 0·66 inch in Madras (South). The second column of the table shows that during the week under review comparatively little rain is expected in any part of the country, except in East Bengal and Assam. Hence, although the third column shows that over the greater part of the country the rainfall has been deficient, it is only in the divisions noticed above, *viz.*, East Bengal and Assam, that the deficiency has much importance. Over a large part of the Peninsula the rainfall has been heavier than usual, the excess being as much as 0·80 inch in Malabar and Coorg and about 0·40 inch in Mysore and Madras (South).

The three concluding columns of the table show the average actual rainfall for each rainfall division for the period February 26th to April 1st, the average normal rainfall for the same period, and the excess or defect of the former compared with the latter expressed as a percentage. In Tenasserim, in Arakan, in Assam, in the south, north-west, and west of the Punjab, in Kathiawar, in Sind, and in the west of Rajputana the rainfall has been defective, but elsewhere it has been in excess, the excess in many cases being extremely large.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Amount.
North-Western Provinces	Garhwal	Johsimath	1·28 inches.
Punjab	Jhelum	Sudder	1·30 ,,
Malabar	Travancore	Quilon	3·15 ,,
Madras	Nilgiris	Coonoor	5·71 ,,
Mysore	Bangalore	Nelamangala	2·35 ,,
East Coast	Godavari	Paddapur	2·10 ,,
Madras (South)	Tinnevelly	Nanguneri	2·73 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 1st.			Rainfall data from February 26th to April 1st, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since February 26th to April 1st.	Excess or defect (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·25	— 100
	Lower Burma	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·35	0·12	+ 192
	Central Burma	0	0·02	0·02	0·21	0·09	+ 133
	Upper Burma	0·01	?	?	0·42	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·35	— 100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·20	0·98	— 0·78	3·30	2·70	+ 26
	Assam (Surma)	0·58	2·99	2·41	4·78	0·47	— 50
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·70	1·48	— 0·78	2·64	4·10	— 36
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·01	— 0·61	2·75	1·99	+ 38
	Central Bengal	0	0·36	— 0·36	1·86	1·01	+ 84
	North Bengal	0·07	0·01	— 0·54	1·54	1·61	— 4
	Orissa	0	0·28	0·28	2·20	1·11	+ 98
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·14	0·14	2·26	1·03	+ 119
	Behar (South)	0	0·07	0·07	0·54	0·38	+ 42
	Do. (North)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·54	0·40	+ 35
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·65	0·25	+ 160
	Oudh (South)	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·45	0·31	+ 45
	Do. (North)	0	0·12	— 0·12	1·02	0·45	+ 127
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·58	0·32	+ 81
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·54	0·43	+ 26
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·04	0·15	— 0·11	1·22	1·05	+ 16
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·36	0·52	— 31
	Do. (Central)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·83	0·53	+ 57
	Do. (Submontane)	0·02	0·17	— 0·15	1·15	1·12	+ 3
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·26	0·50	— 0·24	3·35	3·15	+ 6
	Do. (North-West)	0·18	0·49	— 0·31	1·53	1·98	— 25
	Do. (West)	0·03	0·16	— 0·13	0·43	0·65	— 34
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·96	0·13	+ 0·83	3·35	0·71	+ 372
	Madras (South Central)	0·55	0·31	+ 0·24	5·20	1·16	+ 354
	Coorg	1·04	0·15	+ 0·89	3·64	0·99	+ 268
	Mysore	0·48	0·10	+ 0·38	1·58	0·32	+ 394
	Konkan	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·05	0·05	0
	Bombay Deccan	0·03	0·07	— 0·04	1·00	0·19	+ 426
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·77	0·02	+ 3750
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·18	— 0·18	1·33	0·37	+ 1070
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·10	— 0·10	3·48	0·32	+ 988
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·11	— 0·11	3·08	0·52	+ 492
	Ditto (East)	0	0·09	— 0·09	2·20	0·69	+ 219
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·01	0	0
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	Sind	0	0	0	0·02	0·25	— 92
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·97	0·18	+ 439
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·46	0·18	+ 156
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·13	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·12	0·19	— 0·07	2·03	0·56	+ 427
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·41	— 0·41	0·65	1·11	+ 499
	Hyderabad (South)	0·16	0·03	+ 0·13	5·08	0·52	+ 871
	Madras (Central)	0·08	0·04	+ 0·04	1·33	0·14	+ 850
	East Coast (Central)	0·25	0·12	+ 0·13	2·22	0·34	+ 565
	Ditto (South)	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	2·60	0·38	+ 579
	Madras (South)	0·66	0·23	+ 0·43	4·09	1·19	+ 300

SIMLA, *6th April, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Light scattered showers in many parts, and good rain in the Southern Districts, Nilgiris, Malabar, and Circars. Improvement in Southern Districts continues. Harvest of late crops still proceeding; outturn poor to average. Fodder and water-supply generally sufficient, and condition of cattle fair. Prices rather easier in the Carnatic and Central Districts, stationary in Deccan and on West Coast, and rather dearer in the South and in Circars, but changes are small.

Bombay.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Slight rain in parts of five districts. Standing crops damaged by blight, rust, or rats in parts of five districts; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops nearly completed in six districts and progressing in the rest. Preparations for next season continue in nine and cotton picking in eight districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st April.*—There has been rain in parts of East Bengal and in Darjeeling; elsewhere practically no rain has fallen. The fine weather has improved agricultural prospects, and, notwithstanding the damage done by the late rain, the reports from most districts anticipate a favourable outturn from the spring harvest. A fair outturn of opium is also expected. The collection of this drug is nearly finished, and weighment is about to begin. Prospects of *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) are better, but mango prospects are indifferent. Spring rice and indigo promise well. Ploughing and sowing for autumn rice and jute continue. Prices of common rice remain almost stationary. Fodder and water-supplies are generally sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of spring crops continues, and threshing begun in a few places; a good outturn is expected. Opium collections nearly finished. Supplies ample. Prices fallen in most districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Rain has fallen in four districts. Barley and mustard reaping commenced in some districts. Sowings of extra spring crops going on and ploughings for the autumn crop commenced. Standing crops are generally good. Crops in parts of Lahore have been slightly damaged by unseasonable rain and hail. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prospects of poppy crop excellent. Prices unsettled in one district, rising in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Warm weather has at last set in, though the nights are still cool. The spring harvesting is in full swing in the northern districts, but nearly completed in the south. Crop prospects unchanged, but prices are relaxing in Nagpur.

For week ending 5th April.—Hot weather setting in. Prospects generally unchanged in Wardha, one of the districts which suffered most from the rainy weather of last month, and an eight-anna crop is now expected. Prices are becoming easier. Fodder generally sufficient.

Burma.—*For week ending 1st April.*—LOWER BURMA: Crop prospects in Karen hill clearings in Tavoy much improved owing to cessation of rain. UPPER BURMA: Cultivation of dry weather crops progressing satisfactorily. Transplanting commenced in several districts. Reaping of wheat, gram, and

sesamum progressing in Sagaing. Experimental wheat crops in Shwebo are flourishing. Crops in Myingyan are improving, except in Pagan subdivision, where they have failed in most of the villages. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Tavoy, but it is practically unchanged in other districts of Lower Burma, while in Upper Burma the price has risen considerably in one district and fallen slightly in another. The price of rice has fallen considerably in Tharrawaddy and risen slightly in Prome. There has been a very large rise in the Northern Shan States, but a large falling off in the Ruby Mines and Sagaing Districts. The price has also fallen slightly in Minbu and Southern Shan States, but has risen in Magwe and Yeu. Numbers on relief works: Meiktila 300.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th April.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of summer paddy continues. Prospects good. Condition of cattle normal and fodder sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 5th April.*—MYSORE: Crops and prospects good. Harvesting operations continue in parts. Prices slightly risen in two districts.

COORG.—Rainfall slight. No standing crops, except coffee and cardamom. Prospects generally good. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply for cattle fair.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 5th April.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops in progress. Preparation of land for ensuing season continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate during the week. Harvesting continues. Prices almost stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th March.*—No rain fell during the week in any part of Central India, but the late rain and hail have damaged the standing crops in most parts. The probable outturn will be about the average, except in parts of Gwalior territory and Goona. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains rising in one State, falling in another, and steady elsewhere. Opium crop is generally fair.

For week ending 5th April.—Crops being harvested in most parts of Central India; the outturn will be generally fair, but may be below average in a few places. Condition of agricultural stock is generally good. Pasturage sufficient. Prices of food-grains fluctuating in Gwalior, rising in Neemuch, falling in Goona and Bhopal, and steady elsewhere. Opium being collected in Bhopal, Bhopawar, and Western Malwa. Opium yield will probably be generally fair.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Harvesting commenced in five States and Ajmere. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good, except in Kotah, where wheat is reported very unfavourable. Slight damage is also reported in parts of two other Agencies. Cattle generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in five States, rising in three, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Weather cloudy and misty. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. I. OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 26th March 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 25th March 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 26th March 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 25th March 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	11,65,360	713	1,634	10,73,166	657	4,92,86,727	4,85,66,581	...	7,20,146
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,88,769	227	862	1,84,868	214	63,38,409	58,40,088	...	4,98,321
Indian Midland	127	752	1,54,439	205	752	1,11,639	148	48,66,211	49,15,792	49,581	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,672	5,52,328	330	1,699	5,13,000	302	2,16,57,406	2,20,13,717	3,56,311	...
South Indian	150	1,043	1,30,782	125	1,043	1,57,097	151	70,25,087	76,89,471	6,64,384	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	81,635	78	1,107	1,13,989	103	45,86,458	46,33,545	47,087	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	130	755	1,62,203	215	756	1,42,750	189	47,88,658	52,33,407	4,44,749	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	22,877	115	223	17,289	78	5,60,606	6,85,681	1,25,075	...
TOTAL	250	7,930	24,58,393	310	8,076	23,13,798	287	9,91,09,562	9,95,78,282	4,68,720	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*e*)	264	2,460	8,85,051	360	2,509	6,12,822	244	3,26,34,063	2,52,79,792	...	73,54,271
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	2,95,037	427	692	2,20,149	318	80,24,350	82,54,857	...	3,69,493
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	777	2,37,486	306	777	2,10,450	282	1,13,76,322	1,16,61,449	2,85,127	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	15,546	124	125	15,580	125	7,51,185	7,63,986	12,801	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*g*)	203	615	1,74,410	284	715	1,83,354	256	61,69,625	70,56,927	8,87,302	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,131	40	28	1,279	46	63,690	65,882	2,692	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	357	45	8	488	61	18,338	19,211	873	...
TOTAL	251	4,705	16,10,518	342	4,851	12,53,122	258	5,96,37,073	5,31,02,104	...	85,34,969
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	572	1,492	11,10,300	744	1,490	9,46,459	635	4,35,40,061	3,87,76,122	...	47,70,839
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	500	461	3,35,795	728	461	3,67,000	796	1,38,89,869	1,40,86,025	1,96,156	...
Madras	216	840	1,87,379	223	840	2,17,360	259	93,23,656	97,08,673	3,85,017	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	16,33,474	585	2,791	15,30,819	548	6,67,60,486	6,25,70,820	...	47,89,666
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,428	57,02,385	370	15,721	50,97,739	324	22,55,07,121	21,52,51,206	...	1,02,55,915
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	37,944	234	161	23,234	144	10,66,098	10,66,412	314	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,873	312	22	5,775	262	2,91,005	2,83,883	...	7,122
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	10,677	159	67	12,913	193	3,87,591	4,02,697	15,106	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,654	149	78	9,747	119	5,10,936	4,87,100	...	23,836
TOTAL	135	329	67,148	204	328	51,169	156	22,55,630	22,40,092	...	15,538
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state (*i*)	154	354	57,467	162	445	69,984	157	27,58,031	27,30,047	...	57,984
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,171	90	13	1,210	93	60,559	62,561	2,002	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	25,048	81	331	32,117	97	13,37,678	15,24,752	1,97,074	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	7,449	80	93	8,440	91	2,17,228	2,73,892	56,664	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,571	54	29	1,277	44	(*j*) 78,842	95,183	16,341	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	5,797	81	72	4,950	69	2,02,587	2,39,083	36,496	...
TOTAL	107	872	98,503	113	983	1,17,978	120	46,74,925	49,25,518	2,50,593	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	14,434	134	108	10,179	94	6,52,240	5,06,295	...	1,45,945
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	37,291	112	334	50,775	152	14,10,465	17,16,102	3,05,637	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	20,238	70	364	19,400	53	8,35,207	8,94,050	58,843	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,086	64	94	5,148	55	3,04,586	3,11,992	7,406	...
TOTAL	76	719	63,515	88	792	75,323	95	25,50,258	29,22,144	3,71,886	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,450	59,45,985	341	17,932	53,52,388	298	23,56,40,174	22,58,45,255	...	97,04,915

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Ratlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section from 1st January 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the East Coast railway.
(*j*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 26th March 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 6th April 1893.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	8 14	14 3	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	8 8	8 8	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 0	12 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	125 0	130 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 6	6 3	12 4	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 13	15 14	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 6	14 13	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 7	9 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 2	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	13 5	12 12	16 4	15 5	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	18 13	18 13	6 14	6 14	245 0	245 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 3	9 0	...	...	9 10	9 14	10 5	10 10	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 2	13 12	13 12	9 2	9 2	77 0	75 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	218 0	218 0	7 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 7	9 7	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	11 0	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 5	13 15	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	21 0	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 7	11 7	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 13	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 13	11 0
Cachar	8 4	8 0	...	...	7 12	7 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 3	7 0	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 6	7 6
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 2	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	82 0	82 0	10 8	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	9 12	9 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 12½	8 12½	12 5	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 8	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 9	...	...	9 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0
24-Parganas	11 0	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	10 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	...	...	20 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 2	11 6	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	105 0	100 0	10 10	10 10½
Calcutta	11 4	10 8	17 0	16 7	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 3	18 0	...	12 10	...	...	...	6 10	12 4	13 5	18 4	19 0	12 5	12 5	93 0	85 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	11 0	12 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	15 10	15 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	22 1	22 1	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	9 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	11 8	11 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 4	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 8	...	...	21 0	22 8	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	9 8	10 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	23 8	23 8	21 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	13 8	13 14	22 8	21 0	6 0	6 4	12 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 4	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 15	9 9
Rajshahi	10 8	13 8	...	19 8	10 8	11 4	12 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 4	18 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	10 13	10 10	...	...	9 9	10 0	12 8	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	12 8	11 8	80 0	80 0	9 9	10 0
Dinajpur	10 12	10 8	15 12	15 12	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	9 6	...	...	7 14	9 3	14 7	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	15 8	...	...	14 7	15 8	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5†	20 5†	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0 to 9 8	10 0	11 8 to 13 8	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	18 8	20 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	6 8 to 8 0	7 8 to 10 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	14 0 and 16 0	14 0 and 16 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	...	11 4	...	...	15 5	12 6	14 10	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	...	27 0	...	19 8	...	...	9 0	9 0
Hazáribágh	10 0	11 12	14 0	13 6	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold.

† Kalai.

(*a*) Not stated.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued*.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	12 1	12 0	12 10	...	10 8	10 8	13 10 to 15 12	14 0	...	...	12 10	12 5	24 0	...	15 3	16 8	15 12	15 0	23 2	24 0	17 1	16 0	168 0	160 0	10 14	10 8
Gaya	10 8	12 0	18 4	18 4	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	19 8	19 8	19 0	18 4	...	...	16 4	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 8	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 4 and 14 0	14 0 and 15 0	19 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	11 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	10 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 14	22 11	25 4	16 6	16 14	151 8	176 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	11 0	12 1	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	14 13	15 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 5	10 0	13 3	14 5	16 8	23 2	24 3	13 3	17 10	176 0	176 0	10 0	10 4
Muzaffarpur	11 8	12 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	21 4	24 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	11 9	13 8	19 8	19 0	12 0	11 0	14 9	14 0	...	23 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 5	17 0	19 8	21 8	14 4	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Champaran	11 0	11 8	...	14 0	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	15 0	14 12	21 8	23 12	14 8	15 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 6½	12 1	17 1	17 11½	8 11	8 11	11 6	11 13	20 5½	20 7½	18 6½	18 11	...	...	16 0	16 4	16 8	16 10½	...	20 12	20 14	20 14	120 0	120 0	9 11	9 12
Ghazipur	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	7 12	7 12	11 9	11 9	18 0	18 0	17 6	17 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	10 0	11 8	14 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 8	20 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	11 6	12 4	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	21 8	18 8	19 0	...	...	12 8	14 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	21 4	21 8	85 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	15 4	16 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	11 8	11 8	18 8	19 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	13 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 8
Hamírpur	16 8	16 12	21 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 2	23 0	24 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	22 12	23 0	...	...	25 0	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Cawnpore	13 8	13 8	22 0	23 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	21 8	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	21 8	21 8	23 8	23 8	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 4
Etáwah	14 4	14 8	22 4	23 12	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	24 4	23 8	21 12	23 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 5	24 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	26 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	12 0
Farukhabad	13 4	13 12	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 4	22 8	17 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	23 4	23 8	23 4	23 8	120 0	130 0	11 0	11 8
Mainpuri	14 12	15 3	20 8	21 12	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	21 8	23 0	19 8	20 12	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	24 0	24 12	23 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	14 4	14 12	26 8	29 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	24 8	26 8	20 8	21 8	28 8	22 8	10 8	11 8	23 8	23 8	29 8	30 8	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 8	16 0	22 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 4	21 12	21 12	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 4	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	25 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 8	25 0	24 0	...	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	12 8	13 8	27 0	28 0	7 4	7 4	12 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 8	28 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 8	14 0	26 0	26 0	5 4	5 0	10 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	15 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	14 8	15 0	26 8	26 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	11 4	13 4	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	11 12	12 8	14 12	17 0	7 8	9 0	13 4	13 12	...	...	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 12	17 12	18 8	13 4	13 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	11 10	12 0	16 3	17 1	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 12	14 6	14 6	15 12	16 3	19 12	19 12	16 3	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	13 8	14 8	18 8	19 0	7 12	9 8	9 0½	10 0½	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	12 12	13 12	23 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	23 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	12 8	15 0	22 0	20 8	22 0	23 0	21 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	13 0	14 8	24 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	22 8	...	...	6 0	12 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Pilibhit	12 8	13 2	20 0	21 4	11 4	12 8	13 9	13 12	22 8	23 2	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	25 0	27 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
[illegible]	10 12	12 0	21 12	21 12	8 12	6 12	11 12	12 6	18 12	20 9	17 9	19 6	...	...	12 8	12 8	20 4	21 2	20 9	23 7	21 2	21 2	120 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
[illegible]	12 8	13 5	21 0	21 0	6 4	6 4	11 0	8 0	22 8	24 0	17 8	20 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	23 0	22 8	21 12	23 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	10 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	27 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	23 12	25 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
[illegible]	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 4	9 4	9 4	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
[illegible]	12 2	12 10	20 4	20 4	10 2	11	12 6	12 6	20 4	20 4	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 13	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
[illegible]	12 2	13 0	19 11	20 14½	5 12	5 12	13 6	12 6	24 0	24 0	18 9	18 9½	8 13	6 9½	8 13	6 9	19 13	20 14½	19 11	19 12	15 6½	15 6½	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
[illegible]	13 0	14 0	23 0	28 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
[illegible]	13 4	13 4	20 0	19 2	6 4	6 6	10 0	9 9	23 0	23 0	20 0	21 4	23 0	23 3	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	22 4	22 4	14 12	14 14	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
[illegible]	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	19 13	20 0	19 8	20 0	19 13	20 0	...	...	18 11	19 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
[illegible]	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	11 0	11 0	16 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	12 8	12 8	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 8	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	20 8	22 0	21 0	22 8	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	10 0	11 0	18 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	12 0	15 8	21 8	22 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	19 8	22 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 8
Unao	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	10 12	11 12	19 10	19 0	6 0	6 0	11 12	12 0	20 0	22 0	17 8	19 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 14	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	10 12	11 0
Hardoi	13 4	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	22 0	23 0	19 8	22 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	11 4	12 6	18 12	19 8	10 8	10 8	13 10	14 8	19 12	21 8	18 0	17 12	...	...	14 4	14 4	18 4	20 4	19 4	21 0	19 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	11 0	11 12	19 0	18 0	7 0	6 4	13 0	12 4	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	23 4	17 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	21 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	13 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	11 4	11 8	13 0	13 6	22 0	22 13	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 12	22 4	23 2	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	13 8	14 8	21 8	23 0	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	28 8	20 8	21 0	33 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	24 12	26 8	20 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	12 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	17 0	23 0	26 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	...	21 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	22 8	25 0	22 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	12 12	13 8	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	24 8	24 8	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Rájputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 2	15 0	25 0	25 0	8 12	8 8	10 0	11 4	20 0	21 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 4	20 0	22 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 12	14 12
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	8 12	15 0	15 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	28 12	35 0	35 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5	11 5½	16 6½	16 12½	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	25 0	24 3½	17 3	18 12	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	14 13½	16 6½	17 3	23 7	24 3½	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 8	10 12	17 10	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 2	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 11	...	...	...	...	17 3½	16 9	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	20 5	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 10	20 14	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	23 0	23 0	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 10	9 11	15 0	14 12	5 12	5 12	6 12	7 0	17 0	16 4	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	17 0	17 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 4	11 12	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	25 8	21 0	20 8	†	†	†	†	19 4	18 4	22 0	24 12	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	19 0	18 8	23 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 12
Kotah	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	23 0	26 0	16 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	23 0	27 8	27 8	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 4	10 4
Jhalawar	14 15	14 15	15 0	15 15	7 1	7 1	10 3	9 7½	19 7½	15 14	17 5	18 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 15	17 7	19 4	19 6	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	10 10	10 14
Tonk	16 2	16 6	23 0	24 8	8 8	6 8	9 8	8 8	29 0	29 0	26 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	18 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	11 12	12 8
Jeypore	12 0	12 0	20 8	21 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	24 8	24 0	20 8	20 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20-0 & 25 8	22 0 & 25 0	21 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 5	15 5	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	24 6	24 6	21 0	20 0	...	...	14 6	14 6	23 12	25 0	...	...	35 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	14 9½	14 14½	28 6½	29 9	8 1	8 8	8 9	9 0½	26 5	29 13½	25 14½	27 0½	...	...	10 2	13 8	26 8½	27 10½	...	...	30 6	31 8	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	13 9	13 11½	26 8	27 1	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	31 12	32 12	27 4	29 6½	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 8	26 14½	22 0	22 0	24 8	28 2	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	13 2	12 13	25 6	25 14	6 10	7 0	8 13	8 14	29 13	30 1	29 8	30 10	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 10	23 10	28 2	29 0	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	14 14	15 3	19 5	19 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	28 4	23 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 2	17 0	..	..	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 6	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	22 14	22 7	17 13	17 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 3	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	86 0	80 0	12 13	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 0	17 0	15 0	..	..	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	¶	¶	11 8	11 0
Dhar	8 2	9 12	...	...	5 0	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	13 0
Amjhra	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	19 0	18 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 15	12 12	18 0	17 4	9 8	9 0	10 12	9 7	23 13	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	22 2	23 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 12	12 1
Western—																										
Jodhpore	8 12 and 10 15	8 12 and 10 15	17 8	18 2	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	23 12	23 12	18 2 and 20 10	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 10 and 16 0	15 10 and 16 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysalmere	9 10	9 4	...	...	6 10	6 12	8 4	8 5	16 12	17 0	15 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 10	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 0	9 1¼	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 4	5 4	...	...	21 12½	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 4	12 4	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 0	13 12	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 1 ¾	16 7½	24 7	24 7	6 10½	7 7	8 12¼	8 14½	24 15½	25 8	22 0½	23 6	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 10½	19 14½	22 5	24 7	18 1	18 5½	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1893—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	11 0	12 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	29 0	25 0	27 0	†	†	†	†	25 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Ferozepore	12 0	12 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	14 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	24 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	280 0	300 0	11 0	11 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	13 0	14 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	13 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	27 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	11 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	33 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	12 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	75 0	75 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	21 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	13 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	12 0	12 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	70 0	75 0	8 8	8 4
Kángra	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	12 8
Gujrát	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	*	*	19 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	*	*	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpiadi	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	21 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	66 0	66 0	13 4	13 4
Hazára	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	16 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	93 0	98 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	10 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	‡	‡	105 0	105 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	8 0	180 0	240 0	11 8	10 0
Mooltan	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	10 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	94 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	8 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	11 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	‡	‡	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	‡	‡	142 4	142 4	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 4	13 8	‡	‡	20 8	20 8	‡	‡	...	...	7 10	7 12	...	...	‡	‡	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 8	9 12	13 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	16 8	14 0	12 8	‡	‡	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	35 0	51 0	9 0	8 8
Bombay—																										
Presidency—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	*	11 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	208 0	208 0	9 12	9 12
Kolába	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	14 7	15 12	16 10	16 10	16 7	16 7	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	5 0	13 2	136 13	136 13	11 4	11 4
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	99 12	99 12	13 10	13 10
Alibág (Colába)	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 13	6 2	7 15	8 4	13 1	13 1	13 7	13 7	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	11 4	11 4	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Bombay	8 3	9 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 5	12 7	...	...	*	*	112 0	112 0	13 2	13 2
Tánna																										
Deccan—																										
Dhárwar	12 5	11 14	...	...	13 3	14 2	15 1	15 1	24 10	24 10	24 5	24 5	26 10	26 10	...	...	13 15	13 8	...	...	17 11	15 15	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 14
Belgaum	13 0	13 8	...	...	11 9	12 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	15 8	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	71 5	72 2	14 0	13 8
Sátara	10 2	8 11	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 14	10 14	15 14	15 14	16 11	16 11	*	*	...	...	14 7	15 12	...	...	14 9	14 9	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 4	7 11	10 6	10 6	20 9	20 9	26 4	26 4	*	*	...	...	18 0	16 3	...	...	20 1	20 15	88 4	88 4	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 13	13 5	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	11 6	22 5	22 5	29 45	28 3	...	...	...	...	16 3	15 6	...	...	23 9	21 12	80 0	80 0	12 12	12 5
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	9 11	9 1	10 13	10 13	18 13	18 13	16 2	16 2	15 13	15 13	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	18 6	17 2	76 0	76 0	12 6	12 6
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 13	8 10	10 9	10 9	20 10	20 10	20 7	18 14	...	...	...	...	19 5	17 5	...	...	23 9	22 2	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 14	12 14	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	...	19 12	19 12	23 0	23 0	...	...	17 0	18 7	...	...	18 3	18 3	128 0	128 0	13 8	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	12 4	12 11	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 5	24 2	23 5	20 3	18 6	...	...	...	...	14 13	13 3	...	...	...	...	85 0	85 0	10 9	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	9 4	...	...	7 6	6 15	8 5	7 13	12 15	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	12 15	11 2	...	...	16 3	16 3	83 4	91 0	12 0	13 6
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 14	13 4
Kaira	11 8	11 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 8	17 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	19 6	21 0	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	*	*	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	8 11	8 14	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 0	8 0	14 14	14 14	12 9	12 9	17 2	17 2	...	...	14 5	11 7	...	...	14 14	...	91 7	91 7	10 14	10 14
Ahmadabad	11 0	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 8	16 6	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 8	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	16 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	15 0	182 0	213 0	12 8	12 0
Deesa Cantonment	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	17 8	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	73 0	76 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 13	11 13	20 10	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 2	...	...	11 10	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	13 13	14 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 6	10 6	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	18 12	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	10 14	11 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 7	14 6	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	9 0	...	...	10 4	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 4	11 14	...	...	10 0	11 4	12 8	18 12	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	13 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 8
Wardha	11 7	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 10	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 11	9 11	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4 2
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 10	12 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	18 8	...	...	11 0	...	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 4
Jubbulpore	13 12	13 12	...	...	11 0	11 4	13 0	13 8	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 4	...	...	12 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 2
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 4	16 12	25 8	25 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 8	23 4	16 0	18 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 8	19 4	...	...	22 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 2	9 2
Mandla	17 0	16 0	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 2
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	13 9	...	...	9 2	9 2	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2 0
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	10 13	...	...	9 2	9 2	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	18 0	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	13 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	210 0	9 0	9 0 0
Chanda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	18 0	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10	10
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	12 3	13 5	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	13 2	13 2	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	11 13	13 2	...	...	10 4	10 13	14 13	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	80 0	80 0	...	10 0
Sambalpur	12 4	11 13	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	9 5
Berar—																										
Buldána	12 8	13 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 6	9 8
Básim	11 13	11 8	...	...	8 6	8 12	9 13	9 13	15 8	16 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 5	13 5	...	...	12 2	11 2	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 8
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	10 0	96 0	107 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	11 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	12 0	11 14	...	...	7 11	7 13	8 11	8 13	17 0	16 6	13 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 13	...	...	11 11	10 0	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 3	10 3	*	*	6 12	6 12	8 1	8 1	15 15	15 8	23 0	21 7	24 14	24 14	*	*	12 11	11 8	*	*	16 12	16 5	120 0	125 0	9 0	9 2
Bolárum	10 8	10 3	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	16 2	15 14	*	*	*	*	*	*	11 9	10 8	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 0	9 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	14 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria Italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholai, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Arhar, or thûr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Mahua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	16 2	...	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 0	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	15 6	...	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	17 8	17 8	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	15 11	...	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	16 6	16 6	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	16 3	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	15 13	15 13	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 5	10 6	18 6	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	19 11	20 2	184 11	184 11	14 10	14 10
Central—																										
Bellary	10 10	8 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 5	10 5	21 10	22 14	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 0	13 8	13 8	24 5	23 5	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 8	7 11	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	17 6	17 0	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	13 8	13 8	19 6	19 6	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 13	8 8	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 0	10 0	15 13	16 10	17 6	18 14	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	13 0	11 0	19 8	19 6	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 6	10 6	17 10	17 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 8	13 8	14 11	19 11	17 5	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 6	8 14	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 8	16 10	16 8	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 8	12 10	23 13	23 13	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	10 3	15 6	14 11	22 14	22 14	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 0	22 3	22 3	82 10	82 10	11 11	11 91
Godávari	9 14	9 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 5	23 13	22 14	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	23 11	23 11	145 13	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 6	8 14	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 10	12 6	16 10	16 13	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	23 13	23 13	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 11	10 10	18 8	18 8	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	18 3	18 3	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 13	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	16 6	16 6	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	18 13	18 13	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 14	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	16 11	16 11	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	15 2	15 2	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	15 2	15 2	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	*	*	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 5	8 14	13 3	13 3	*	*	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	16 5	16 5	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	7 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	16 8	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	23 0	21 0	96 0	114 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	19 8	19 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolár	7 4	7 8	6 0	6 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	10 4	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkúr	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 0
Hassan	...	...	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	7 0	8 0	9 7	9 7	9 8	9 8	13 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	14 11	13 8	28 6	26 6	320 0	320 0	10 8	9 0
Shimoga	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	28 0	28 0	480 0	480 0	9 0	10 8
Chitaldoog	9 8	9 0	10 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	8 0	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

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

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 8th, 1893.

During the week under review the weather has been unsettled over Northern India. Although so late in the season, two depressions have appeared in the North-West, and the depressions themselves, or low pressure areas originating from them, have crossed Northern India to Bengal. Strong squally winds have prevailed around them and showers of rain fallen in their neighbourhood, both in North-Western and North-Eastern India, but over parts of the North-Western Provinces the passage of the disturbance only slightly affected the weather. Over the Peninsula the weather was steadily fine. Owing to the disturbed weather described above, the rise of temperature which had commenced last week was interrupted, and about the middle of the week the abnormal depression of temperature again became large.

On the morning of the 2nd April a well marked depression lay over the Eastern Punjab and Northern Rajputana. The barometer was, however, rising over North-Western India, and the disturbance was slighter than at the close of the preceding week. The winds over North-Western India were irregularly cyclonic, while elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. Showers of rain were reported from Kashmir, from the north-west of the Punjab, and from Baluchistan. Murree received 1½ inches, but elsewhere the amounts were small. On the morning of the 3rd a low pressure area extended south-eastward from the Punjab down the Gangetic plain to Orissa, having slight centres of depression, one over Central Punjab, and a second near Lucknow. Readings were high in the west and south of the Peninsula and in Assam. The winds varied very considerably in direction, but were fresh to strong in force at several stations. Rain had fallen over the greater part of the Punjab, over the west of the North-Western Provinces, and at Jacobabad and Bikanir. The amounts were generally less than ½ inch. The chart of the 4th showed that pressure had risen rapidly over North-Western India, and that the area of lowest pressure lay over the east of the North-Western Provinces and of the Central Provinces and the west of Bengal. Gradients were steepish for northerly winds over North-Western India, and a strong northerly current prevailed throughout that region. Cyclonic winds blew around the low pressure area, and elsewhere the directions were variable. The force continued fresh. Rain continued to fall over a large part of the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces, and had commenced at Dhubri, Burdwan, and Barisal. At Srinagar, Ludhiana, and Dhubri the amount received exceeded one inch. On the 5th pressure was giving way again in the north-west, but was rising elsewhere. Consequently the steepish gradients noticed on the preceding day had disappeared, though the general distribution of pressure had not materially changed. North-westerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic plain and north-easterly winds over the central parts of the country and the north of the Bombay Presidency. The normal southerly winds prevailed over the west and north of the Bay, the force at Saugor Island and False Point being strong. The rainfall in North-Western India had ceased, but showers were falling

over Assam and Bengal. The amounts were moderate. On the 6th the barometer was still falling in the north-west and rising elsewhere, and in consequence pressure had become very uniform throughout the Indian region. The winds were very little changed, and the strong southerly winds at the head of the Bay continued. A few showers were reported from Bengal and Assam, the heaviest fall being 1·11 inch at Dacca. The chart of the 7th showed that a depression had appeared over North-Western India, the centre being near Bikanir. Cyclonic winds prevailed around the low pressure area, but, except in Sind, the force was light. Except in North-Western India, the uniformity of pressure noticed on the preceding day continued, and the winds, except at the head of the Bay, were variable. Showers had recommenced in the north-west of the Punjab, and continued at a few places in Bengal and Assam. On the 8th a large depression overlay the western desert and the Gangetic plain, the lowest pressures being near Allahabad. Readings were highest in Assam and Burma. Strong southerly winds were blowing over the north of the Bay, while an irregular cyclonic circulation prevailed over Northern India. Rain was falling over the North-Western Himalayas, over the north of the Punjab, over North Bengal, over Assam, and over Malabar. At Sibsagar and Gnatong the fall exceeded one inch, and at Darjeeling two inches.

Temperature.—The rise of temperature which had commenced at the close of the previous week was maintained throughout India during the first two days of the week under review, but on the 4th a sudden fall took place, and the abnormal depression of temperature on the 4th, 5th, and 6th was nearly as large as at the commencement of last week. On the 7th temperature again rose, and on that and the following day the mean temperature was only 1½° below the normal average.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	April.							Mean variation of week.
	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·8	−1·0	−0·9	−0·4	−0·6	+0·1	−1·4	−0·7
Bengal and Assam	−2·6	−1·6	−1·1	−2·3	−4·1	−2·1	−2·1	−2·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	−0·8	+1·7	−1·2	−4·3	−5·5	−3·8	−1·0	−2·1
Punjab	+1·3	−0·8	−9·3	−6·0	−3·4	+0·2	−3·5	−3·1
Bombay	−0·3	−0·3	−0·2	+0·4	+0·3	−0·1	−0·3	−0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	−1·8	−0·4	−0·2	−2·5	−4·6	−5·2	−3·6	−2·6
Central India and Guzerat	+1·4	+2·4	−0·6	−3·9	−3·6	−2·3	−0·1	−1·0
Sind and Rajputana	+3·2	+1·2	−3·7	−5·1	−3·9	−0·3	+1·3	−1·0
Madras	−1·8	−1·7	−1·6	−0·9	−1·2	−1·9	−1·5	−1·5
Mean for whole India	−0·2	−0·1	−2·1	−2·8	−3·0	−1·7	−1·4	−1·6

The above shows that for the whole of India there was a mean deficiency for the week of 1·6°, and that the provincial variations were all in defect. In the Punjab the mean deficiency exceeded 3·0°; in Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, and the Central Provinces it exceeded 2·0°; and in Central India, Guzerat, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras it was about 1·0°. In Burma and Bombay it was less than 1·0°.

Rain.—During the week under review the rainfall of India was confined mainly to the north-east and north-west divisions, the central and southern divisions remaining almost without rain. Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, twelve received effective rain—*i.e.*, the average actual rainfall of the division exceeded one-tenth of an inch; twelve more received some rain, but the average actual amount for the week was less than one-tenth of an inch, while twenty-seven divisions received absolutely no rain during the week. The regions which received actually or practically no rain included the following divisions:—All the Burma divisions, Orissa, Behar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh divisions, the south and centre of the Punjab, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, Rajputana, and all the central and southern divisions, except Malabar. The heaviest average actual rainfall reported is 2·04 inches in North Bengal: this is followed by 1·77 inch in the Brahmaputra division, Assam, and by 1·62 inch in the Surma division. Of the twenty-four divisions which received rain, twelve had more than the normal average fall of the week. These twelve were East Bengal, the Brahmaputra division of Assam, Deltaic Bengal, North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab (South, Central, Submontane, North-West, West, and the Hill districts), and the East Coast (Central). The greatest excess was in North Bengal, the greatest deficiency in Assam (Surma), but, with the exception of these two divisions, the variations of the actual from the normal fall are small.

The three concluding columns of the table show that no practical change has taken place in the relative distribution of rainfall for the period. In the Assam and Burma divisions, in the south of the Punjab, in the Konkan, in Kathiawar, in Sind, and in Rajputana (West) the rainfall for the period from February 26th to the present date has been in defect of the average, while, on the contrary, in all other divisions it has been in excess—in some cases by very large amounts.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Amount.
East Bengal	Mymensingh	Netrakona	2·14 inches.
Assam	Sylhet	Sudder	3·55 ,,
Deltaic Bengal	Khulna	Satkhira	2·45 ,,
North Bengal	Rangpur	Kurigram	4·75 ,,
Punjab (Submontane)	Hoshiarpur	Dasuya	1·31 ,,
Punjab (North-West)	Rawalpindi	Kahuta	2·30 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 8th.			Rainfall data from February 26th to April 8th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since February 26th to April 8th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·58	— 0·58	0	0·83	— 100
	Lower Burma	0	0·44	— 0·44	0·35	0·55	— 36
	Central Burma	0	0·20	— 0·20	0·21	0·28	— 25
	Upper Burma	0	?	?	0·42	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·41	— 100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·75	0·45	+ 0·30	4·14	3·15	+ 31
	Assam (Surma)	1·62	2·93	— 1·31	6·40	12·40	— 48
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·77	1·35	+ 0·42	4·41	5·45	— 19
	Deltaic Bengal	0·47	0·33	+ 0·14	3·22	2·32	+ 39
	Central Bengal	0·19	0·20	— 0·01	2·05	1·21	+ 69
	North Bengal	2·04	0·43	+ 1·61	3·58	2·04	+ 75
	Orissa	0	0·17	— 0·17	2·20	1·28	+ 72
	Chota Nagpur	0·15	0·09	+ 0·06	2·42	1·12	+ 116
	Behar (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·54	0·43	+ 26
	Do. (North)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·54	0·47	+ 15
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·65	0·32	+ 103
	Oudh (South)	0·03	0·04	— 0·01	0·48	0·36	+ 33
	Do. (North)	0	0·04	— 0·04	1·02	0·49	+ 108
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·58	0·34	+ 71
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·02	0·04	— 0·02	0·55	0·48	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·03	0·09	— 0·06	1·24	1·14	+ 9
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·08	0·05	+ 0·03	0·44	0·57	— 23
	Do. (Central)	0·08	0·05	+ 0·03	0·92	0·58	+ 59
	Do. (Submontane)	0·55	0·11	+ 0·44	1·70	1·23	+ 39
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·55	0·44	+ 0·11	3·90	3·59	+ 9
	Do. (North-West)	0·69	0·35	+ 0·34	2·22	2·33	— 5
	Do. (West)	0·51	0·13	+ 0·38	0·93	0·78	+ 19
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·19	0·28	— 0·09	3·55	0·99	+ 259
	Madras (South Central)	0·03	0·53	— 0·50	5·29	1·69	+ 213
	Coorg	0	0·37	— 0·37	3·64	1·36	+ 168
	Mysore	0·01	0·16	— 0·15	1·59	0·48	+ 231
	Konkan	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·05	0·07	— 29
	Bombay Deccan	0·13	0·13	— 0·10	1·03	0·32	+ 222
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·77	0·05	+ 1440
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	— 0·04	4·33	0·41	+ 956
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	3·48	0·37	+ 841
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·09	— 0·09	3·08	0·62	+ 397
	Ditto (East)	0	0·14	— 0·14	2·20	0·83	+ 165
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	Sind	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	0·03	0·27	— 89
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·97	0·19	+ 411
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·46	0·18	+ 155
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·15	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·08	0·09	— 0·01	3·03	0·65	+ 366
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·07	— 0·07	6·65	1·17	+ 468
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·22	— 0·22	5·08	0·72	+ 607
	Madras (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·33	0·19	+ 600
	East Coast (Central)	0·02	0·01	+ 0·01	2·27	0·34	+ 568
	Ditto (South)	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·60	0·45	+ 478
	Madras (South)	0·04	0·23	— 0·19	4·73	1·42	+ 233

Simla, *13th April, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 8th April.*—Few showers in parts of the Circars and Southern and West Coast districts. Sowings continue in Southern districts, and preparation for next season proceeding on West Coast. Harvest still proceeding in parts with moderate outturn. Water supply and fodder generally sufficient, and condition of stock generally good. Prices almost stationary or very slightly easier, but abnormally high rate in Southern districts still prevailing.

Bombay.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Slight rain in parts of four districts. Standing crops damaged by hail, blight, rats, or other causes in parts of four districts; otherwise condition good. Reaping of late crops nearly completed in six districts and progressing in others. Preparations for next season continue in thirteen and cotton picking in seven districts. Poppy in Baroda diseased and outturn below the average. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th April.*—There was general rain during the week in Central, Northern, and Eastern Bengal; practically no rain elsewhere. The spring harvest is nearly completed, and reports of the outturn continue satisfactory with few exceptions. In parts of the Burdwan division distress necessitating relief may occur if conditions prove adverse, but there is no cause for immediate anxiety. Opium is being weighed with fair results. Spring rice, indigo, and sugarcane are doing well. Sowing of autumn rice and jute is well forward. Prices are steady. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition, and supplies of fodder and water are sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Weather seasonable. Spring harvest approaching completion in most districts. Threshing and winnowing continue in some districts; outturn generally good. Irrigation of sugarcane, indigo, and extra crops continues. Prices have fallen in many districts. Fodder and water supply ample.

Punjab.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Rain has fallen in most districts. Reaping of certain spring crops commenced; extra spring sowings and autumn ploughings going on. Prospects of standing crops generally good. The recent rain will probably lessen the yield in part of the Amritsar district. Locusts have appeared in Umballa, but did not do much harm to crops. Slight injury is reported to have been done to crops by hail in parts of the Shahpur district. Condition of cattle generally fair. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prospect of poppy crops is good. Prices rising in one district, falling in another, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 12th April.*—The progress of threshing is showing that in the Southern districts that portion of the wheat crop which was soon after the rain of October has yielded less than a half crop of shrivelled grain, but the early sown crop shows better, and in the Northern districts the harvest is generally satisfactory. Prices have a downward tendency.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th April.*—Lower Burma: Crops in the Karen hill clearings in Tavoy much improved owing to cessation of rain. Upper Burma: Sowing and transplanting of dry-weather paddy progressing. Reaping of wheat, gram, and sesamum continues in Sagaing, and of beans in Lower

Chindwin. Reaping of wheat completed in Southern Shan States. Condition of standing crops good, except in part of one district, where crops have failed. Except for slight increases in two districts, the price of paddy in Upper and Lower Burma is practically unchanged. In Lower Burma the price of rice has risen slightly in one district and fallen in three others, while in Upper Burma it has risen in three districts and fallen in one. Number on relief works: Meiktila 325.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of late rice continues. Prospects good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 12th April.*—MYSORE: Crops and prospects favourable, except in parts of three districts, where the rainfall was insufficient. Sugarcane being harvested in parts. Prices risen in one district.

COORG.—No rain. Prospects of coffee and cardamom crops fair. Prices stationary. Fodder and water supply for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 12th April.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops nearing completion. Preparation of land for ensuing season in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle generally healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Many tanks are full. Prices risen slightly.

Central India.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Harvesting of crops completed in Neemuch district and in progress in other parts of Central India. Outturn in Neemuch good; in other parts expected to be fair, except in Gwalior and Goona, where it will be below average. Condition of agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage sufficient. Prices of food-grains fluctuating in two States; steady or high elsewhere. Opium collected in Bhopawar and being collected in Bhopal and Western Malwa. The yield will probably be fair.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory; harvesting going on. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good, except in two Agencies, where wheat is reported bad. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, fluctuating in Ajmere and two States, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th April.*—Weather fine. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{6}{49}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 8th April, 1893.

Read—

Letter No. 138, dated 8th February 1893, from the Director of the Geological Survey of India, submitting the Annual Report on the Geological Department and Museum for the year 1892.

RESOLUTION.

The issue of the Resolution with which the Annual Report on the operations of the Geological Department is published has on this occasion awaited the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the final scheme for the reorganization of the department which was submitted in 1892, the year under report.

2. During the earlier period of its history the duties of the department were almost entirely confined to scientific investigation and to the examination of the most prominent geological rocks and formations of India itself or of the border regions beyond it. The explorations made, although primarily of purely scientific interest, were also necessary as a basis for the discovery of the mineral resources of the country. In recent years, however, the demand both by the State and the public for more complete and positive information regarding the commercial minerals has expanded so greatly that the attention of the officers of the department has been considerably, and perhaps unduly, diverted from exploration of a scientific character to investigations of more practical interest. Thus oil, coal, tin, and iron have successively found a prominent place in the more recent annual programmes. The wider scientific scheme, upon which a sound and comprehensive knowledge of the distribution of minerals mainly depends, appeared to be in danger of serious interruption. Proposals were accordingly submitted to the Secretary of State which, while securing the steady progress of the scientific survey, would admit also of a definite and material amount of practical investigation, as well as, if necessary, of the employment of trained experts on explorations requiring special and technical knowledge. The scheme has now been established, and was explained in detail in the Resolution No. 3—74 issued by the Government of India on the 8th March 1893.

Briefly the scheme requires that two-thirds of the officers of the department should be primarily engaged on the scientific explorations necessary for the completion of the Geological Survey, and the remaining third on the practical investigation of mineral fields. The exploration of fields of commercial minerals will, however, be confined to such preliminary examination of them as may be necessary to supply general information regarding their character and extent to capitalists and promoters, upon whom will rest the responsibility of the more detailed prospecting required for the conduct of actual operations.

3. The work upon which the officers of the department were engaged during the year under review is shown in the following table, in which also is roughly indicated the character of the exploration, or, in other words, whether

the main object of the work performed was the continuation of the scientific survey or the collection of further information regarding commercial minerals for practical purposes. In some cases both objects have been more or less simultaneously secured.

Name of Officer.	Locality where employed.	Character of work.	Whether main object scientific or practical.
Dr. W. King	Khatan, Baluchistan	Experimental boring for oil	Practical.
	Sukkur and Rohri on Indus, North-Western Railway.	Do. do.	Do.
Mr. Holland	Madras (Salem)	Petrological study of certain ores and associated rocks. Iron ores and corundum in Salem.	Chiefly practical, partly scientific.
Do.	Presidency College	Lectures to Geological students	Educational.
Mr. LaTouche	Mohpani in the Central Provinces.	Extension of the Nerbudda coal-fields	Practical.
Do.	Mogulkot, Punjab	Oil research in the Sherani country	Do.
Do.	Do.	Contributed to geology of Sherani country	Scientific.
Do.	Bhaganwalla, North-Western Railway.	Trial borings, coal	Practical.
Mr. Hughes	Mergui, Burma	Completion of tin exploitation	Do.
Do.	Tenasserim	Investigation of coal resources	Do.
Do.	Rewah	Started towards end of year examination of Sone valley for lead ore and other minerals.	Do.
Dr. Noetling	Bhamo, Upper Burma	Report on jadeite or burmite in Bhamo	Do.
Mr. Griesbach	Country bordering on Yunan.	Report on coal and gold spinel and rubies	Do.
Do.	Bhamo	Geology of country	Scientific.
Do.	Central Himalayas	Dr. Diener's expedition-collection of fossils, geology of country.	Do.
Mr. Oldham	Calcutta	Manual of the Geology of India nearly completed	Do.
Mr. Middlemiss	Hazara	Purely Geological Survey	Do.
Do.	Central Himalayas	Dr. Diener's expedition	Do.
Mr. Bose	Southern Burma	Geological Research	Do.
Mr. Datta	Thayetmyo, Burma	Geological Survey.	Do.

4. The most important of the scientific operations indicated in the above abstract were those conducted in the Central Himalayas in co-operation with Dr. Diener, an eminent specialist sent out from Vienna by Messrs. Griesbach and Middlemiss of the Geological Survey. The expedition was under the superintendence of Mr. Griesbach, to whom much credit is due for the tact and energy which have led to success in the prosecution of researches which are certain to prove of high scientific interest.

Valuable contributions to the scientific survey were also made in the course of their work by Mr. Holland in Madras, Messrs. Noetling and Griesbach in Burma, Mr. Middlemiss in Hazara, and Mr. LaTouche on the North-Western Frontier.

5. The advance due to exploration by Geological officers in knowledge of the coal-fields of the country has been great. A reference to the "Statistical Tables of British India" will show that between 1878 and 1890 the annual outturn of coal has increased by over a million tons; and, in fact, has nearly doubled. The centres of production, which in the former year were almost confined to Bengal, have now been extended to Assam, Punjab, Central Provinces, the Nizam's territory, and recently to Burma. There can be little doubt that this large extension, which is capable of indefinite development, is in a great measure due to the pioneering of the Geological Survey Department.

The department has also done much to determine the character of the oil resources of India. Although the prospects are not very encouraging, the special researches of Mr. Oldham in Baluchistan and Mr. LaTouche in the Sherani country are being followed up by experimental borings at Sukkur, the outcome of which, combined with the experience gained by the Punjab Oriental Oil Company, will probably set at rest at an early date the question whether any important or permanent supply of oil can be secured in Northern India. More practical results have been attained in Burma where leases of several important areas in the oil tracts previously surveyed by Dr. Noetling were concluded during the year.

The researches in Tenasserim have resulted in the concession of a large tin field in Southern Burma, which is not unlikely to lead to the further development of that metal in the same neighbourhood, and have also brought to prominent notice the existence of extensive fields of coal of a quality equal or superior to any yet discovered on Indian territory. These researches were conducted by Mr. Hughes, and the Governor General in Council takes this opportunity to express his deep regret at the serious accident which has interrupted the energetic and useful career of this officer.

6. The Government of India are anxious to associate natives of India educated in the country with the European officers of the department in the work of original investigation and research, and it was with this object that two apprenticeships were opened a short time ago for Indian students. But the attempt has for the present had to be abandoned in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining young men suitably educated for such a career. Students must, when young, be instructed how to observe, and how to draw precise conclusions from observations, before they can be expected to become competent for efficient work in any branch of scientific exploration. One step in the right direction has been taken by the Government of Bengal, which has opened Geological classes at the Presidency College under the teaching of Mr. Holland of the Geological Department; but it is still doubtful whether college lectures will secure the results required unless the students who attend them have previously received an education which will ensure their being able to turn their new knowledge to practical account.

7. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Dr. King, the Director, and the officers of the department mentioned in this Resolution for the ability and vigour with which the work of the department has been conducted throughout the year of report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Director, Geological Survey of India, and to Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. LI OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Last five days of March 1892.			Last six days of March 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,636	8,15,719	499	1,634	9,23,740	565	5,01,70,088	4,94,00,321	...	6,79,767
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,30,668	104	862	1,75,945	204	64,80,983	60,28,442	...	4,58,241
Indian Midland	127	752	1,02,563	136	752	86,435	115	49,68,774	50,01,200	32,426	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,672	3,51,397	210	1,699	4,20,420	253	2,20,83,417	2,21,57,001	3,73,584	...
South Indian	150	1,043	93,336	89	1,043	1,43,380	137	72,54,864	78,42,330	5,87,520	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	63,506	61	1,107	1,10,370	105	47,49,995	47,49,945	99,950	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	130	755	1,00,644	133	756	1,25,331	166	48,89,301	53,63,040	4,73,745	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	14,630	74	223	13,754	62	5,75,241	7,01,290	1,20,055	...
TOTAL	250	7,932	16,78,493	212	8,076	20,14,090	249	10,10,78,333	10,10,33,011	5,55,278	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*e*)	264	2,460	4,42,553	180	2,509	5,31,726	212	3,30,16,056	2,59,08,278	...	71,08,078
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,75,300	253	692	1,77,535	257	88,00,199	84,44,027	...	3,64,572
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,06,938	138	777	1,57,183	202	1,14,83,200	1,18,18,632	3,35,372	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	9,820	79	125	12,703	102	7,01,103	7,76,689	15,586	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*g*)	203	615	1,19,772	195	715	1,48,364	198	62,99,881	71,96,843	8,96,962	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	456	16	28	806	29	63,565	66,688	3,123	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	71	9	8	473	59	18,411	19,683	1,272	...
TOTAL	251	4,705	8,54,910	182	4,854	10,21,790	211	6,04,52,375	5,42,31,440	...	62,20,935
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	572	1,492	7,98,549	535	1,490	8,75,886	588	4,43,45,510	3,96,52,008	...	46,93,502
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	401	2,49,136	540	461	3,54,000	768	1,41,39,003	1,44,47,784	3,08,779	...
Madras	216	840	1,31,907	157	840	1,04,077	105	94,55,503	98,72,750	4,17,187	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	11,79,592	422	2,791	13,93,963	499	6,79,40,078	6,39,72,542	...	39,67,536
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,430	37,12,995	241	15,721	44,29,843	282	22,94,70,786	21,98,37,593	...	96,33,193
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	24,484	151	161	19,770	123	10,93,021	10,86,182	...	6,839
Tárakeshwar	258	22	4,342	197	22	4,699	214	2,95,424	2,88,582	...	6,842
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	10,425	156	67	7,585	113	3,98,039	4,09,226	11,187	...
Dibrú-Sadiya	128	78	7,037	90	78	7,281	93	5,17,973	4,04,170	...	23,803
TOTAL	135	329	46,288	141	328	39,335	120	23,04,457	22,78,160	...	26,297
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state (*i*)	154	354	35,947	102	445	74,790	168	28,37,270	28,20,340	...	16,921
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	877	67	13	1,980	152	61,436	64,706	3,270	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	15,875	51	331	32,836	99	13,43,553	15,57,588	2,14,035	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	3,813	41	93	8,272	80	2,21,041	2,82,591	61,520	...
Kolhápur	55	29	947	33	29	1,671	58	(*j*) 79,789	96,854	17,065	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,550	63	72	7,011	97	2,07,137	2,40,619	30,482	...
TOTAL	107	872	62,009	71	983	1,26,564	129	47,50,226	50,68,077	3,18,451	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	6,405	59	108	8,725	81	6,62,123	5,15,019	...	1,47,104
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	26,227	79	334	47,945	144	14,36,692	17,67,331	3,30,639	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	12,527	43	364	17,486	48	8,47,734	9,13,533	65,799	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,211	45	94	5,180	55	3,08,797	3,17,133	8,336	...
TOTAL	76	719	42,965	60	792	70,611	89	25,93,223	29,97,997	4,04,774	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,458	38,70,662	222	17,932	46,75,078	261	23,97,80,815	23,06,97,446	...	90,83,369

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section from 1st January 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed [illegible] the company's section of this line is the property of the North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad [illegible] railways.
(*i*) Includes the East Coast railway.
(*j*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 16.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.												TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			YEAR.
	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.						
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	10,52	70,95	24,64	1,82	4,60	23,83	6,32	48,75	4,66	1,10	1,35	2,44	30,25	1,61,72	69,88	2,31,60	1871-72
1872-73	11,95	68,43	27,16	3,01	5,30	35,44	5,87	46,08	3,79	1,07	1,22	2,02	43,75	1,39,49	80,66	2,40,15	1872-73
1873-74	11,23	65,09	21,19	3,40	5,49	30,74	6,71	51,69	4,34	1,30	1,00	1,40	39,63	1,37,29	72,87	2,36,59	1873-74
1874-75	12,10	76,05	19,42	3,86	6,80	26,26	7,59	51,92	5,44	1,22	1,00	1,72	36,92	1,48,99	67,06	2,44,58	1874-75
1875-76	12,71	72,96	20,94	3,77	5,46	34,03	8,17	50,29	4,43	1,37	1,02	1,20	43,26	1,43,17	72,39	2,46,39	1875-76
1876-77	13,32	66,58	21,52	4,24	5,81	31,39	8,58	43,93	1,29	1,49	75	38	41,44	1,28,19	61,13	2,23,21	1876-77
1877-78	14,28	80,86	21,02	4,93	6,76	29,32	8,58	49,56	1,51	1,87	89	48	41,01	1,48,20	55,14	2,39,00	1877-78
1878-79	13,49	63,09	20,78	6,96	7,21	33,16	8,54	44,51	2,53	1,96	59	36	47,33	1,24,70	61,97	2,23,02	1878-79
1879-80	12,47	59,45	15,48	8,31	7,40	37,24	9,47	40,53	2,27	3,46	75	38	32,95	1,17,30	64,10	2,20,13	1879-80
1880-81	13,23	59,23	17,27	5,37	8,74	42,90	9,04	36,07	2,81	5,04	1,25	26	37,89	1,35,72	71,58	2,45,19	1880-81
1881-82	13,55	47,66	19,41	7,53	7,69	47,88	10,47	45,19	2,06	4,01	1,24	51	40,57	1,10,98	74,85	2,26,40	1881-82
1882-83	14,31	17	20,11	8,18	8	54,44	10,49	—96*	2,03	3,42	5	62	41,84	—58*	81,56	1,22,82	1882-83
1883-84	14,44	45	18,71	8,11	13	43,44	10,97	55	1,81	3,66	5	60	42,07	1,28	70,63	1,13,98	1883-84
1884-85	12,59	34	15,40*	7,57	7	34,68	11,09	52	2,16	4,02	6	65	40,11	1,03	57,57	98,71	1884-85
1885-86	13,32	23	17,49	6,96	8	49,09	12,08	56	1,59	4,36	8	97	41,75	1,07	72,99	1,15,81	1885-86
1886-87	14,24	38	15,40	9,72	17	46,75	12,46	57	1,68	5,38	12	1,00	42,64	1,39	70,26	1,20,32	1886-87
1887-88	13,39	1,03	20,55	9,08	28	45,89	14,65	1,16	2,37	5,18	8	84	48,67	1,39	74,49	1,29,64	1887-88
1888-89	14,76	6,30	16,24	8,96	99	36,37	14,92	4,50	1,93	5,32	74	56	55,25	2,72	60,49	1,28,27	1888-89
1889-90	14,86	8,83	15,77	8,98	2,09	46,74	15,82	4,62	2,44	5,55	65	78	52,43	13,39	71,88	1,44,43	1889-90
1890-91	16,07	9,64	20,19	9,09	77	62,89	17,42	4,93	2,06	6,26	1,25	85	54,39	17,05	90,55	1,68,11	1890-91
1891-92	15,15	10,81	21,41	8,67	77	58,22	17,25	4,63	1,91	5,33	92	84	67,66	18,73	86,10	1,63,40	1891-92
1892-93	16,68	13,29	18,25	10,33	1,00	46,81	17,48	5,25	2,79	5,73	1,06	82	58,14	21,67	72,91	1,55,19	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 18th April 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 15th, 1893.

Very uniform pressures have prevailed throughout India during the greater part of the week under review. This condition has, however, been accompanied with feebly unsettled weather over a large part of Northern India. As was the case in the preceding week, depressions, very slight in themselves, but sufficiently marked to disturb the weather, have slowly drifted across the country, and occasioned irregular cyclonic winds and showery weather. Over the Peninsula the weather has not been influenced by these depressions, and has been throughout fine. The temperature has increased faster than usual, so that, while at the commencement of the week the mean of the whole country was between 1½° and 2·0° below the normal, at the close of the week it was between 1½° and 2·0° above.

The chart of the 9th showed a shallow depression over the Western desert, and a second over Behar and the neighbouring parts of the North-Western and Central Provinces, while readings were highest in Assam and Upper Burma. Gradients were moderate over Bengal and very slight elsewhere. Irregular cyclonic movements of the wind were reported from the neighbourhoods of the two depressions, while elsewhere the directions were variable. Thunderstorms had given rain to parts of North-Eastern India and to parts of North-Western India. In the former region the amounts received were moderate, exceeding 1 inch at Silchar and Mymensingh, and exceeding ½ inch at Sibsagar and Dhubri. On the 10th the barometer was rising almost everywhere, but the general distribution of pressure was the same as on the previous day. The winds were also very little changed. Rain had ceased in North-Western India, but continued in North-Eastern India, the largest fall being 1·15 inch at Bogra. At Negapatam and Belgaum also light showers had fallen. On the following day, the 11th, the pressure changes were irregular, and the barometer was very uniform throughout the country. The wind directions were very variable. Light rain had fallen during thunderstorms over a large part of Bengal, and showers were also reported from Tavoy, the south of the Peninsula, and Ceylon. On the 12th pressure was falling everywhere, but the changes had not affected the distribution, the barometer readings being very uniform everywhere. The wind was easterly and south-easterly up the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. Rain had ceased in Bengal, but scattered showers were reported from the west and south of the Peninsula, and local showers at Thayetmyo and Quetta. The chart of the 13th showed that pressure was still giving way everywhere, and that a large shallow depression had appeared over North-Western India. Pressure was high in Assam and on the west coast of the Peninsula. Easterly winds continued to blow up the Gangetic plain, and southerly winds over the west and north of the Bay. Elsewhere the directions remained variable. Thundershowers were again reported from the west and south of the Peninsula, but the amounts were small. There was no rain in other parts of

the country. On the morning of the 14th the distribution of pressure was remarkable. Pressure had risen fast over the north-west of the Punjab and steep gradients prevailed over that province. At the same time a large shallow area of low pressure overlay the western desert and the Gangetic plain. Strong winds prevailed over the Punjab, and thundershowers had fallen at several stations in the north-west of that province. Light showers were also reported from a few places in the west of the Peninsula and at Colombo. On Saturday, the 15th, relatively high pressures were reported from Burma and the south of the Bay on the one hand and from the Indus Valley on the other, while in the intervening region pressure was relatively low, with a centre of depression over Behar and the east of the North-Western Provinces. The wind was unusually northerly over North-Western India, but elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. A few light scattered showers was the only rainfall reported.

Temperature.—The mean temperature for the whole of India for the first time for many weeks had exceeded the normal average. The excess is only 0·2°. A very marked rise of temperature has, however, spread over India during the week. The excessive temperature first appeared over Central India, Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana, and was confined to that region during the 9th and 10th. On the 11th it spread to the Punjab, on the 12th to Bombay, on the 13th to the North-Western Provinces, on the 14th to Burma, and on the 15th prevailed over the greater part of the country.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	April.							Mean variation of week.
	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·0	—1·6	—0·1	—0·5	—0·5	+0·2	+1·3	—0·3
Bengal and Assam	—1·5	—4·1	—4·7	—3·3	—2·1	—0·8	—0·1	—2·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—1·2	—6·1	—4·4	—1·0	+1·5	+2·7	+3·8	—0·7
Punjab	—4·1	—2·2	+0·8	+4·3	+5·7	+6·0	+1·8	+1·8
Bombay	—1·0	—0·6	—0·2	+1·9	+1·6	—0·6	—0·7	0
Central Provinces and Berar	—3·1	—2·0	—3·8	—2·0	—0·3	+1·3	+1·5	—1·2
Central India and Guzerat	+1·3	—0·4	+0·8	+3·4	+5·3	+6·0	+1·5	+2·6
Sind and Rajputana	+1·9	+0·3	+2·3	+5·8	+5·5	+7·0	+6·7	+4·2
Madras	—1·9	—2·3	—2·4	—1·8	—1·7	—2·5	—2·2	—2·1
Mean for whole India	—1·2	—2·1	—1·3	+0·8	+1·6	+2·1	+1·5	+0·2

The above shows that for the first three days of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India remained abnormally low, and during the final four days was in excess of the normal.

Rain.—During the week under review most of the rainfall recorded has been received in North-Eastern India and in the west of the Peninsula. Scattered showers have been received over the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, and the south of the Carnatic; but the amounts were small, and the only effective rainfall is reported from the two regions noticed above. Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, fourteen divisions received effective rainfall, and eleven more received some rain, though the average actual rainfall of each division was less than one-tenth of an inch, while twenty-six divisions received absolutely no rain. The regions which received effective rainfall included the following divisions:—East, Deltaic, Central, and North Bengal, both the Assam divisions, the north-west of the Punjab, Malabar, Madras (South-Central and South), Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, and the Bombay Deccan. In all other parts of India the rainfall of the week was practically or absolutely *nil*. The heaviest actual average rainfall for any division was 2·01 inches in the Surma division of Assam. This was followed by 0·88 inch in the Brahmaputra division, by 0·81 inch in North Bengal, by 0·74 inch in Malabar, by 0·58 inch in Madras (South-Central), and by 0·50 inch in Deltaic Bengal. The third column of the table shows that of the twenty-five divisions which received some rain, only six had more than the average normal rainfall of the week. These six divisions were Deltaic and North Bengal, Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, and the East Coast (Central division). The excess in all cases was small. In all other parts of India the rainfall was less than usual, but in most divisions the anticipated rainfall of the week under review is small, and hence the deficiency is generally unimportant. In Assam however, and also in the hills and north-west divisions of the Punjab, the rainfall is ordinarily moderately heavy, and the deficiency in them is largish.

The three concluding columns of the table show that the seasonal rainfall exhibits the same general features as in the last two or three weeks, there being a more or less large excess in all divisions, except the Burma divisions, the Assam divisions, North Behar, the submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, the South, Hill and North-West divisions of the Punjab, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, and West Rajputana, where the rainfall between February 26th and April 15th has been normal or short of the average. In the Peninsula and the central parts of the country the excess has been large.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Amount.
East Bengal	Mymensingh	Sudder	2·12 inches.
Assam	Khasia	Ditto	3·57 ,,
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Falakata	2·27 ,,
Malabar	Calicut	Palghat	3·40 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Chandgad	2·78 ,,
Madras	Coimbatore	Udamalpet	2·29 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 15th.			Rainfall data from February 26th to April 15th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since February 26th to April 15th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·62	— 0·62	1·35	1·45	— 7
	Lower Burma	0	0·42	— 0·42	0·35	0·97	— 64
	Central Burma	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·21	0·51	— 59
	Upper Burma	0	?	?	0·42	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·17	— 0·17	0	0·58	— 100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·56	0·81	— 0·25	5·16	4·01	+ 29
	Assam (Surma)	2·01	4·00	— 1·99	8·41	16·40	— 49
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·88	1·38	— 0·50	5·29	6·84	— 23
	Deltaic Bengal	0·50	0·43	+ 0·07	3·72	2·74	+ 36
	Central Bengal	0·28	0·32	— 0·04	2·33	1·53	+ 52
	North Bengal	0·81	0·51	+ 0·30	4·39	2·55	+ 72
	Orissa	0·05	0·29	— 0·24	2·24	1·57	+ 43
	Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·14	— 0·13	2·42	1·26	+ 92
	Behar (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·54	0·48	+ 13
	Do. (North)	0·01	0·17	— 0·16	0·55	0·64	— 14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·65	0·35	+ 86
	Oudh (South)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·48	0·39	+ 23
	Do. (North)	0·02	0·06	— 0·04	1·04	0·55	+ 89
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·58	1·36	+ 61
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·55	0·53	+ 4
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·02	0·16	— 0·14	1·26	1·30	— 3
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·02	0·16	— 0·14	0·46	0·73	— 37
	Do. (Central)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·92	0·71	+ 29
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·28	— 0·28	1·70	1·51	+ 13
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·81	— 0·81	3·90	4·40	— 11
	Do. (North-West)	0·11	0·52	— 0·41	2·39	2·85	— 16
	Do. (West)	0·06	0·18	— 0·12	0·99	0·96	+ 3
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·74	0·51	+ 0·23	4·29	1·50	+ 186
	Madras (South Central)	0·58	0·61	— 0·03	5·87	2·30	+ 155
	Coorg	0·17	0·48	— 0·31	3·81	1·84	+ 107
	Mysore	0·11	0·17	— 0·06	1·69	0·65	+ 160
	Konkan	0·10	0·02	+ 0·08	0·15	0·09	+ 67
	Bombay Deccan	0·36	0·12	+ 0·24	1·39	0·45	+ 209
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·02	0·03	— 0·01	0·78	0·08	+ 875
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·05	— 0·05	4·33	0·46	+ 841
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·07	— 0·07	3·48	0·44	+ 691
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·10	— 0·10	3·08	0·72	+ 328
	Ditto (East)	0	0·19	— 0·19	2·20	1·02	+ 116
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0
	Kathiawar	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·22	— 100
	Sind	0·03	0·11	— 0·08	0·06	0·38	— 84
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·97	0·21	+ 362
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·52	0·21	+ 148
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·17	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·08	— 0·08	3·05	0·72	+ 324
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·12	— 0·12	6·65	1·29	+ 416
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·17	— 0·17	5·08	0·98	+ 418
	Madras (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·33	0·24	+ 454
	East Coast (Central)	0·04	0·03	+ 0·01	2·31	0·37	+ 524
	Ditto (South)	0·06	0·10	— 0·04	2·66	0·55	+ 384
	Madras (South)	0·26	0·28	— 0·02	4·99	1·70	+ 194

Simla, *20th April, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Some rain in parts of Southern, Central, and West Coast districts and Nilgiris, and showers in parts of Circars. Cultivation proceeding in Southern and West Coast districts, and sowings in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but need more rain in Southern districts. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water generally sufficient, and condition of cattle good. Prices generally very slightly easier.

Bombay.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Slight rain in parts of twelve districts. Standing crops damaged by rain, insects, blight, or rats in parts of three districts; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops nearly completed in eleven districts and progressing in others. Preparations for next season continue in twelve, and cotton picking in eight, districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th April.*—There has been little rain during the week. In Hooghly a violent hailstorm occurred, and in Mymensingh a tornado is reported to have destroyed some villages in the Kishorganj subdivision. Agricultural prospects are favourable. The spring crops are nearly all harvested Opium weighments are in progress. Ploughing continues, and autumn crops are being sown. Indigo prospects are good. Harvesting of spring rice has begun with good outturn. The *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) crop proves much better than was expected. Prices of common rice are steady; wheat in the Behar districts has fallen, the new crop being now in the market. Fodder and water supplies are sufficient, except in parts of Hooghly.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of spring crops approaching completion. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Irrigation of summer crops going on. Supplies and fodder sufficient. Prices generally falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Rain has fallen in three districts. Reaping and threshing of spring crops going on. Sowings of extra spring crops continue. Ploughings for autumn crops in progress. Prospects of standing crops are reported good. Spring and extra-spring crops doing well. Damage reported to have been done by hail, chiefly to the poppy crop in Shahpur. Condition of cattle is generally good Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices falling in two districts, rising in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Threshing of winter crops continues. Fodder fairly plentiful, except in Sambalpur, where it is reported insufficient. Prices have risen in one district; elsewhere stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Upper Burma: Transplanting of dry-weather paddy continues, while in Sagaing this crop is being reaped. Reaping of island crops in Myingyan, and of beans in the Lower Chindwin nearly completed. Prospects of standing crops generally good, but in the Pagan sub-division, Myingyan district, the crops have failed in most villages. The price of paddy has risen in two districts; elsewhere both in Lower and Upper Burma it has remained stationary. Numbers on relief works: Meiktila 299.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of summer paddy continues. Prospects good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 19th April.*—MYSORE: Standing crops in good condition, except in parts where rain is much needed. Outturn of harvests fair. Prospects generally favourable. Prices falling in one district.

COORG.—Rainfall moderate. Prospects of coffee and cardamom crops fair. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle ample.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 19th April.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops nearing completion. Preparation of land for ensuing season continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Some rain in Neemuch district. Weather cloudy in Bhopawar and Indore. Harvesting of spring crops in progress in all parts, except in Neemuch, where it has been completed. Sugarcane being watered in Bhopal. Prospects of wheat harvest generally fair, except in two Agencies and in Neemuch. Condition of agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage good, except in Neemuch. Prices of food-grains rising in Neemuch, fluctuating in two Agencies, and high elsewhere. Poppy in flower in Gwalior.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Cutting of crops going on. Harvest prospects good, except in Harowti, where wheat is reported much below average. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in two States, where fodder is reported scarce. Prices falling in four States, rising in three others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th April.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. I OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	FIRST NINE DAYS OF APRIL 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	FIRST EIGHT DAYS OF APRIL 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st to 9th April 1892.	Earnings from 1st to 8th April 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,634	13,73,971	841	1,634	12,27,728	751	13,73,971	12,27,728	...	1,46,243
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	2,27,021	273	862	2,36,576	274	2,27,021	2,36,576	9,555	...
Indian-Midland	127	752	1,72,940	230	752	1,36,154	181	1,72,940	1,36,154	...	36,786
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	253	1,674	6,23,309	372	1,690	5,52,571	325	6,23,309	5,52,571	...	70,738
South Indian	150	1,043	1,78,450	171	1,043	1,82,485	175	1,78,459	1,82,485	4,026	...
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	86	1,044	1,18,434	113	1,107	1,59,701	144	1,18,434	1,59,601	41,167	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	130	755	1,80,192	239	756	1,39,049	184	1,80,192	1,39,049	...	41,143
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	20,991	105	233	18,253	82	20,991	18,253	...	2,738
TOTAL	350	7,932	28,05,317	365	8,076	26,52,117	328	28,05,317	26,52,417	...	2,42,900
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*d*)	264	2,460	7,27,827	296	2,509	6,93,267	276	7,27,827	6,93,267	...	34,560
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	2,80,891	406	692	2,41,785	349	2,80,891	2,41,785	...	39,106
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	777	2,09,506	270	777	2,18,257	281	2,09,506	2,18,257	8,751	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	17,381	139	125	17,847	143	17,381	17,847	466	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma	203	682	2,13,664	313	715	1,76,065	245	2,13,664	1,76,065	...	37,599
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	963	34	28	1,529	55	963	1,529	566	...
Cherra-Companygunj	44	8	214	27	8	656	82	214	656	442	...
TOTAL	251	4,772	14,50,446	304	4,854	13,49,406	278	14,50,446	13,49,406	...	1,01,040
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	14,77,440	990	1,490	11,42,915	767	14,77,440	11,42,915	...	3,34,525
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	4,60,596	999	461	4,50,000	976	4,60,596	4,50,000	...	10,596
Madras	216	840	2,31,142	275	840	2,23,306	266	2,31,142	2,23,306	...	7,836
TOTAL	468	2,793	21,69,178	777	2,791	18,16,221	651	21,69,178	18,16,221	...	3,52,957
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,497	65,14,941	420	15,721	58,18,044	370	65,14,941	58,18,044	...	6,96,897
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	41,082	254	161	35,813	222	41,082	35,813	...	5,269
Tarkessur	258	22	11,307	514	22	10,320	469	11,307	10,320	...	987
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	114	67	15,403	230	67	10,733	160	15,403	10,733	...	4,670
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	14,179	182	78	11,779	151	14,179	11,779	...	2,400
TOTAL	115	329	81,971	249	328	68,645	209	81,971	68,645	...	13,326
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state (*g*)	154	354	64,402	182	445	92,619	208	64,402	92,619	28,217	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,822	140	13	1,440	111	1,822	1,440	...	382
Rajpura-Bátinda	118	108	11,529	107	108	11,633	108	11,529	11,633	104	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section)	86	311	31,248	100	331	43,002	130	31,248	43,002	11,754	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	7,912	85	93	11,608	125	7,912	11,608	3,696	...
Kolhápur	55	29	2,234	77	29	1,998	69	2,234	1,998	...	236
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	9,842	137	72	10,629	148	9,842	10,629	787	...
TOTAL	108	980	1,28,989	132	1,091	1,72,929	158	1,28,989	1,72,929	43,940	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	50,122	150	333	64,976	195	50,122	64,976	14,854	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	22,870	79	364	20,814	57	22,870	20,814	...	2,056
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	6,958	74	94	5,757	61	6,958	5,757	...	1,201
TOTAL	76	719	79,950	111	792	91,547	116	79,950	91,547	11,597	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,525	68,05,851	388	17,932	61,51,165	343	68,05,851	61,51,165	...	6,54,686

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*g*) Includes the open section of the East Coast railway.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 21st April 1893.*

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 22nd, 1893.

During the early part of the week under review, the weather, with the exception of a few showers in the extreme north-west and extreme north-east, was generally fine throughout India. Pressure was highest over Guzerat and the west of the Peninsula and low over Behar and the east of the North-Western and Central Provinces, but the pressure differences were small. At the close of the week, however, the area of lowest pressure was transferred from North-Eastern to North-Western India; hence easterly winds blew up the Gangetic plain, and showers fell over a considerable part of Northern India. Over the Peninsula the weather was generally fine, but on the 19th and 20th a slight depression was shown in the extreme south. This was accompanied with very heavy rain in Ceylon, and was followed by thunderstorms in Malabar and South Madras. Normal hot weather temperature conditions have prevailed generally, the variations of the mean temperature from the normal having been much smaller than of late, and the variation for the whole week for the whole of India being only +0·4°.

On Sunday, the 16th, pressure was highest over Guzerat and Kathiawar and low over Behar and the east of the North-Western and Central Provinces. The pressure differences were small, but the winds were fresh to strong in several places. The directions were north-westerly and northerly over North-Western India and the Gangetic plain, westerly over the Peninsula, and southerly over the Bay and Lower Bengal. Light showers had fallen over Baluchistan, Sind, the North Konkan, and the Assam Valley, and locally in a few other places. On the 17th the barometer was falling almost everywhere, but the general distribution and the winds were unaltered. Rain in small amounts had fallen over the north of the Punjab, over Baluchistan, at Surat, and at several north-eastern stations.

On the 18th the barometer was still falling everywhere. The relative positions of the areas of highest and of lowest pressure were unaltered, but, except at the head of the Bay and in Lower Bengal, where strong southerly to south-westerly winds prevailed, the wind directions were more variable. Light rain continued to fall in the extreme north-east of India, while local showers were reported from Colombo, Cochin, Lahore, and Murree. On the 19th the barometer was falling over the Punjab and Rajputana, while it was rising elsewhere. Hence, though the general distribution of pressure was similar to that reported on the preceding days, *i.e.*, the highest pressures lay over Guzerat and the lowest over Behar, a disposition to change was observable, and readings were nearly as low in Rajputana as in Behar. Also a small local depression had appeared over the extreme south of the Peninsula. The wind directions were generally fairly normal, while the force remained fresh in several parts of the country and was strong at the head of the Bay. Light showers had fallen during thunderstorms over the west of the Peninsula, over the North-Western Himalayas, and over Assam. The barometric changes reported on the 20th were generally small, and there was very little alteration either in pressure or winds. The thundershowers had ceased over the west of the Peninsula, but continued over the North-Western Himalayas and over Assam. On the 21st pressure was nearly steady over Burma and the Peninsula, but was falling elsewhere. The fall had been brisk over North-Western India, and the transference of the area of lowest pressure to that region had taken place. The winds were irregularly cyclonic over North-Western India, variable over the Gangetic plain, and westerly to southerly elsewhere. Thundershowers had occurred over the North-Western Himalayas, the North-Western Provinces, and Assam, the amounts being somewhat larger than of late. On the 21st the barometer was rising over the Gangetic plain and Bengal, but was falling elsewhere. The low pressure area in the north-west had become more marked and gradients over Guzerat and the head of the Peninsula were steep. Pressure was highest in Malabar and Tenasserim. Easterly breezes were appearing over Northern India, and the weather was more unsettled. Moderate to heavy thunderstorms had occurred over North-Eastern India, and light thundershowers over the North-Western Provinces and the neighbouring districts. Thundershowers had also occurred over the centre and south-west of the Peninsula.

Temperature:—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

Province.	April.							Mean variation of week.
	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·6	+0·6	+0·9	+1·6	+1·2	+0·9	+1·5	+1·0
Bengal and Assam	+0·3	—0·1	+0·2	+1·0	+1·6	+1·7	+0·6	+0·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+4·4	+5·1	+0·6	—0·7	—0·4	—0·3	—3·3	+0·8
Punjab	+3·3	+3·1	+0·4	—0·1	—0·4	—1·1	—1·2	+0·6
Bombay	+1·5	—0·9	+0·2	+0·6	—0·4	+0·9	—0·5	+0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	+3·1	+2·0	—1·7	—1·8	—0·7	—1·4	—0·8	—0·2
Central India and Guzerat	+2·7	—2·6	—1·5	—1·8	—1·1	+0·4	+1·8	—0·3
Sind and Rajputana	—0·9	—0·8	—1·1	—0·4	+0·4	+0·7	+4·5	+0·3
Madras	—1·6	—1·4	+0·3	+0·3	+0·8	+1·0	+0·4	0
Mean for whole India	+1·5	+0·6	—0·2	—0·1	+0·1	+0·3	+0·3	+0·4

On the first day of the week there was a considerable excess of temperature over North-Western and Central India. On the 17th the area of this excess though still considerable, had diminished, but on the 18th temperature fell over a large part of the country, and from that date until the close of the week the variations of the mean temperature from the normal average were small in most provinces. The mean variation for the whole of India for the week was only +0·4°.

Rain.—The past week has been marked by very general rain accompanying the numerous thunderstorms which have prevailed over the country. In the great majority of cases, however, the rainfall has been light, the average actual fall of the different divisions being in many instances less than one-tenth of an inch. Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, twelve received during the week absolutely no rain, twenty-four received some rain, but with rain so light or so partial that the average for each division was less than one-tenth of an inch, while fifteen received effective rainfall, *i.e.*, an average fall of over one-tenth of an inch in each division. The regions which received effective rainfall included the following divisions:—Eastern, Deltaic, and Northern Bengal, both the Assam Divisions, the hill and north-western districts of the Punjab, Malabar, Madras (South-Central and Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Sind, and West Rajputana. The heaviest average actual fall was in Assam (Surma Division), and amounted to 9·26 inches; this was followed by 3·74 in the Assam Valley, by 0·61 inch in Eastern Bengal, and by 0·50 inch in Northern Bengal. The regions which had absolutely no rain included the Burma Divisions, except Upper Burma, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces (West), Kathiawar, Central India (West), and the East Coast Divisions.

The third column of the concluding table shows that the rainfall of the week has been largely in excess in the Surma Division of Assam, considerably in excess in the Brahmaputra Division, and slightly in excess in the Oudh Divisions, in the submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, in the Hill Division of the Punjab, in Mysore, in the Konkan, in the Bombay-Deccan, in Guzerat, in Sind, in Rajputana (West), and in Madras (Central). The only case of considerable deficiency is in Tenasserim, where no rain has been received, while the normal average of the week is 1·08 inch.

The rainfall of the past week has not made any material change in the condition of the seasonal rainfall, except in the case of the Assam Divisions. In these divisions at the close of last week there was considerable deficiency, but the heavy rainfall of the week under review has raised the actual total for the season, so that it now about equals the normal. There is a very large excess over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:—

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Amount.
Eastern Bengal	Mymensingh	Netrakona	2·02 inches.
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	28·52 ,,
	Goalpara	Sudder	7·25 ,,
Deltaic Bengal	Faridpur	Ditto	3·47 ,,
Mysore	Mysore	Ditto	3·47 ,,
Deccan	Belgaum	Gokak	3·38 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 22nd.			Rainfall data from February 26th to April 22nd, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since February 26th to April 22nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	1·08	— 1·08	1·35	2·53	— 47
	Lower Burma	0	0·36	— 0·36	0·35	1·33	— 74
	Central Burma	0	0·28	— 0·28	0·21	0·79	— 73
	Upper Burma	0·01	?	?	0·44	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·54	— 0·54	0	1·12	— 100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·51	0·87	— 0·36	5·06	4·67	+ 8
	Assam (Surma)	9·26	2·75	+ 6·51	17·67	19·15	— 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·74	1·51	+ 2·23	9·03	8·34	+ 8
	Deltaic Bengal	0·19	0·54	— 0·35	3·91	3·28	+ 19
	Central Bengal	0·02	0·27	— 0·25	2·34	1·80	+ 30
	North Bengal	0·50	0·67	— 0·17	4·88	3·23	+ 51
	Orissa	0·04	0·34	— 0·30	2·29	1·91	+ 20
	Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·13	— 0·12	2·43	1·39	+ 75
	Behar (South)	0·04	0·06	— 0·02	0·57	0·54	+ 6
	Do. (North)	0·02	0·11	— 0·09	0·56	0·75	— 25
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·01	0·03	— 0·02	0·65	0·38	+ 71
	Oudh (South)	0·02	0·01	+ 0·01	0·50	0·41	+ 22
	Do. (North)	0·08	0·01	+ 0·07	1·13	0·56	+ 102
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·03	0·03	0	0·61	0·39	+ 56
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·02	0·02	0	0·57	0·55	+ 4
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·08	0·04	+ 0·04	1·34	1·35	— 1
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·04	0·05	— 0·01	0·50	0·78	— 30
	Do. (Central)	0·03	0·05	— 0·02	0·94	0·76	+ 24
	Do. (Submontane)	0·05	0·09	— 0·04	1·75	1·60	+ 9
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·32	0·29	+ 0·03	4·22	4·69	— 10
	Do. (North-West)	0·22	0·24	— 0·02	2·61	3·08	— 15
	Do. (West)	0·07	0·09	— 0·02	1·06	1·05	+ 1
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·29	0·47	— 0·18	4·58	1·96	+ 134
	Madras (South Central)	0·44	0·70	— 0·26	6·31	3·00	+ 110
	Coorg	0·29	0·40	— 0·11	4·10	2·24	+ 83
	Mysore	0·48	0·36	+ 0·12	2·17	1·01	+ 115
	Konkan	0·07	0·05	+ 0·02	0·22	0·14	+ 57
	Bombay Deccan	0·32	0·11	+ 0·21	1·69	0·56	+ 202
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·78	0·10	+ 680
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·05	— 0·05	4·34	0·51	+ 751
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	3·48	0·48	+ 625
	Ditto (Central)	0·04	0·04	0	3·13	0·76	+ 312
	Ditto (East)	0 02	0·07	— 0·05	2·22	1·08	+ 106
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·02	0	+ 0·02	0·03	0·01	+ 200
	Kathiawar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·26	— 100
	Sind	0·14	0·03	+ 0·11	0·20	0·41	— 51
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0 01	0·02	— 0·01	0·98	0·23	+ 326
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·46	0·22	+ 109
	Rajputana (West)	0·18	0·01	+ 0·17	0·18	0·18	0
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·02	0·22	— 0·20	3·06	0·95	+ 222
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·46	— 0·46	6·65	1·75	+ 280
	Hyderabad (South)	0·05	0·13	— 0·08	5·12	1·10	+ 365
	Madras (Central)	0·20	0·16	+ 0·04	1·33	0·40	+ 283
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·09	— 0·09	2·31	0·46	+ 402
	Ditto (South)	0	0·13	— 0·13	2·66	0·68	+ 291
	Madras (South)	0·02	0·42	— 0·40	5·00	2·12	+ 136

SIMLA, *27th April, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Moderate showers in Nilgiris and in parts of the Central and West Coast districts and scattered showers in other parts, except the Carnatic. Cultivation proceeding on West Coast and to a limited extent elsewhere. Standing crops under wells and large irrigation works generally fair, but rain wanted for recent sowings in Southern districts. Harvest still going on in parts with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Prices slightly easier in Nilgiris, West Coast, and Central districts, rather dearer in the Circars and Southern districts, and stationary elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Rain in parts of eleven districts. Standing crops damaged by rain, rats, or blight in parts of three districts; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops nearly completed in seven districts, and progressing in six others. Preparations for next season continue in fourteen and cotton picking in six districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Light rain fell during the week in North and East Bengal; practically no rain elsewhere. Generally agricultural prospects continue favourable. The spring harvest is nearly finished, and the outturn, taking the Province as a whole, is estimated at not less than fourteen annas of an average crop. Poppy and tobacco are estimated to be not less than twelve annas. Spring rice is being harvested, and promises well. Ploughing continues, and the autumn rice, jute, and millets are being sown. Sugarcane and indigo prospects are good. *Mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) is being gathered with good results. Mangoes are deficient. Prices of common rice remain almost stationary. Fodder and water supplies are generally plentiful, except in Palamau and parts of Hooghly. Condition of cattle generally good.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Weather somewhat unsettled during the week, with slight showers and thunderstorms in places. Harvesting of spring crops almost completed; threshing and winnowing in progress. Outturn generally good. Irrigation of summer crops going on. Opium weighments commenced. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Slight rain has fallen in all but three districts. Reaping and threshing of spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally good. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices falling in six districts, rising in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Weather stormy with slight showers of rain in eight districts. Threshing and winnowing of winter crops progressing. Fodder insufficient in one district and in part of another. Prices falling in one district; elsewhere stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—In Upper Burma planting of dry-weather paddy continues, while in Mandalay and Sagaing the crop is being reaped. Peas are being reaped in Myingyan and beans in Lower Chindwin. Crops are generally good, but in the Pagan sub-division of the Myingyan district the crops have failed in most places. Rain is needed in parts of Bhamo, and water is wanted in parts of Kyaukse. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has risen slightly in Amherst; elsewhere prices are almost stationary. In Upper

Burma there have been slight increases in two districts and slight decreases in two others. Number on relief works in Meiktila not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of early rice continues. Prospects good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 26th April.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good in the Mysore district. Standing crops have been benefited, but more rain is required in parts of five districts. Prospects generally favourable. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG.—Rainfall moderate. Prospects of coffee and cardamom crops fair. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 26th April.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops almost completed. Preparation of land for ensuing season continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle generally healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Slight rain during the week. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices fairly steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Rain in four Agencies and Neemuch. Wheat being threshed in Bhopal and gathered in other parts; probable outturn fair, except in two Agencies and in Neemuch. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Prices rising in the Neemuch district, falling slightly in Bhopal, and steady elsewhere. Poppy in flower in parts of Gwalior. Opium collected in three Agencies; outturn fair.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Rainfall slight in parts. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Cutting of crops going on. Harvest prospects good, except in Jhallawar, where wheat is reported below average. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in two States, where fodder is reported scarce. Prices rising in two States, falling in five others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Weather showery and cool. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1893.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				Natal.				Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	6	5	11	39·32 per 100 men.	8	10	18	43·41 per 100 men.	14	15	29
From 2 to 10 years	9	6	15		15	10	25		24	16	40
„ 10 „ 20 „	13	11	24		29	5	34		42	16	58
„ 20 „ 30 „	181	64	245		151	68	219		332	132	464
„ 30 „ 40 „	12	5	17		13	6	19		25	11	36
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	1	1		...	...	...		...	1	1
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	221	92	313	...	216	99	315	...	437	191	628

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Natal.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	20	15	35	26	9	35	46	24	70
North-Western Provinces	134	61	195	131	73	204	265	134	399
Oudh	57	13	70	58	17	75	115	30	145
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	1	5
Nepal and Native States	6	2	8	1	...	1	7	2	9
Mixed Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	221	92	313	216	99	315	437	191	628

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	38	11	49	40	20	60	78	31	109
Agriculturists	75	25	100	105	37	142	180	62	242
Artisans	16	4	20	13	6	19	29	10	39
Low castes	60	34	94	53	25	78	113	59	172
Musalmans	32	18	50	5	11	16	37	29	66
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	221	92	313	216	99	315	437	191	628

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	400	162	562
2. Musalmans	37	29	66
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	437	191	628

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

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	...
Bombay ...	2	...	...	6,66,249	4,02,769	2,71,199	...	...	...	6,66,251	4,02,769	2,71,199
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	3,330	14,293	14,278	8	...	...	45,993*	35,941	19,538	45,993	35,941	19,538
N.-W. P. & O. ...	56,002	34,835	31,181	1,31,411	38,011	40,373	...	...	...	3,338	14,293	14,278
Punjab ...	3,695	1	2,913	13,788	217	11,383	...	...	...	1,87,413	72,846	71,554
Cent. Provs. ...	5	237	...	24,669	15,667	25,686	11,990*	3,062	42,308	29,473	3,280	56,604
Berar	...	1,749	...	3,41,183	3,58,622	2,15,718	...	...	...	24,074	15,004	25,686
Assam	...	4,739	9,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,41,183	3,60,371	2,15,718
Raj. & C. I. ...	5,839	158	1,349	2,16,040	93,753	1,36,480	...	...	...	...	4,739	9,050
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	549	10	139	...	...	...	2,21,879	93,911	1,37,835
Mysore ..	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	549	10	139
										...	...	41
TOTAL ...	68,873	56,012	58,771	13,33,462	9,09,049	7,01,025	57,983	39,003	61,846	14,60,318	10,04,064	8,21,642
WHEAT—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	1,12,526	64,944	82,397	...	...	...	1,12,526	64,044	82,397
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,43,978*	2,44,131	47,846	1,43,978	2,44,131	47,846
Bengal	9,955	39,270	20,245	1	1	...	...	...	...	9,956	39,271	20,245
N.-W. P. & O. ...	74,461	1,14,740	1,39,374	...	1,56,119	40,227	...	...	...	74,461	2,70,859	1,79,601
Punjab	18,709	431	...	1,236	42,261	1,490	2,60,111*	4,37,269	8,516	2,80,116	4,70,961	10,012
Cent. Provs. ...	3,079	1,063	22,371	1,28,332	3,43,047	2,05,737	...	...	...	1,32,011	3,44,110	3,18,108
Berar	...	...	...	8,798	8,068	844	...	...	...	8,798	8,068	844
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	312	921	9,082	1,04,270	87,681	...	...	...	9,082	1,04,582	88,602
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,06,864	1,55,816	1,82,911	2,59,975	7,19,310	5,08,382	4,04,089	6,81,400	56,362	7,70,928	15,56,526	7,47,655
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	1,070	...	3,032	...	...	...	1,070	...	3,032
Bombay ...	...	...	...	1,77,632	1,53,169	1,44,609	...	...	...	1,77,632	1,53,169	1,44,609
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,04,083	38,246	18,094	302	...	...	...	...	...	2,04,385	38,246	18,094
N.-W. P. & O. ...	1,18,021	30,994	4,292	4,789	1,414	1,330	...	...	...	1,22,810	32,408	5,622
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cent. Provs. ...	4,634	3,468	336	81,404	61,387	1,02,891	...	...	...	80,038	64,855	1,03,227
Berar	...	...	...	1,36,235	1,68,665	1,02,377	...	...	...	1,36,235	1,68,665	1,02,377
Assam	...	53	646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	646
Raj. & C. I. ...	9,811	2,199	1,021	19,772	4,655	16,994	...	...	...	29,583	6,854	18,015
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	1,43,936	1,25,708	88,250	...	...	...	1,43,936	1,25,708	88,250
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,36,549	74,960	24,389	5,65,140	5,14,998	4,59,483	...	...	...	9,01,689	5,89,958	4,83,872
INDIGO—												
Madras	...	...	...									
Bombay	...	...	...		8	314						
Sind	...	...	...		114	97				8	114	314
Bengal	530	285	812		...	...				...	590	97
N.-W. P. & O. ...	594	410	27		...	...		590	1,424	...	530	1,424
Punjab	...	...	...		27	...		...	...	...	594	812
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	651	...	555	27
Berar	...	...	...		...	3		555	...	...	...	654
Assam	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...		304	65		...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	304	65
					...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,124	695	839	...	453	479	...	1,145	2,075	1,124	2,293	3,393

* Exclusive of river-borne traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 27th April, 1893.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of February 1893, and from 1st January 1893 to 28th February 1893, periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

Total from January 1st, including total of month.												
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			Articles, and whence exported.
1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	745	...	...	...	...	...	745	...	...	Madras.
2	...	...	10,12,588	6,72,835	5,76,823	...	...	...	10,12,590	6,72,835	5,76,823	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	72,057*	61,955	43,048	72,057	61,955	43,048	Sind.
6,629	22,057	23,020	8	...	19	...	...	...	6,637	22,057	23,039	Bengal.
1,21,779	58,548	64,305	2,74,516	86,591	1,35,522	...	...	...	3,96,295	1,45,139	1,99,827	N.-W. P. & O.
7,021	1	12,405	36,140	477	41,548	19,691*	4,582	82,302	62,861	5,060	1,36,315	Punjab.
496	262	546	54,716	21,621	48,207	...	...	...	55,212	21,883	48,753	Cent. Provs.
52	2,998	236	6,46,228	5,64,703	3,69,272	...	...	...	6,46,280	5,67,761	3,69,508	Berar.
947	5,501	12,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	5,501	12,157	Assam.
11,044	158	2,583	3,90,313	1,74,270	2,41,998	...	...	...	4,01,357	1,74,428	2,44,581	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1,240	23	1,071	...	...	...	1,240	23	1,071	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	...	...	...	364	Mysore.
1,47,970	89,525	1,15,312	24,16,503	15,20,580	14,14,824	91,748	66,537	1,25,350	26,56,221	16,76,642	16,55,486	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	2,56,490	1,06,977	1,25,387	...	...	...	2,56,490	1,06,977	1,25,387	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,02,025*	2,84,022	1,10,452	4,02,025	2,84,022	1,10,452	Sind.
57,220	1,15,122	54,170	1	1	...	...	...	...	57,221	1,15,123	54,170	Bengal.
1,63,175	3,18,059	2,72,999	687	2,33,050	86,976	...	...	...	1,03,862	5,51,109	3,59,975	N.-W. P. & O.
57,342	2,675	...	11,060	94,691	12,250	7,21,702*	6,82,447	27,018	7,90,104	7,77,813	39,268	Punjab.
4,597	2,202	51,097	6,84,660	6,29,680	6,19,103	...	...	...	6,89,257	6,31,882	6,70,200	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	27,811	19,366	12,175	...	...	...	27,811	19,366	12,175	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	312	1,856	48,032	2,11,039	1,71,804	...	...	...	48,032	2,11,351	1,73,660	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
2,82,334	4,38,370	3,80,122	10,28,741	12,92,804	10,27,695	11,23,727	9,66,469	1,37,470	24,34,802	26,97,643	15,45,287	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	1,070	...	3,120	...	...	...	1,070	...	3,120	Madras.
...	...	...	2,52,057	1,78,565	1,71,048	...	...	...	2,52,057	1,78,565	1,71,048	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	Sind.
4,41,114	1,05,642	47,067	302	...	...	...	...	...	4,41,416	1,05,642	47,067	Bengal.
5,99,144	87,856	15,035	9,981	3,146	2,516	...	...	...	6,09,125	91,002	18,151	N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Punjab.
5,749	10,482	5,062	1,59,431	90,187	1,21,042	...	...	...	1,65,180	1,00,669	1,26,104	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	1,95,407	1,81,831	1,12,292	...	...	...	1,95,407	1,81,831	1,12,292	Berar.
779	1,423	1,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	1,423	1,046	Assam.
18,745	12,597	1,434	31,344	14,841	28,810	...	...	...	50,089	27,348	30,244	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1,85,106	1,64,013	1,14,353	...	...	...	1,85,106	1,64,013	1,14,353	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	Mysore.
10,65,531	2,17,910	70,244	8,34,758	6,32,583	5,53,199	...	1	...	19,00,289	8,50,494	6,23,443	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...		14	606							Madras.
...	...	...		305	343					14	606	Bombay.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	305	343	Sind.
763	5,131	6,124		...	...		1,143	3,989	...	1,143	3,989	Bengal.
1,561	3,801	546		27	...		...	...	763	5,131	6,124	N.-W. P. & O.
1,051	...	...		2	3		...	...	1,501	3,828	546	Punjab.
...	...	...		...	1		1,148	1,635	1,051	1,150	1,638	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	1	Berar.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	...	...		452	565		...	...	...	452	565	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
3,375	8,932	6,670	...	800	1,518	...	2,291	5,624	3,375	12,023	13,812	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river-borne traffic.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. II OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	WEEK ENDING 16TH APRIL 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	WEEK ENDING 15TH APRIL 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st to 16th April 1892.	Earnings from 1st to 15th April 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,634	10,98,355	672	1,634	9,89,461	606	24,72,326	22,17,189	...	2,55,137
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,94,042	234	862	1,83,643	213	4,21,063	4,20,219	...	844
Indian Midland	127	752	1,30,534	174	752	1,22,983	164	3,03,474	2,59,137	...	44,337
Bezváda extension (including the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast railway)	86	21	1,419	68	112	9,001	80	3,041	19,986	16,945	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	253	1,674	4,72,131	282	1,699	4,88,000	287	10,95,440	10,40,571	...	54,869
South Indian	150	1,043	1,39,945	134	1,043	1,50,040	144	3,18,404	3,33,125	14,721	...
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	86	1,044	96,705	93	1,107	1,35,274	122	2,15,199	2,04,875	70,676	...
Bengal and North Western (*c*)	130	755	1,29,183	171	756	1,25,550	166	3,09,375	2,64,599	...	44,776
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	13,231	66	223	16,267	73	34,222	34,520	298	...
TOTAL	250	7,953	22,75,605	286	8,188	22,20,819	271	51,72,544	48,84,221	...	2,88,323
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*d*)	264	2,460	5,03,377	205	2,509	5,64,929	225	12,31,201	12,58,106	26,995	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	2,10,122	304	692	1,90,850	276	4,91,013	4,32,935	...	58,378
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,45,632	187	777	1,72,210	222	3,55,138	3,90,467	35,329	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	11,958	96	125	13,700	110	29,339	31,607	2,268	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma	203	715	1,34,390	188	715	1,27,663	179	3,48,054	3,03,728	...	44,326
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	914	33	28	874	31	1,877	2,403	526	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	281	35	8	529	66	495	1,185	690	...
TOTAL	251	4,805	10,06,674	210	4,854	10,70,815	221	24,57,117	24,20,221	...	36,896
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	12,07,218	809	1,490	10,36,320	666	20,84,058	21,79,235	...	5,05,423
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	500	461	4,06,771	882	461	4,10,000	889	8,67,307	8,00,000	...	7,367
Madras	216	840	1,75,075	208	840	2,02,593	241	4,00,217	4,25,869	19,652	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	17,89,064	641	2,791	16,18,883	591	30,58,242	34,05,104	...	4,93,138
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,551	50,71,343	320	15,833	49,49,517	312	1,15,87,903	1,07,66,540	...	8,18,357
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	23,291	144	161	28,483	177	64,373	64,296	...	77
Tarkessur	258	22	10,977	499	22	10,928	497	22,284	21,248	...	1,036
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	114	67	9,872	147	67	11,002	164	25,275	21,735	...	3,540
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	12,148	156	78	10,540	135	26,327	22,319	...	4,008
TOTAL	135	329	56,288	171	328	60,953	186	1,38,259	1,29,598	...	8,661
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	58,675	176	333	67,150	202	1,21,456	1,48,784	27,328	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	2,171	167	13	1,210	93	3,993	2,650	...	1,343
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,967	83	108	12,176	113	20,496	23,809	3,313	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	22,471	72	331	33,597	102	53,719	76,599	22,880	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	6,670	72	93	9,330	100	14,582	20,938	6,356	...
Kolhápur	55	29	2,384	82	29	1,338	46	4,618	3,336	...	1,282
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	13,506	188	72	5,546	77	23,348	16,169	...	7,179
TOTAL	109	959	1,14,844	120	979	1,30,341	133	2,42,212	2,92,285	50,073	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	44,746	134	360	55,420	154	94,868	1,20,396	25,528	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	292	17,275	59	364	18,600	51	40,145	39,414	...	731
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,236	56	94	5,439	58	12,194	11,196	...	998
TOTAL	76	720	67,257	93	818	79,459	97	1,47,207	1,71,006	23,799	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,559	53,09,732	302	17,958	52,11,270	290	1,21,15,581	1,13,62,435	...	7,53,146

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

Simla, the 27th April 1893.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus.*)		FIRKWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 10	11 5	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 13	14 0	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	18 14½	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 0	8 8	...	...	12 8	12 0	13 8	13 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	125 0	125 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 3	15 4	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 10	12 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 7	9 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	13 3	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 11	10 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	17 4	16 4	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	10 10	18 13	18 13	8 10	6 14	245 0	245 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 5	9 3	...	...	9 12	9 10	10 3	10 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 13	13 0	13 12	9 4	9 2	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	7 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 0	10 10	9 5	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 7	9 7	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 5	12 0	13 1	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	21 0	21 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 11	10 4	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 13	10 13
Cachar	8 0	8 4	...	...	8 8	7 12	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 6	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 1	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 10	7 6
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
[illegible]	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
[illegible]	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
[illegible]	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus.*)		FIRKWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 1	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	82 0	82 0	10 0	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	8 12	9 12	...	...	11 8	11 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	106 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	8 12½	12 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 12	12 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 0	...	...	9 1½	9 8	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4
24-Pargaaas	11 4	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	...	15 4	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	...	...	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	11 5	11 4	17 0	17 0	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	18 4	18 4	12 5	12 5	93 0	93 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	13 1	15 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	22 0	22 1	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	11 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	11 4	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	11 8	18 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	17 0	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	10 11	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 4	12 2	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	16 4	...	...	23 8	21 0	106 10	100 0	11 2½	11 12
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	23 0	23 8	22 8	21 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	13 8	13 8	18 12	22 8	6 4	6 0	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	12 12	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 10	9 15
Rajshahi	10 0	10 8	26 4	...	11 4	10 8	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 11	18 4	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 8	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 0	10 13	...	...	10 0	9 9	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	8 0	12 8	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 9
Dinajpur	10 12	10 12	15 12	15 12	10 12	10 0	14 6	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 12	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jalpaiguri	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 3	7 14	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	15 12	14 7	80 0	80 0	14 8	11 8
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5†	20 5†	...	...	19 1	18 6	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 9 8	11 0 to 12 0	11 8 to 13 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 to 14 0	14 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	18 8	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	5 0 to 7 0	6 8 to 8 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0 and 14 0	14 0 and 15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	14 0 and 17 0	14 0 and 16 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Palamau	10 2	...	...	...	10 11	11 15	14 1	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	...	24 8	...	19 2	...	...	...	8 4½	9 0
Hazaribagh	8 8 and 11 0	10 0	13 12	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	26 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (*a*) Not stated.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—	10 8 to 12 1		15 12 to 16 13	12 10	7 14 to 9 0	10 8	14 3	13 10 to 15 12	18 6 to 18 12	...	...	12 10	...	24 0	14 11 to 15 3		14 11 to 21 1	15 12	19 8 to 21 0	23 2	15 11½ to 16 4	17 1	126 0 to 168 0		168 0	10 12	10 14
Monghyr	13 10½		18 8	18 4	10 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	18 12	19 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 4	16 4	13 8	16 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gaya	11 8	10 8																								
Patna	13 0 and 14 0	13 4 and 14 0	20 0	19 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	12 0	11 8	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	8 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	26 0	18 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	20 3	22 11	15 12	16 6	151 8	151 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 5	14 13	...	...	...	...	24 3	25 0	13 3	10 0	16 0	14 5	21 0	23 2	15 5	13 3	176 0	176 0	10 5	10 0
Muzaffarpur	11 0	11 8	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	21 0	21 4	17 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	12 0	11 9	22 0	19 8	10 0½	12 0	14 8	14 9	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	14 5	20 8	19 8	18 0	14 4	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Champaran	10 8	11 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	14 12	15 0	21 8	21 8	15 4	14 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	17 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	10 9	11 6½	16 13	17 1	8 1½	8 11	11 6	11 6	20 1	20 5½	18 2	18 6½	...	...	16 4	16 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	19 12	20 14	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 11
Ghazipur	11 9	14 8	16 12	18 0	7 1	7 12	10 5	11 9	16 12	18 0	17 6	17 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	16 12	20 0	19 5	20 0	19 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	10 4	10 0	14 8	14 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 8	18 0	19 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Allahabad	11 14	11 6	17 8	17 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	18 0	17 8	...	...	21 12	21 4	90 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	15 0	15 4	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	10 8
Fatehpur	11 0	11 8	18 8	18 8	11 8	7 0	13 0	11 8	23 0	23 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Humirpur	15 12	16 8	20 0	21 8	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	20 12	22 12	...	...	...	25 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	16 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	21 8	21 0	22 0	...	...	18 8	17 8	20 0	23 0	22 0	21 8	22 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etawah	14 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	21 4	22 4	21 8	21 12	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 4	22 5	25 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 12	14 4	20 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 4	17 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	22 0	23 4	22 0	23 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	12 4	13 4	22 0	22 0	5 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 8	19 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	22 8	23 0	22 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	13 8	14 12	25 8	26 8	4 8	4 8	12 8	12 8	23 8	24 8	19 8	20 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	23 8	29 8	29 8	17 4	17 8	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 0
	13 4	14 4			6 0	6 0																				
Western—																										
Dehri	15 12	15 8	22 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 4	19 12	21 12	19 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 0	13 8	25 8	25 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	23 8	24 8	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 0
Mathra	13 0	12 8	26 8	27 0	7 4	5 4	11 4	12 0	28 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 8	...	...	25 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	12 8	14 8	25 0	26 0	5 4	5 4	10 0	10 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	12 14	14 8	23 0	26 8	6 0	6 0	9 11	12 0	24 8	26 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	...	24 12	25 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Delhi	13 2	11 4	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 4	21 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Kamnagarh	11 6	11 12	17 0	14 12	8 14	7 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	18 8	...	...	...	...	19 12	15 8	22 0	17 12	14 0	13 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Ghurgaon	10 12	11 10	16 3	16 3	9 0	9 0	12 15	13 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	14 6	15 12	19 12	19 12	15 4	16 3	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Rohtak	12 8	13 8	18 8	18 8	7 12	7 12	29 0½	29 0½	13 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hissar	11 4	12 12	23 0	23 0	7 8	7 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	11 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	12 12	13 0	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	22 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Ambala	12 12	13 8	25 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	21 4	22 8	17 2	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Simla	11 14	12 8	20 0	20 0	11 14	11 4	13 2	13 2	21 4	22 8	17 2	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	11 8	11 0	20 0	16 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	11 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	7 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	19 8	20 8	21 0	21 0	22 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	10 8	10 0	19 8	18 8	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	17 8	16 0	15 8	27 8	22 0	16 0	14 0	17 8	19 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	16 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 4
Unao	12 0	12 8	18 8	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	11 8	10 12	19 0	19 10	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 12	19 8	20 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 14	20 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	10 12
Hardoi	12 8	13 4	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	12 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	11 0	11 4	18 8	18 12	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 10	19 12	19 12	18 8	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 4	17 10	18 4	20 0	19 4	18 4	19 8	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	21 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	17 0	19 8	19 0	28 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Gonda	12 12	13 0	18 0	19 0	11 0	11 4	13 8	12 12	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	22 8	22 4	20 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	13 0	13 8	22 0	21 8	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	20 8	20 8	31 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	20 0	24 8	24 12	20 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	13 8	12 8	32 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	12 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	...	24 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	22 8	22 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	12 8	12 12	24 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 8	160 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 0	13 2	25 0	25 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 12	14 12
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	27 8	33 12	35 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5½	11 5	20 5	16 6½	8 9½	7 13	9 6	8 9½	25 0	25 0	17 3	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	16 6½	16 6½	23 7	23 7	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	5 4	5 4	9 6	8 9	25 0	25 0	17 6	17 6	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 8	10 8	17 0	17 10	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 3½	17 3½	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	20 5	20 5	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	23 0	23 0	...	...	87 0	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 8	9 10	15 0	15 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	6 12	16 8	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	9 8	9 8	*	*	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 0	12 4	21 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	22 8	21 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	21 8	19 4	22 0	22 0	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Kushengarh	17 12	19 0	23 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	15 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4
Boondee	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	26 0	27 8	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 4
Kotah	14 5	14 15	...	15 0	7 1	7 1	9 6	10 3	18 14	19 7½	17 10	15 14	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 1½	15 15	18 13	19 4	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	10 7	10 10
Jhalawar	16 0	16 2	24 8	23 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	29 0	29 0	26 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	11 14	11 12
Tonk	12 4	12 0	22 8	20 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	26 0	24 8	22 0	20 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	21-0 & 26 8	20-0 & 25 8	23 8	22 0	25 0	25 0	105 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Jeypore	15 0	15 5	23 12	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	24 6	21 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	14 6	21 4	25 0	...	...	25 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Kerowlee	14 1	14 9½	27 13½	28 6½	7 14	8 1	9 9	8 9	25 13	26 5	26 4½	25 14½	...	...	12 6	10 2	25 15½	26 8½	...	...	30 6	30 6	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Dholpur	13 8	13 9	26 8	26 8	5 12	6 14	6 14	8 14	31 4	31 12	27 12	27 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 4	26 8	22 0	22 0	24 8	24 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Bhurtpore	13 2	13 2	26 1	25 6	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 13	29 15	29 13	29 2	29 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 7	23 10	26 5	28 2	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Alwar	12 12	13 2	26 1	25 6	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	22 8	22 14	18 0	17 13	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 2	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Dasli Cantonment	15 7	14 14	21 0	19 5	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	90 0	86 0	13 0	12 13
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	13 6	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8
Bhímer	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	19 0	19 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Ajáidra	10 4	10 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	12 8	12 15	19 0	18 0	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 12	23 10	23 13	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 0	24 8	22 2	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 15	11 12
Western—																										
Jodhpore	8 12 and 10 12	8 12 and 10 15	19 0	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	25 0	23 12	20 0 and 22 0	18 2 and 20 10	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 10 and 16 0	16 8	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 12	6 10	8 6	8 4	17 0	16 12	15 12	15 10	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaner	8 5½	9 0	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 0	5 4	...	...	21 11½	21 15½	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 4	...	...	12 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 12	12 4	18 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	18 9	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	23 0	25 0	19 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimuch Cantonment	13 8	14 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	24 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	17 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goonu	17 4	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 8½	15 1-½	23 6	24 7	6 14½	6 10½	8 12½	9 0	23 6	24 15½	22 5	22 0½	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 5½	19 10½	23 6	22 5	18 5½	18 1	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	..	*	10 0	10 0	30 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Ferozepore	12 0	12 0	23 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	20 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	8 0	280 0	280 0	12 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	13 0	13 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	‡	‡	†	†	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	13 0	13 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	70 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	12 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	75 0	75 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	21 0	23 0	17 0	19 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	90 0	85 0	12 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	9 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	75 0	70 0	9 0	8 8
Kángra	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	11 0	11 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	17 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	19 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	*	*	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	70 0	66 0	13 8	13 4
Hazára	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	104 0	93 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	‡	‡	102 0	105 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	10 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	11 8	11 8
Mooltan	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	100 0	12 4	12 0
Bannu	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	11 0	80 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	110 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	‡	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 6	17 0	18 8	*	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	‡	142 4	142 4	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 9	11 8	13 7	13 4	...	‡	20 12	20 8	‡	‡	...	...	7 11	7 10	...	...	...	‡	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 8	9 8	15 8	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	45 0	35 0	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Kárwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	*	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	208 0	208 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	14 7	14 7	16 10	16 10	16 7	16 7	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	136 13	136 13	13 0	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	99 12	99 12	13 10	13 10
Bombay	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 13	5 13	7 15	7 15	13 1	13 1	13 7	13 7	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	11 4	11 4	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna	9 2	8 3	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	14 3	13 5	...	...	*	*	128 0	112 0	12 4	13 2
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 2	15 1	24 10	24 10	23 7	24 5	26 10	26 10	...	...	13 1	13 15	...	...	19 8	17 11	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Belgaum	12 8	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 8	22 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	19 0	20 0	69 5	71 5	13 0	14 0
Sátara	10 2	10 2	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 14	10 14	15 14	15 14	16 0	16 11	*	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 9	14 9	144 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 11	7 4	10 6	10 6	20 9	20 9	25 5	26 4	*	*	18 0	18 0	20 1	20 1	...	...	20 1	20 1	88 4	88 4	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 6	12 13	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	11 6	22 5	22 5	28 3	23 15	...	...	...	...	16 11	16 3	...	...	22 10	23 9	80 0	80 0	12 12	12 12
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	18 13	18 13	17 4	16 2	17 12	15 13	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	17 2	18 6	76 0	76 0	11 5	12 6
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	20 10	20 10	20 7	20 7	...	...	...	...	18 1	19 5	...	...	20 10	23 9	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 3	12 14	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	...	18 6	19 12	23 0	23 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	18 3	18 3	128 0	128 0	13 8	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	13 2	12 4	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	22 7	24 2	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 13	...	...	...	...	91 0	85 0	11 6	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 15	12 15	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	16 3	16 3	83 4	83 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 14	12 14
Kaira	12 0	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 12	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	19 6	...	...	20 0	18 12	...	...	17 8	*	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	8 11	...	...	6 8	6 5	8 8	8 0	14 12	14 14	12 0	12 9	16 0	17 2	...	...	14 8	14 5	...	...	15 0	14 14	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 14
Ahmadabad	12 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	18 0	16 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	18 0	17 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 12	17 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	70 0	73 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 13	11 13	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	12 15	13 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 6	10 6	15 15	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 10	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	13 8	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	9 8	10 14	...	...	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 13	...	...	10 4	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	10 15	11 4	...	...	9 11	10 0	11 14	11 4	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 11	...	...	10 10	10 0	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 4
Wardha	10 0	11 7	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	11 7	...	...	11 7	13 5	100 0	110 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 6	9 7	9 11	9 11	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 1	17 2	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 10	12 10	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 2	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 0	13 12	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 2	16 4	24 0	25 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 2
Mandla	14 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	13 5	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 7	...	...	9 2	9 2	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 1	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 6	9 0
Bhandára	8 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	9 12	12 9	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 13	16 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	13 3	12 3	...	...	13 8	12 5	19 3	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	10 3	13 2	64 0	64 0	9 0	8 0
Raipur	11 3	11 13	...	...	10 4	10 4	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	10 15	10 11	80 0	80 0	10 0	...
Sambalpur	10 15	12 4	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 3	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	9 5
Berar—																										
Buldána	12 0	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	11 4	11 13	...	...	8 6	9 8	9 13	15 5	15 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 5	...	...	12 0	12 2	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 6
Akola	9 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 5	12 0	...	...	8 0	7 11	9 3	8 11	15 13	17 0	12 13	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 5	...	...	13 0	11 11	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 9	10 3	*	*	6 10	6 12	7 11	8 1	14 7	15 15	82 3	23 0	23 0	24 14	*	*	11 15	12 11	*	*	13 13	16 12	125 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 12	9 5	16 1	16 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	13 1	11 9	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 0	8 0	*	*	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	15 8	16 0	21 0	23 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH 1893—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penniseticum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR TUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	20 0	9 0	9 12	...	...	11 8	13 8	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 5	7 14	...	...	10 10	9 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	19 2	19 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	13 8	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 3	8 0	8 13	8 13	...	...	16 13	16 13	15 13	15 13	...	...	10 5	10 11	...	...	15 8	14 14	274 3	274 3	11 0	12 6
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 5	10 5	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 11	19 11	...	...	9 10	10 14	...	...	14 8	16 3	184 11	187 2	14 10	12 5
Central—																										
Bellary	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 5	10 5	...	...	20 11	20 11	23 5	24 5	...	20 0	9 10	9 10	...	...	13 5	14 8	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	7 11	7 11	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	...	...	16 14	16 14	19 6	19 6	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	14 8	14 8	97 3	97 3	11 14	12 3
Cuddapah	8 13	8 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 10	10 0	...	...	18 14	19 10	20 5	19 6	...	20 0	7 3	7 3	...	...	14 8	15 2	140 0	140 0	12 3	11 11
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	9 14	8 14	...	...	13 5	13 5	121 5	121 5	11 11	12 8
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	*	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	7 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	10 3	...	...	20 13	21 3	23 3	23 3	...	...	12 0	11 6	...	...	13 0	13 8	82 10	82 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	10 13	9 14	...	...	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	22 14	23 11	23 11	23 11	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 13	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 11	8 6	...	...	11 11	12 0	12 6	12 10	...	...	16 14	...	23 13	23 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 11	7 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	18 3	17 8	...	...	9 8	9 7	...	...	6 0	7 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	13 3
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 10	9 10	...	...	15 13	14 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 14	11 11	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	6 0	7 11	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 16	9 16	...	...	12 8	16 8	16 6	16 6	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	10 13	11 11	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 5
N. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	...	...	14 14	16 14	18 13	18 13	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	11 11	11 11	160 13	160 13	11 11	11 11
S. Arcot	5 14	5 14	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	16 3	15 14	15 14	15 14	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	209 0	209 0	12 14	12 14
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 13	9 13	9 3	9 3	...	...	14 8	15 2	15 11	15 11	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	13 8	13 8	145 13	145 13	13 6	13 6
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 8	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 6	9 2	9 3	9 10	...	...	...	...	16 5	*	...	25 0	8 8	9 12	...	...	13 8	14 13	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 5	...	...	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	15 0	13 10	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	7 12	7 8	7 4	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	15 8	23 0	23 0	14 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 8	13 8	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	8 8	10 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	...	21 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	6 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 10	14 11	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldrug	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	*	28 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	13 8	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	8 0	6 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 0
Aden—																										
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

CUSTOMS AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 29th, 1893.

The unsettled weather which had commenced over India at the close of the preceding week continued and intensified during the week under review. In Northern India the weather was affected by a low pressure area, which appeared first in the extreme north-west, and then drifted slowly eastward down the Gangetic plain. It was accompanied with easterly winds up the Gangetic plain, and with showery weather over Central and North-Eastern India. Over the Eastern Peninsula the weather was affected by a small cyclonic storm. The first indications of this storm were given by the winds over the Bay on the morning of the 25th. On the 26th rain and strong easterly winds were reported in Lower Burma, and on the 27th the storm lay between Bassein and Rangoon. Heavy rain fell over Lower Burma. Over the Indian Peninsula more or less unsettled conditions have also prevailed, more particularly during the latter half of the week, when thundershowers were very prevalent. Due to this showery and unsettled weather there had occurred a fall of temperature, so that, while the mean temperature of the whole of India for the preceding week had been 0·4° above the normal, the mean temperature of the present week was 1·0° below the normal.

The chart of Sunday, the 23rd, showed a large low pressure area over the western desert, while readings were relatively high in Malabar and the south of the Bay, and highest in the Assam Valley. Pressure differences were, however, small or moderate. An abnormal easterly current prevailed up the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. Rain had fallen during dust and thunder storms over Assam, Bengal, at several central stations, and at a few places on the East Coast of the Peninsula. On the 24th pressure was rising everywhere. Gradients had become somewhat steeper over the Gangetic plain, but in other respects the general distribution was similar to that reported on the previous day The winds were also little changed. Numerous thunderstorms had given rain to Burma, Assam, Bengal, and the central stations. Darjeeling and Balasore received over 2 inches, and Colombo about 1½ inch On the 25th the low pressure area over North-Western India commenced to intensify and to move to the eastward. Otherwise there was again but little change to record in the general distribution. The pressure differences were larger than usual over a large part of the country. The winds were cyclonic over North-Western India, westerly and south-westerly across the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, and south-easterly to easterly over Northern India. At Diamond Island the wind had shifted to east. Rain had almost ceased in Bengal, but over a large part of Burma and of Assam, as well as around the head of the Bay and at a few stations in the south of the Peninsula, in the Central Provinces, and in North-Western India, showers had fallen. The chart of the next day, the 26th, showed a general barometric fall. The depression over North-Western India had moved very little, and there was again very little change to record in the general distribution. The winds were similar to those recorded on the preceding day. At Diamond Island the force had increased considerably, and pointed to the existence of a depression over the east of the Bay. The wind was strong in force over a large part of the country Rain had fallen fairly generally over the south of the Peninsula and over Burma, and showers were reported from other parts of the country. The amounts were generally moderate or small. On the morning of the 27th the depression over North-Western India had commenced to move decidedly in an easterly direction, the centre being near Agra. The barometer had consequently fallen over the Gangetic plain and North-Eastern India, while it had risen over North-Western India. At the same time a small storm had passed from the Bay into Burma, the centre lying between

Bassein and Rangoon. Pressure was highest in Malabar. The barometer read everywhere—but particularly in the neighbourhood of the low pressure areas noticed above,—largely below the normal average, and gradients in several part of the country were steep. Strong cyclonic winds prevailed over Lower Burma. Elsewhere the winds were similar to those reported on the previous day. Rain had fallen over Burma, Bengal, the north of the Gangetic plain, and a large part of the Peninsula. The amounts were large in Lower Burma and considerable in parts of Bengal. By the morning of the 28th the depression from North-Western India had reached West Bengal, while the depression over Lower Burma had disappeared. Readings were highest in Malabar and lowest in the neighbourhood of Allahabad, the pressure differences being considerable. Winds were variable over Northern India and Burma, westerly over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, and southerly in Bengal. The distribution of rain was the same as on the preceding day, but the amounts were smaller. On the 29th the barometer was falling over North-Western India and rising elsewhere. Readings were lowest over the Gangetic plain and along the foot of the North-Western Himalayas and over West Bengal, and were highest over the south-east of the Bay. The wind directions were fairly normal, but the force was higher than usual. Rain was falling generally over Burma, Assam, and Bengal.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	April.							Mean variation of week.
	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·3	−2·6	−1·9	−2·8	−6·8	−7·2	−4·2	−3·5
Bengal and Assam	−3·9	−5·6	−4·4	−2·4	−2·0	−1·8	−1·9	−3·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	−3·0	−2·2	−2·2	−0·9	−1·2	−1·8	−6·1	−2·5
Punjab	+0·6	+3·3	+4·0	+2·9	+0·1	−2·5	−2·9	+0·8
Bombay	−2·0	−0·8	−0·2	−0·6	−1·6	−1·5	−1·7	−1·2
Central Provinces and Berar	−2·0	−5·7	−4·4	−2·2	−0·6	+1·7	−1·9	−2·2
Central India and Guzerat	−0·4	+1·5	+0·9	+2·0	+2·6	+1·2	−1·0	+1·0
Sind and Rajputana	+4·2	+4·3	+4·8	+4·8	+3·8	+0·2	−1·8	+2·9
Madras	−1·3	−2·0	−2·4	−2·7	−2·4	−1·3	+0·7	−1·6
Mean for whole India	−0·7	−1·1	−0·6	−0·2	−0·9	−1·4	−2·3	−1·0

The above table shows that for the whole of India the mean temperature of the week was 1·0° below the normal average, and that on all days of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was lower than usual. The abnormal deficiency was less than 1·0° on the 23rd, 25th, 26th, and 27th, but amounted to 1·4° on the 28th and to 2·3° on the 29th. The mean temperature of Sind and Rajputana was excessive throughout almost the whole week, and that of Central India and of the Punjab during the middle of the week, but in all the other provinces the mean temperature was almost uninterruptedly below the normal.

Rain.—As shown in the earlier paragraphs of the summary, the weather has been very unsettled throughout the greater part of the Indian region during the week under review. Numerous thunderstorms have given very general rain to the greater part of India, and the cyclonic storm which passed from the Bay into Burma gave heavy rain to a large part of that province.

Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, only eight had absolutely no rain during the week, eight more received only slight rain, the average actual fall of each division being less than one-tenth of an inch; while the remaining thirty-five divisions received effective rainfall, the average actual fall ranging from 6·96 inches in Tenasserim to 0·10 inch in the Konkan and Berar. The regions which received actually or practically no rain included the following divisions:—The North-Western Provinces (East, Central, and West), Oudh (South), the Punjab (South, Central, and West), Coorg, the Central Provinces (Central), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, the Central India, and Rajputana divisions, and Hyderabad (south). The heaviest rainfall, attributable to the cyclone which entered Lower Burma on the 27th, was 6·96 inches in Tenasserim; this was followed by 5·27 inches in Lower Burma; by 3·74 inches in North Bengal; by 3·15 inches in the Surma division of Assam, and by 2·12 inches in the Brahmaputra division. The heaviest rainfall during the week under review is ordinarily in Assam and North Bengal, so that the heavy falls reported in Burma are exceptional. The third column of the table at the close of the summary shows that over the greater part of the country the rainfall of the week was excessive. The only regions where the fall was lighter than usual were the two Assam divisions, the North-Western Provinces (East), and Oudh (South), the Punjab (South and West), Coorg, Sind, the two Rajputana divisions, and Hyderabad (South), and in nearly all these divisions the deficiency was unimportant. On the other hand, over a large part of North-Eastern India the excess was large, and in some parts of the Peninsula it was considerable. Thus in Tenasserim the average normal rainfall of the week is only 0·67 inches, while the average actual was 6·96 inches; in Lower Burma the normal is only 0·30 inch, while the actual is 5·27 inches, and in North Bengal the normal is 1·68, while the actual was 3·74 inches.

With regard to the seasonal rainfall, the most important change which has occurred during the present week is the excess which has appeared in Burma. Hitherto there has been a considerable deficiency over that province, but with the heavy rain of the past week that has been changed, and, except in Arakan, there is now a large excess. In all places, except the extreme north-west (where there is an unimportant deficiency), the rainfall of the season—February 26th to April 29th—has been good and sufficient, and in some divisions has been very heavy.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	7·58 inches.
Lower Burma	Maubin	Danubyn	9·48 ,,
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Sudder	4·88 ,,
Eastern Bengal	Dacca	Narainganj	4·07 ,,
Assam	Khasia	Cherra	7·78 ,,
Do.	Sibsagar	Sudder	2·91 ,,
Deltaic Bengal	Nuddea	Chuadanga	4·32 ,,
Central Bengal	Moorshedabad	Azimganj	5·00 ,,
North Bengal	Darjeeling	Siliguri	5·30 ,,
Behar	Purneah	Sudder	3·82 ,,
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Fatehganj	2·31 ,,
Malabar	Travancore	Alleppy	5·40 ,,
Madras	Nilgiris	Kodanad	4·53 ,,
Mysore	Bangalore	Kankanhilli	4·28 ,,
East Coast	Vizagapatam	Narsapatnam	4·95 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 29th.			Rainfall data from February 26th to April 29th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since February 26th to April 29th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·96	0·67	+ 6·29	8·31	3·20	+ 160
	Lower Burma	5·27	0·30	+ 4·97	5·74	1·49	+ 285
	Central Burma	1·62	0·42	+ 1·20	1·83	1·21	+ 51
	Upper Burma	0·72	?	?	1·12	?	?
	Arakan	0·76	0·52	+ 0·24	0·76	1·96	— 61
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·84	1·36	+ 0·48	6·90	6·03	+ 14
	Assam (Surma)	3·15	3·40	— 0·25	20·82	22·56	— 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·12	2·27	— 0·15	11·15	10·61	+ 5
	Deltaic Bengal	1·40	1·00	+ 0·40	5·30	4·28	+ 24
	Central Bengal	1·98	0·57	+ 1·41	4·32	2·37	+ 82
	North Bengal	3·74	1·68	+ 2·06	8·62	4·91	+ 76
	Orissa	0·84	0·35	+ 0·49	3·12	2·26	+ 38
	Chota Nagpur	0·91	0·11	+ 0·80	3·34	1·49	+ 124
	Behar (South)	0·57	0·08	+ 0·49	1·04	0·61	+ 70
	Do. (North)	1·14	0·33	+ 0·81	1·71	1·08	+ 58
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·65	0·40	+ 63
	Oudh (South)	0·01	0·03	— 0·02	0·51	0·44	+ 16
	Do. (North)	0·49	0·05	+ 0·44	1·61	0·62	+ 160
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·04	0·02	+ 0·02	0·65	0·41	+ 59
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·03	0·03	0	0·59	0·58	+ 2
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·32	0·07	+ 0·25	1·67	1·42	+ 18
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·50	0·83	— 40
	Do. (Central)	0·05	0·05	0	0·99	0·81	+ 22
	Do. (Submontane)	0·13	0·07	+ 0·06	1·88	1·67	+ 13
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·37	0·25	+ 0·12	4·59	4·94	— 7
	Do. (North-West)	0·23	0·19	+ 0·04	2·84	3·27	— 13
	Do. (West)	0	0·11	— 0·11	1·06	1·16	— 9
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·12	0·57	+ 0·55	5·70	2·53	+ 125
	Madras (South Central)	0·99	0·49	+ 0·50	7·30	3·49	+ 109
	Coorg	0·09	0·73	— 0·64	4·19	2·97	+ 41
	Mysore	0·85	0·42	+ 0·43	3·02	1·43	+ 111
	Konkan	0·10	0·08	+ 0·02	0·32	0·22	+ 45
	Bombay Deccan	0·37	0·34	+ 0·03	2·07	0·89	+ 133
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·16	0·04	+ 0·12	0·94	0·14	+ 571
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·10	0·05	+ 0·05	4·43	0·56	+ 691
	Central Provinces (West)	0·15	0·02	+ 0·13	3·63	0·51	+ 612
	Ditto (Central)	0·08	0·05	+ 0·03	3·20	0·81	+ 295
	Ditto (East)	0·26	0·14	+ 0·12	2·48	1·22	+ 103
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·03	0·01	+ 200
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·26	— 100
	Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·20	0·43	— 53
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·07	0·03	+ 0·04	1·05	0·26	+ 304
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·46	0·25	+ 84
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·18	0·20	— 10
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·67	0·14	+ 0·53	4·38	1·08	+ 306
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·25	0·14	+ 0·11	8·05	1·91	+ 321
	Hyderabad (South)	0·03	0·09	— 0·06	5·15	1·19	+ 333
	Madras (Central)	0·36	0·14	+ 0·22	1·89	0·55	+ 244
	East Coast (Central)	0·23	0·06	+ 0·17	2·54	0·51	+ 398
	Ditto (South)	0·61	0·22	+ 0·39	3·27	0·91	+ 259
	Madras (South)	0·77	0·65	+ 0·12	5·77	2·77	+ 108

SIMLA, *4th May, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Heavy rain in two Northern districts and in parts of the Central and Southern districts and Nilgiris. Showers over rest of Presidency, but scattered in the Deccan and Carnatic. Cultivation commenced in many parts, and some sowings are in progress. Standing crops generally fair, but more rain is needed in parts of Southern districts. Fodder and water generally sufficient and condition of cattle good. Prices almost unaltered, though slightly easier in the Central districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Rain in parts of ten districts. Standing crops damaged in parts of two districts; otherwise good. Cotton picking and reaping of late-crops progressing in several districts. Preparations for next season continue generally. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 29th April.*—There was rain in all districts during the week due to thunderstorms, the falls being heavier in North and East Bengal than elsewhere. Standing crops were benefited, and ploughing and early sowings facilitated. Autumn rice and jute are doing well. Prospects of young sugarcane and indigo are also favourable. Spring rice is being harvested. The spring and opium harvests are practically over. No marked fluctuation in prices. Supplies of fodder and water are sufficient, except in parts of Hooghly. Cattle are generally reported healthy.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Weather unsettled in the Central and sub-montane districts, where rain has fallen. Harvesting of spring crops nearly completed; outturn good. Irrigation of sugarcane and extra crops in progress. Supplies ample. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Rain has fallen in three districts. Cutting and threshing of spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally good and autumn prospects fair. The gram crop is somewhat damaged by insects in part of the Amritsar district. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Poppy prospects good. Prices falling in seven and stationary in six districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Threshing and winnowing of winter crops progressing in nine districts. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Fodder insufficient in some districts. Prices risen in one district and fallen in another.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Rain has fallen throughout Upper and Lower Burma. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy has commenced. Peas are being reaped in Myingyan. Standing crops are reported everywhere to be good, except in part of Bhamo, where owing to ravages by insects the crops have been slightly damaged. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has remained stationary, but in Upper Burma it has risen slightly in Mandalay and fallen slightly in Minbu; elsewhere prices are unchanged. Number on relief works in Meiktila not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of summer paddy continues. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—MYSORE: Rain reported throughout the State. Crops and prospects good. Prices fallen in two districts and risen slightly in two others.

COORG.—Insufficient rain has affected prospects of coffee. In North Coorg the blossom is only partial, and generally the crop will be below the average. Cardamom crop fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—BERAR: Rainfall fair. Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops nearing completion. Preparation of land for ensuing season in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate during the week. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Rain during the week in Bhopal. Reaping nearly completed; probable outturn fair, except in two Agencies. Condition of standing crops generally fair. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage sufficient. Prices of food-grains falling in Goona and steady elsewhere. Condition of opium in Western Malwa good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Reaping of crops going on; harvest prospects good, except wheat, which is reported much below average in Harowti. Cattle generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in parts of two States, where fodder is reported scarce. Prices rising in two States, falling in four others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Weather cool and showery with thunderstorms. Rice and Indian-corn are being sown. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. III OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	WEEK ENDING 23RD APRIL 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	WEEK ENDING 22ND APRIL 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st to 23rd April 1892.	Earnings from 1st to 22nd April 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,634	11,37,434	696	1,634	10,28,320	629	36,09,760	32,45,509	...	3,64,251
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,62,891	196	862	1,61,457	187	5,83,954	5,81,676	...	2,278
Indian Midland	127	752	1,34,770	179	752	1,38,119	184	4,38,244	3,97,256	...	40,988
Bezváda extension (*a*)	86	21	1,043	50	112	7,056	63	4,084	27,042	22,958	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,674	4,74,644	284	1,699	5,34,000	314	15,70,084	15,74,571	4,487	...
South Indian	150	1,043	1,36,198	131	1,043	1,46,852	141	4,54,602	4,79,977	25,375	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	95,197	91	1,107	1,31,358	119	3,10,396	4,26,233	1,15,837	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	130	755	1,40,398	186	756	1,26,710	168	4,49,773	3,91,309	...	58,464
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	14,796	74	223	14,427	65	49,018	48,947	...	71
TOTAL	250	7,953	22,97,371	289	8,188	22,88,299	279	74,69,915	71,72,520	...	2,97,395
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (State) (*e*)	264	2,460	4,58,193	186	2,509	4,96,819	198	16,89,397	17,55,015	65,618	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (State)	244	692	2,37,732	344	692	2,00,810	290	7,28,745	6,33,445	...	95,300
Eastern Bengal (State) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,59,472	205	777	1,66,270	214	5,14,610	5,56,737	42,127	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	13,203	106	125	14,220	114	42,542	45,827	3,285	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (State)	203	715	1,58,661	222	715	1,47,870	207	5,06,715	4,51,598	...	55,117
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,191	48	28	937	33	3,068	3,340	272	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	304	38	8	486	61	799	1,671	872	...
TOTAL	251	4,802	10,28,756	214	4,854	10,27,412	212	34,85,876	34,47,633	...	38,243
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	11,93,202	800	1,490	10,04,256	674	38,77,860	31,83,491	...	6,94,369
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,94,435	856	461	4,31,000	935	12,61,802	12,91,000	29,198	...
Madras	216	840	1,68,798	201	840	1,85,451	221	5,75,015	6,11,320	36,305	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	17,56,435	629	2,791	16,20,707	581	57,14,677	50,85,811	...	6,28,866
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,548	50,82,562	327	15,833	49,36,418	312	1,66,70,468	1,57,05,964	...	9,64,504
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	19,933	123	161	23,434	146	84,306	87,730	3,424	...
Tarkessur	258	22	5,901	268	22	5,590	254	28,185	26,838	...	1,347
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	114	67	7,275	109	67	9,400	140	32,550	31,135	...	1,415
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	7,848	101	78	8,670	111	34,175	30,989	...	3,186
TOTAL	135	329	40,957	124	328	47,094	144	1,79,216	1,76,692	...	2,524
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	53,812	162	333	68,961	207	1,75,267	2,17,745	42,478	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,559	120	13	1,120	86	5,552	3,770	...	1,782
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,967	83	108	12,176	113	29,463	35,985	6,522	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	21,359	69	331	30,280	91	75,078	1,06,879	31,801	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	6,256	67	93	8,620	93	20,838	29,558	8,720	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,861	64	29	1,267	44	6,479	4,603	...	1,876
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	7,271	101	72	5,250	73	30,619	21,419	...	9,200
TOTAL	109	959	1,01,085	105	979	1,27,674	130	3,43,296	4,19,959	76,663	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	49,161	147	380	55,421	146	1,44,029	1,75,817	31,788	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	292	17,901	61	364	16,700	46	58,046	56,114	...	1,932
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	6,420	68	94	6,293	67	18,614	17,489	...	1,125
TOTAL	76	720	73,482	102	838	78,414	94	2,20,689	2,49,420	28,731	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,556	52,98,086	302	17,978	51,89,600	289	1,74,13,669	1,65,52,035	...	8,61,634

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 4th May 1893.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	18 14¾	18 14¾
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	16 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	9 0	...	...	12 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	125 0	125 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 10	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 7	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 9	11 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 7	9 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	*	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	12 2	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 6	10 15	...	...	12 12	13 5	15 5	17 4	19 9	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	12 13	28 3	18 13	8 10	8 10	245 0	245 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 5	9 5	...	...	10 1	9 12	10 10	10 3	21 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 15	13 12	13 0	9 2	9 4	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	9 *	8 14	10 4	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 9	9 5	10 10	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	*	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 7	9 7	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 3	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 9	21 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 15	10 2	10 3	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 0	10 0	11 6	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 7	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 6	10 13
Cachar	7 12	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 6	6 14	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 12	7 10
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpara	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	8 8	8 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	11 8	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	82 0	10 8	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	8 14	8 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	80 0	106 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 12½	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	11 5	12 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	11 0	...	25 0	...	10 8	11 0	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 14	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 1½	9 1½	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 0	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	...	20 0	19 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 6	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 0	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 4	11 5	17 0	17 8	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	18 4	18 4	13 1	12 5	85 0	93 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Nadia (Krishnagar)	13 1	13 1	23 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	16 14	...	...	23 0	22 0	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	11 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Búrdwan	13 4	10 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	14 10	...	...	20 0	23 8	100 0	106 10	11 2½	11 2½
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	22 0	11 8	11 0	250 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	9 12	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	12 0	22 8	23 0	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	14 4	13 8	22 8	18 12	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	10 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 12	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 10	9 10
Rajshahi	15 0	10 0	26 4	26 4	10 8	11 4	12 6	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	15 0	...	...	21 5	20 11	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	9 10	10 12	15 12	15 12	10 12	10 12	13 12	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 6	14 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jalpaiguri	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11†	18 6†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11†	20 5†	...	...	19 1	19 1	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	11 8	...	...	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 9 8	11 8 to 13 0	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	12 8 to 14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga †	7 0 and 10	5 0 to 7 0	13 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	13 0 and 15 0	12 0 and 14 0	..	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 12 and 16 0	14 0 and 17 0	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 8
Palámau	15 12	10 2	27 0	...	10 2	10 11	12 15	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	10 2	22 8	24 8	...	19 2	...	...	...	8 4½
Manbhúm	8 8 8 8 and 12 0	and 11 0	14 8	13 12	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold.

† Kalai.

(a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr	11 0 to 15 12	10 8 to 13 10½	16 13 to 17 14	15 12 to 16 13	8 14 to 10 8	7 14 to 9 0	14 4	14 3	16 13 to 18 14½	18 6	...	...	...	...	14 11 to 16 12	14 11	22 1 to 23 1½	14 11 to 21 1	18 14½ to 22 1	19 8 to 21 0	15 3 to 18 14½	15 11½ to 16 4	120 0 to 160 0	126 0 to 168 0	10 12	10 12
Gaya	13 0	11 8	19 8	18 8	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	17 4	18 12	18 0	19 0	...	...	16 4	16 4	16 0	13 8	19 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	12 8 and 13 8	13 0 and 14 8	24 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	28 0	20 0	...	19 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihar, north—																										
Purnea	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	15 2	12 10	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	21 7	20 3	15 12	15 12	151 8	151 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	13 3	14 5	...	...	...	...	24 3	24 3	13 3	13 3	12 1	16 0	24 0	21 0	16 0	15 5	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 5
Muzaffarpur	12 8	11 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	12 4	12 0	18 8	22 0	10 8	10 0	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	17 8	16 8	21 8	20 8	18 8	18 0	210 0	200 0	10 8	10 12
Champaran	10 4	10 8	17 8	...	8 12	8 8	15 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 8	...	...	15 4	14 12	21 12	21 8	16 0	15 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 14½	10 9	18 9	16 13	8 0	8 3½	11 2	11 6	19 2	20 1	1/ 11½	18 2	...	...	16 2	16 4	17 11½	16 8	...	...	19 12	19 12	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 12
Ghazipur	13 0	11 9	20 8	16 12	7 1	7 1	11 10	10 5	19 2	16 12	18 0	17 6	...	...	...	12 14	19 4	16 12	...	19 5	20 4	19 5	140 0	180 4	10 4	9 10
Jaunpur	14 0	10 4	22 8	14 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	...	22 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	...	22 8	18 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Allahabad	11 12	11 14	17 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	17 0	18 0	...	...	21 0	21 12	87 8	90 0	10 0	10 0
Central																										
Bánda	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	11 0
Futtehpur	12 0	11 0	18 8	18 8	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	15 8	15 12	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 14	12 0	21 8	21 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	12 12	13 12	21 4	22 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 4	21 8	21 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 12	22 4	22 8	25 0	24 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	12 4	12 4	21 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	20 0	17 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	13 0	13 8	21 0	22 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	22 8	22 0	19 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	24 0	24 0	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Oudh	13 4	13 4	26 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	20 8	23 8	16 8	19 8	21 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	22 8	28 8	29 8	17 8	17 4	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 0	15 12	22 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 0	22 0	19 12	22 0	19 12	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	12 8	13 0	25 0	25 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	13 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	110 0	100 0	12 4	12 4
Muttra	12 0	13 0	27 0	26 8	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 4	30 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 8	26 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	13 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	5 0	5 4	9 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	13 6	12 14	24 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	9 11	9 11	25 0	24 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 4	24 12	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Delhi	13 0	13 2	18 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Ambagarh	14 12	11 6	21 0	17 0	7 8	8 14	12 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	19 12	17 12	22 0	11 13	14 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Ambálapur	12 8	10 12	18 12	16 3	9 0	8 0	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	15 4	14 6	20 10	19 12	16 3	15 4	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	13 8	12 12	18 0	18 0	7 12	7 12	29 0	29 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Muzaffarnagar	11 4	11 4	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	12 0	12 12	25 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	10 10	11 14	20 0	20 0	11 14	11 14	13 2	13 2	20 0	21 4	17 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	22 8	25 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Rohtak	10 9	10 9	19 7	21 2	7 1	7 1	11 3	11 3	22 14	20 6½	16 5	16 5	...	...	14 6	14 6	18 12	19 6	18 12	21 2	19 15	21 2	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Hissár	12 0	10 9	21 0	21 0	6 4	6 4	11 0	11 0	22 0	20 8	16 0	16 11	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 8	21 14	20 12	20 12	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Gurgaon	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	23 12	23 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	18 8	18 8	14 8	14 8	21 4	21 4	9 0½	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Ajmere	9 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	8 4	8 4	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 0½	9 0½	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	11 4	11 4	20 4	20 4	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	22 8	20 13	14 10	15 3	...	...	...	...	19 6	18 9	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	12 10½	12 6	19 13	19 13	6 6½	5 8	11 8½	12 6	23 2	23 2	17 9	18 11	8 13	8 13	6 9½	6 9	21 7½	20 5	20 14½	18 11	15 6½	15 5	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	11 4	11 12	23 8	23 0	5 9	5 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 12	23 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur	12 4	12 4	19 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	12 12	18 8	18 8	18 8	18 8	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Dehra Dún	10 8	10 12	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 0	11 8	23 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	19 9	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	15 8	11 8	23 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	14 0	14 0	21 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	20 8	19 8	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Rae-Bareli	17 6	10 8	23 8	19 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	19 8	18 8	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 8	14 0	16 0	23 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 8	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 8
Unao	15 8	12 0	22 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 8	11 8	23 7½	19 0	6 0	6 0	11 13	11 8	20 10	19 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	21 11	20 8	19 2	20 0	120 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	12 0	12 8	30 0	22 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	...	24 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 10	11 0	18 0	18 8	10 0	10 0	12 10	13 0	20 0	19 12	18 12	18 8	...	...	14 0	14 8	17 8	17 10	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 4	140 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 0	11 0	19 8	19 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 8	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	19 8	22 0	28 8	21 0	21 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	12 10	12 12	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 10	12 12	22 0	22 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	27 0	27 0	20 8	20 8	31 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 8	24 8	24 8	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	14 0	13 8	24 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	...	25 0	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 0	12 8	28 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	25 0	24 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	13 0	23 2	25 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	18 12	20 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 4	14 12
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 8	30 0	33 12	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 11½	11 5½	19 2½	20 5	8 9½	8 15½	9 6	25 0	25 0	15 3½	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	17 3	16 6½	25 0	23 7	19 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	5 4	5 4	6 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 9	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Krinpura	10 14	10 8	17 6	17 0	...	7 4	7 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 3½	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 5	12 0	22 10	20 5	5 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	23 5	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	19 5	23 0	23 0	...	...	90 0	87 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 4	9 8	15 0	15 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 8	16 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	9 8	9 8	...	*	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 4	12 0	19 8	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	26 8	25 0	22 0	23 0	...	†	...	...	23 0	21 8	25 4	22 0	...	†	*	*	13 4	13 0
Bóondee	16 8	17 12	25 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	17 12	27 0	28 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	24 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	18 8	26 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhalawar	13 14	14 5	16 15	...	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 2	18 14	16 3	17 10	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 11½	16 1½	17 11	18 13	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 7
Tonk	15 6	16 0	24 4	24 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	28 8	29 0	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	105 0	12 0	11 14
Jeypore	12 12	12 4	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	22-8 & 27 0	21-0 & 26 8	23 8	23 8	25 0	25 0	100 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	14 11	15 0	23 10	23 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 8	21 4	21 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 8	21 4	...	...	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	13 15½	14 1	27 13½	27 13½	7 14	7 14	9 13	9 9	25 12½	25 13	25 2½	26 4½	...	...	12 6	12 6	26 0½	25 15½	...	...	29 4	30 6	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	13 8	13 8	26 9	26 8	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	30 12	31 4	28 4	27 12	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 4	22 0	22 0	24 8	24 8	24 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	13 0	12 12	27 9	26 1	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	30 4	29 15	30 4	29 2	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 6	23 7	26 6	26 5	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 8	15 7	23 6½	21 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 8	28 4	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 3½	18 6	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 4	13 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	23 9	22 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	93 7	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 0
Shápur	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 4	7 4	...	...	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8
Ajaigarh	10 6	10 4	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	14 0	12 8	20 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	25 8	23 10	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 3	24 0	24 8	...	...	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 15
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 6 and 10 10	8 12 and 10 12	18 12	19 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	25 0	25 0	22 8 and 25 0	20 0 and 22 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	16 0	15 0	16 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 6	8 6	16 4	17 0	15 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bikaneer	8 5½	8 5¾	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	21 0½	21 11½	...	...	...	...	15 3½	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 12	11 12	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 0	13 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	23 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 12	...	...	22 0	23 0	160 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Gohna	17 4	17 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	21 0	...	...	320 0	200 0	10 8	10 0
Gwalior	15 15	15 8½	24 7	23 6	7 9	6 14½	8 12½	8 12½	23 6	23 6	23 14½	22 5	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 13½	18 5½	23 6	23 6	18 1	18 5½	170 0	170 0	12 3	12 3½

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).		Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum).		Marua or Ragi (Eleusine coracana).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (Setaria italica).		Gram, Chenna, Cholai, Kadalay or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum).		Maize (Zea Mays).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (Cajanus indicus).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	144 0	144 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	12 0	13 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	27 0	27 0	†	†	†	†	88 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	12 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	12 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	75 0	75 0	11 0	11 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	8 8	9 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8
Submontane—																										
Umballa	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	17 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiana	11 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	11 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 8	9 0	75 0	75 0	14 8	14 8
Kángra	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
North-western—																										
Shahpur	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	95 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwala	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Rawalpindi	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hazára	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Peshawar	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Kohát	10 0	9 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	180 0	180 0	11 8	11 8
Mooltan	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	9 †	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Bannu	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	9 †	8 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
D. I. Khan	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	9 †	8 0	96 0	96 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	9 †	8 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 9	11 9	13 6	13 6	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	13 0	13 0
Shikárpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Quetta-Pishin	9 7	9 7	13 8	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).		Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum).		Marua or Ragi (Eleusine coracana).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (Setaria italica).		Gram, Chenna, Cholai, Kadalay or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum).		Maize (Zea Mays).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (Cajanus indicus).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bombay—																										
Deccan—																										
Ahmednagar	15 1	11 11	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	22 0	20 10	21 0	20 7	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Násik	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia (Khándesh)	14 0	13 2	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	22 7	22 7	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarát—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 15	12 15	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	13 0	12 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 12	17 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	14 12	14 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	18 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deesa Cantonment	11 8	11 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kattyawar—																										
Rájkot	12 12	12 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	13 7	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 13	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	14 7	12 15	...	...	8 8	9 0	10 15	10 6	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betúl	15 7	13 15	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwára	12 14	9 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	9 9	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur	12 8	10 15	...	...	10 0	9 11	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wárdha	13 5	10 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	11 7	11 0	17 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ságor	13 12	12 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh	16 2	16 1	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	13 8	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur	16 2	16 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad (Satna)	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betúl	13 9	13 5	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 1	11 1	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwára	11 13	11 13	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur	15 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wárdha	12 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 10	18 0	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimár—																										
Bilaspur	12 2	13 3	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	14 2	11 3	...	...	11 14	10 4	15 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	14 0	10 15	...	...	14 0	13 2	15 15	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—																										
Buldána	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	12 10	11 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wún	10 2	11 5	...	...	8 4	8 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	13 0	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 11	9 9	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 11	7 10	13 13	13 13	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	15 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulbarga	8 4	8 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

QUANTITIES PER SERER IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, common sort.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram Chenna, Cholai, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																								
Malabar Coast—																								
Malabar	7 14	8 5	...	...	9 13	9 11	16 8	16 2	19 11	20 13	18 3	19 5	...	...	9 13	9 11	9 13	9 11	15 0	...	13 8	13 8	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 5	8 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	20 0	22 14	23 5	23 11	...	...	19 5	19 5	10 10	10 10	...	...	14 3	14 3	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																								
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 2	17 8	16 14	18 0	18 2	...	...	15 5	15 5	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 11	12 11	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 6	15 6	16 13	15 13	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 14	14 14	8 13	8 13	...	...	11 0	11 0	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	15 8	15 8	16 6	16 6	20 8	19 11	...	...	16 3	16 3	10 5	10 5	...	...	14 10	14 10	187 2	187 2	14 10	14 10
Central—																								
Bellary	10 2	10 10	...	...	9 10	10 5	16 8	16 2	19 11	18 13	23 5	23 6	...	...	18 14	18 2	9 13	9 13	...	...	11 14	11 14	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	7 11	...	...	10 11	11 14	15 6	15 6	16 14	16 14	19 6	19 6	...	...	17 2	17 2	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 14	11 14	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 3	7 3	16 10	16 10	19 14	18 8	23 11	23 11	...	...	18 13	18 13	9 2	9 2	...	...	12 3	12 3	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	20 10	20 10	20 0	22 14	23 11	23 11	...	...	19 14	19 14	9 3	9 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																								
Ganjam	...	8 0	...	...	10 8	11 6	15 13	16 6	16 14	...	23 13	23 13	...	...	19 3	19 3	10 8	11 6	...	...	13 3	13 3	104 0	104 0	13 3	13 3
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	15 3	15 3	16 3	16 3	21 13	20 10	...	...	16 14	16 14	8 6	8 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	82 10	82 10	12 14	12 14
Godavari	9 0	10 13	...	...	9 3	8 14	14 8	14 8	15 14	15 14	21 2	21 3	...	...	15 15	15 15	9 3	8 14	...	...	12 8	12 8	145 13	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, south—																								
Kistna	7 11	7 11	...	...	11 11	12 2	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 13	23 13	23 13	...	...	19 13	19 13	11 11	12 2	...	...	13 3	13 3	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	7 11	...	...	10 8	11 6	15 8	15 8	16 14	16 14	21 2	21 2	...	...	19 8	19 8	11 11	12 3	...	...	12 12	12 12	93 5	93 5	12 12	12 12
East Coast, south—																								
Madras	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 10	16 8	16 8	18 13	18 8	18 14	18 2	...	...	15 15	15 15	9 10	9 10	...	...	12 11	12 11	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 11	15 11	15 13	15 13	17 2	17 2	...	...	15 15	15 15	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 6	12 6	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 5	7 0	...	...	9 11	10 5	15 8	15 8	15 14	15 14	18 13	18 13	...	...	15 14	15 14	10 11	10 11	...	...	12 5	12 5	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 6	10 8	15 6	15 6	15 14	15 14	18 13	18 13	...	...	15 14	15 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	11 11	11 11	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 3	6 3	...	...	9 10	9 10	15 3	15 3	15 8	15 8	18 11	18 11	...	...	15 14	15 14	9 10	9 10	...	...	12 14	12 14	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	5 14	5 14	...	...	9 9	9 9	14 0	14 0	15 6	15 6	18 11	18 11	...	...	15 15	15 15	9 9	9 9	...	...	13 6	13 6	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																								
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 8	...	...	8 6	9 3	14 3	14 3	13 10	13 10	16 5	16 5	...	...	14 11	14 11	9 3	9 3	...	...	14 13	14 13	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 13	7 6	...	...	9 8	9 9	13 13	13 13	13 10	13 10	16 5	16 5	...	...	14 11	14 11	9 5	9 5	...	...	13 10	13 10	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																								
Mysore	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	14 0	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	22 14	22 14	20 0	...	22 14	21 13	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	8 4	6 6	6 6	10 4	10 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	25 0	23 0	...	...	8 4	8 0	10 4	10 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	9 0	8 4	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	26 10	27 10	20 0	...	26 10	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 8
Hassan	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	26 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	13 10	13 10	34 2	33 1	26 0	...	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	13 12	13 10	9 7	9 7	...	...	6 11	6 11	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	8 15	8 15	10 8	10 8	13 10	13 10	36 0	36 0	...	...	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	10 8	9 8
Chitaldroog	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	...	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																								
Coorg	7 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	27 5	28 10	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	12 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	—	—	8 0	8 0	32 0	40 3	9 4	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 6th, 1893.

There has been no important change in the weather during the week under review, conditions over Northern India remaining abnormally unsettled for the time of year. Two deepish depressions appeared in North-Western India during the week—one on the 2nd of May, and a second on the 6th,—and both gave dust and thunder storms over a considerable part of North-Western India. Over North-Eastern India steepish gradients for southerly and south-easterly winds have prevailed continuously during the week. These gradients have been accompanied with strong winds from the Bay into Bengal, and more or less severe thunderstorms and heavy rain have prevailed throughout North-Eastern India. In the Peninsula conditions have been generally less disturbed, but in the extreme south there occurred two bursts of feebly unsettled weather during the week, and slight thunderstorms gave moderate showers. In consequence of these unsettled conditions the general temperature of India was below the normal. The abnormal coolness was most marked over North-Eastern India and the Gangetic plain. In North-West India the rainfall attributable to the two depressions noticed above occurred mainly over and along the foot of the hills, and the mean temperature of the Punjab, of Rajputana, and of Sind was excessive.

On Sunday, the 30th April, pressure was low over the Gangetic plain and the North Punjab and highest over Tenasserim and the south of the Bay. The mean features of the distribution were thus fairly normal, but the pressure differences were much larger than usual, and such as are ordinarily associated with the period immediately preceding the rains. This condition was characteristic of the pressure distribution throughout the week. There was an abnormal easterly current of air up the Gangetic plain, but otherwise the winds, though unusually strong, were fairly normal. Rain was general over Bengal and Assam, and showers were reported from parts of Burma and of the south of the Peninsula. The amounts were large at the Bengal stations and at Rangoon. The chart of May 1st showed little change. Gradients remained steep and the winds strong. The abnormal easterly current up the Gangetic plain continued. Rain was reported from the same regions as on the preceding day. In Lower Bengal the amounts were heavy and fell during severe thunderstorms. On the 2nd the distribution of pressure had altered considerably, a deepish depression having appeared over the western desert, and a shallow depression over the Central Provinces. The wind had become cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the two depressions, but otherwise the directions were little changed. Rain was falling at Mussoorie and Chakrata, and showers were reported from a large part of Burma and of the south of the Peninsula, but in Bengal the fall had ceased. The chart of the 3rd showed that the barometer was rising everywhere, but the two depressions were still present, and the abnormal easterly current up the Gangetic plain continued. Rain had fallen over the North-Western Himalayas and at the stations in the west of the North-Western Provinces; it had recommenced lightly in Bengal, but had, on the contrary, almost ceased in Burma and the south of the Peninsula. The amounts were everywhere moderate or small. On the morning of the 4th pressure was lowest over the Punjab, and from that Province an arm of low pressure was protruded south-eastward to the Central Provinces, while pressure was high in North Bengal, in Tenasserim, and on the Konkan Coast. A strong southerly wind was blowing from the Bay into Bengal, and rain was reported from the greater part of North-Eastern India. In Lower Bengal the thunderstorms were severe and the rainfall heavy. In North-Western India the rain had ceased, and in the Peninsula only a few showers were reported. On the 5th the pressure conditions and the winds

were practically unchanged and the weather was fine, except over North-Eastern India and the south of the Peninsula, where the weather was showery. The rainfall was less general and less heavy in Bengal than on the previous day, but in Lower Burma amounts of from 1 to 2 inches were registered. On the 6th the second deep depression appeared in the north-west, gradients became very steep, and the wind increased to a gale over Kathiawar and Guzerat, while the easterly current up the Gangetic plain also strengthened. The weather was very unsettled, with numerous dust and thunder storms over North-Eastern and Northern India, and rain was reported from Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, and Northern India from Gorakhpur to Ludhiana. The amounts were, however, nowhere large. In the south-west of the Peninsula light showers were also reported.

Temperature.—As mentioned above, the heavy rainfall over North-Eastern India and the Gangetic plain has largely depressed temperature. In Sind and Rajputana, where there was no rain, and in the Punjab, where the rainfall was partial, the mean temperature was higher than usual, while in the remaining parts of India the heat was about the average.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	April.	May.						Mean variation of week.
	30th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—3·4	—2·4	—2·6	—2·7	—3·2	—3·9	—5·6	—3·4
Bengal and Assam . .	—3·0	—3·2	—2·0	—0·6	—3·4	—5·0	—5·1	—3·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—5·2	—3·3	+0·9	—3·5	—3·7	—2·4	—5·6	—3·3
Punjab	—0·6	+0·8	+5·5	—0·5	+1·5	+5·2	+2·2	+2·0
Bombay	—1·6	—1·4	—1·4	—0·8	+0·1	+1·2	+1·3	—0·4
Central Provinces and Berar	—4·4	—3·2	—0·7	+0·4	+0·1	+0·8	+1·4	—0·8
Central India and Guzerat .	—0·6	—0·9	+1·0	—1·1	+0·9	+0·7	+0·9	+0·1
Sind and Rajputana . .	+0·6	+3·4	+5·6	+3·9	+0·5	+3·3	+2·4	+2·8
Madras	+0·6	+0·6	+0·6	—0·3	—0·7	—1·1	—1·8	—0·3
Mean for whole India .	—2·0	—1·1	+0·8	—0·6	—0·9	—0·1	—1·1	—0·7

The above table shows that for the whole of India there was a mean deficiency for the week of 0·7°, and that on each day of the week (except the 2nd) the general temperature of India was below the normal. In Burma, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces the mean temperature was steadily low throughout the week; in the Punjab, Bombay, the central parts of the country, and Madras the variations were irregular; and in Sind and Rajputana there was a steady excess.

Rainfall.—The table at the close of the summary shows that, as stated above, the rainfall of the central parts of the country and of a large part of the Peninsula, except the south, has been very slight, if not absolutely *nil*, while in all other parts of the country it has been general, and in places heavy.

Of the fifty-one divisions into which the Indian region is divided for rainfall purposes, thirteen have received absolutely no rain during the week under review, eight more received ineffective rain, *i.e.*, the average actual rainfall of each

division was less than one-tenth of an inch, while thirty received effective amounts. The regions which received absolutely or practically no rain included the following divisions:—The North-Western Provinces (West), the Punjab (South, Central, North-Western, and West), the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces (West and Centre), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, the Central India and Rajputana divisions, Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central), and the East Coast (Central). Of the divisions which received effective rainfall, the heaviest average fall was 7·79 inches received by Tenasserim. This was followed by 5·65 inches in East Bengal, by 4·74 inches in Lower Burma, by 3·11 inches in Assam (Surma), and by 2·73 inches in Arakan. According to the normal averages, the heaviest rainfall during the present week should be 4·85 inches in Assam (Surma); hence the heavy rainfall of Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Arakan, and East Bengal is unusual, and points to abnormal conditions of pressure and wind. In fact, both the rainfall of Malabar and of Burma and East Bengal, but particularly the latter districts, points to a premature advance of monsoon winds to which the abnormal rainfall is to be attributed.

The third column of the table shows that in twenty-two divisions the rainfall of the week has been in excess of the normal. These twenty-two divisions include all the Burma divisions, East, Deltaic, Central, and North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Behar divisions, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh divisions, the Punjab, Central, and Submontane divisions (South-Central), Madras, and the north of the East Coast. In Tenasserim the excess is 6 inches, in Lower Burma 4 inches, in East Bengal 3 inches, and in Central Burma, Arakan, Central Bengal, Orissa, and Behar (South) over 1 inch.

The returns giving the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the total actual and normal rainfall of the period February 26th to May 6th, show that over almost the whole country the rainfall has been excessive, and in many divisions largely excessive. In Arakan, Assam, and the Hill, north-west and west divisions of the Punjab, the total rainfall has been about normal, and in the South Punjab, in Kathiawar, in Sind, and in Rajputana it has been somewhat short, but elsewhere it has been heavier than usual.

Most of the rainfall of the week under review has fallen during thunderstorms; hence the distribution has been somewhat irregular, heavy bursts of rain occurring over those parts of the country lying within the direct path of the thunderstorm, while adjacent places have received only moderate falls. Consequently there have been large variations in the amount of rain in the same divisions. The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Amount.
Tenasserim . .	Amherst . .	Thaton . .	10·92 inches.
Lower Burma . .	Maubin . .	Sudder . .	9·43 ,,
Central Burma . .	Henzada . .	Okpo . .	8·35 ,,
East Bengal . .	Backerganj . .	Bhola . .	13·34 ,,
Assam . .	Sylhet . .	Sudder . .	4·81 ,,
Central Bengal . .	Pabna . .	Serajganj . .	5·65 ,,
North Bengal . .	Dinajpur . .	Thakurgaon . .	7·36 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Gorakhpur . .	Maharajganj. .	3·40 ,,
Madras . .	Trichinopoly .	Sudder . .	3·51 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 6th.			Rainfall data from February 26th to May 6th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since February 26th to May 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	7·79	1·79	+ 6·00	16·10	4·99	+ 223
	Lower Burma	4·74	0·48	+ 4·26	10·48	1·97	+ 432
	Central Burma	2·02	0·45	+ 1·57	3·84	1·66	+ 131
	Upper Burma	1·61	?	?	2·74	?	?
	Arakan	2·73	1·54	+ 1·19	3·49	3·50	0
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	5·65	2·45	+ 3·20	12·55	8·48	+ 48
	Assam (Surma)	3·11	4·85	— 1·74	23·93	27·41	— 13
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·73	2·86	— 1·13	12·88	13·47	— 4
	Deltaic Bengal	2·45	1·55	+ 0·90	7·75	5·83	+ 33
	Central Bengal	2·49	0·96	+ 1·53	6·81	3·33	+ 105
	North Bengal	2·51	1·73	+ 0·78	11·13	6·04	+ 68
	Orissa	2·13	0·46	+ 1·67	5·25	2·73	+ 92
	Chota Nagpur	0·96	0·33	+ 0·63	4·30	1·82	+ 136
	Behar (South)	1·32	0·21	+ 1·11	2·32	0·81	+ 186
	Do. (North)	1·45	0·54	+ 0·91	3·15	1·62	+ 94
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·26	0·03	+ 0·23	0·42	0·42	+ 119
	Oudh (South)	0·31	0·05	+ 0·26	0·82	0·49	+ 67
	Do. (North)	0·38	0·06	+ 0·32	1·99	0·68	+ 193
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·29	0·02	+ 0·27	0·94	0·43	+ 119
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·06	0·04	+ 0·02	0·65	0·62	+ 5
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·78	0·14	+ 0·64	2·45	1·56	+ 57
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·51	0·86	— 41
	Do. (Central)	0·08	0·04	+ 0·04	1·07	0·85	+ 26
	Do. (Submontane)	0·19	0·08	+ 0·11	2·07	1·75	+ 18
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·22	0·32	— 0·10	4·80	5·26	— 9
	Do. (North-West)	0·07	0·16	— 0·09	2·91	3·43	— 15
	Do. (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	1·06	1·19	— 11
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·47	1·02	— 0·55	6·17	3·55	+ 74
	Madras (South Central)	1·08	0·93	+ 0·15	8·38	4·42	+ 90
	Coorg	0·30	0·68	— 0·38	4·49	3·65	+ 23
	Mysore	0·44	0·69	— 0·25	3·46	2·11	+ 64
	Konkan	0·05	0·09	— 0·04	0·37	0·30	+ 23
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·23	— 0·23	2·07	1·12	+ 85
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·94	0·17	+ 453
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	— 0·04	4·43	0·61	+ 626
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·06	— 0·06	3·64	0·57	+ 539
	Ditto (Central)	0·05	0·08	— 0·03	3·25	0·88	+ 269
	Ditto (East)	0·11	0·12	— 0·01	2·59	1·34	+ 93
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·03	0·01	+ 200
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·26	— 100
	Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·20	0·44	— 55
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	1·05	0·28	+ 275
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·01	0·03	— 0·02	0·47	0·28	+ 68
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·18	0·27	— 33
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·33	0·29	+ 0·04	4·71	1·37	+ 244
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·35	— 0·35	8·05	2·26	+ 256
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·14	— 0·14	5·15	1·33	+ 287
	Madras (Central)	0·09	0·33	— 0·24	1·98	0·87	+ 127
	East Coast (Central)	0·02	0·18	— 0·16	2·55	0·69	+ 269
	Ditto (South)	0·38	0·71	— 0·33	3·64	1·62	+ 125
	Madras (South)	0·45	0·52	— 0·07	6·21	3·28	+ 89

SIMLA, *11th May, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Good rain in most parts of the Central and Southern districts, showers in the Nilgiris, on the West Coast, and in parts of the Circars, but more rain is wanted in parts of Tinnevelly. Cultivation and sowing proceeding where rain has recently fallen. Standing crops generally in fair condition. Harvest of remaining crops producing fair outturn. Water, pasture, and fodder generally sufficient, and cattle in good condition. Prices continue almost stationary, and are still excessively high in Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Slight rain in parts of three districts. Standing crops in good condition, except in Karachi, where they are damaged by locusts. Harvesting of late-crops progressing in parts of six districts. Preparations for next season progressing generally. Cotton-picking continues in parts of three districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th May.*—The weather has been unsettled, and rain, accompanied by thunderstorms, has fallen throughout the Province during the week. The rainfall has been heaviest in East Bengal and in parts of South-West and North Bengal, where cultivation is retarded in consequence; elsewhere ploughing and sowing are well in progress. All standing crops, including autumn rice and jute, continue to do well. Spring rice is being harvested with a good outturn. The rain has somewhat injured the spring crops still lying on the threshing floors. The *mahua (Bassia latifolia)* harvest is over, and the outturn is satisfactory on the whole. Prices of common rice remain almost stationary. Cattle are in good condition, and there is sufficient supply of fodder and water in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Weather still unsettled. Rain has been general, and was accompanied by hail in four districts. Harvesting of the spring crops nearly completed; outturn reported to be good. Sugarcane has benefited by the rain. Weeding of indigo and weighments of opium in progress. Supplies are ample and prices generally steady. A flight of locusts appeared in the Saharanpur tahsil.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Rain in parts of four districts. Harvesting of spring crops going on. Weeding of sugarcane and cotton crops in progress. Outturn of the spring crop is good. Extra spring crops doing well. The rain that fell during the week was light, and did not damage the corn on the threshing floors. Prospects of autumn crops fair. A flight of locusts from the west alighted in the Leiah tahsil and went off towards the east, but did no damage. Condition of cattle is generally good, and fodder is sufficient throughout the Province. The poppy outturn is said to be good. Prices falling in eight and stationary in five districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Weather generally cloudy and stormy, accompanied by slight rain in seven districts. Threshing of spring crops continues in places. Prices rising in three districts; elsewhere stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Rain fell generally throughout the Province. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy is progressing, and ploughing for wet-weather crops has commenced in some districts. The standing crops are flourishing, except in Shwebo, where the dry-weather paddy has been slightly attacked by insects. In Lower Burma the price of paddy is stationary, except in Moulmein, where it tends to rise. In Upper Burma the price has risen in one district and fallen in four others. Number on relief works in Meiktila 214.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of early rice continues. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general. Standing crops in good condition. Ploughing operations commenced in parts. Prospects generally favourable. Prices slightly risen in one district.

COORG.—Rainfall good. Showers favourable for coffee and cardamom crops. Rice sowing commenced. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th May.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops almost completed. Preparation of land for ensuing crops in progress. Water sufficient. Fodder deficient in Ellichpur taluka. Cattle generally healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices slightly fallen.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Slight rain in all parts of Central India, except in Bhopal, Bhopawar, and the Neemuch district. Reaping completed. Threshing of wheat and watering of sugarcane in progress in Bhopal. Land being prepared for the autumn crop sowings in Bhopawar and Western Malwa. Condition of standing crops and pasturage good. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices of food-grains rising in Bhopawar, falling slightly in Bhopal, and steady, but high, elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Rainfall good at Abu. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Reaping of crops nearly completed. Harvest prospects good, except in Kotah, where wheat is reported much below average. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholepur, where fodder is reported scarce. Prices falling in three States, rising in three others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Weather showery and cool. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. IV OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	WEEK ENDING 30TH APRIL 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	WEEK ENDING 29TH APRIL 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st to 30th April 1892.	Earnings from 1st to 29th April 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,634	12,16,151	744	1,634	10,99,443	673	48,25,911	43,44,952	...	4,80,959
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,39,667	168	862	1,61,352	187	7,23,621	7,43,028	19,407	...
Indian Midland	127	752	1,36,428	181	752	1,33,323	177	5,74,672	5,32,510	...	42,162
Bezváda extension (*a*)	86	21	1,196	57	112	6,628	59	5,280	33,670	28,390	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,674	5,09,027	304	1,699	5,66,000	333	20,79,111	21,40,571	61,460	...
South Indian	150	1,043	1,42,046	136	1,043	1,72,680	166	5,96,648	6,53,770	57,122	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	97,094	93	1,156	1,48,356	128	4,07,490	5,74,589	1,67,099	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	130	755	1,48,617	197	756	1,39,460	184	5,98,390	5,30,769	...	67,621
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	17,567	88	223	17,068	77	66,585	66,015	...	570
TOTAL	250	7,953	24,07,793	303	8,237	24,44,310	297	98,77,708	96,19,874	...	2,57,834
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (State) (*e*)	264	2,460	4,21,224	171	2,509	5,41,728	216	21,10,621	22,96,743	1,86,122	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (State)	244	692	2,35,373	340	692	2,19,956	318	9,64,118	8,53,401	...	1,10,717
Eastern Bengal (State) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,83,445	236	777	2,09,750	270	6,98,055	7,66,487	68,432	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	13,428	107	125	14,430	115	55,970	60,257	4,287	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (State)	203	715	1,56,413	219	715	1,43,876	201	6,63,128	5,95,474	...	67,654
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (State Provincial)	47	25	894	36	25	801	32	3,962	4,141	179	...
Cherra-Companyganj (State Provincial)	44	8	188	24	8	500	62	987	2,171	1,184	...
TOTAL	251	4,802	10,10,965	211	4,851	11,31,041	233	44,96,841	45,78,674	81,833	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	11,47,524	769	1,490	10,86,813	729	50,25,384	43,00,471	...	7,24,913
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	4,34,096	942	461	4,49,000	974	16,95,898	17,40,000	44,102	...
Madras	216	840	1,75,135	208	840	2,14,242	255	7,50,150	8,25,562	75,412	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	17,56,755	629	2,791	17,50,055	627	74,71,432	68,66,033	...	6,05,399
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,548	51,75,513	333	15,879	53,25,406	335	2,18,45,981	2,10,64,581	...	7,81,400
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,719	109	161	22,854	142	1,02,025	1,10,584	8,559	...
Tarkessur	258	22	5,605	255	22	6,142	279	33,790	32,980	...	810
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	114	67	9,545	142	67	9,903	148	42,095	41,038	...	1,057
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	12,500	160	78	11,330	145	46,675	42,319	...	4,356
TOTAL	135	329	45,369	138	328	50,229	153	2,24,585	2,26,921	2,336	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	49,463	149	333	67,570	203	2,24,730	2,85,315	60,585	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,436	110	13	1,510	116	6,988	5,280	...	1,708
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,967	83	108	12,176	113	38,430	48,161	9,731	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	86	311	23,290	75	331	34,189	103	98,368	1,41,068	42,700	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	6,738	72	93	8,430	91	27,576	37,988	10,412	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,638	56	29	1,761	61	8,117	6,364	...	1,753
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	6,800	94	72	6,230	87	37,419	27,649	...	9,770
TOTAL	109	959	98,332	103	979	1,31,866	135	4,41,628	5,51,825	1,10,197	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	45,866	137	380	62,231	164	1,89,895	2,38,048	48,153	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	292	21,854	75	364	18,400	51	79,900	74,514	...	5,386
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	7,781	83	94	8,153	87	26,395	25,642	...	753
TOTAL	76	720	75,501	105	838	88,784	106	2,96,190	3,38,204	42,014	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,556	53,94,715	307	18,024	55,96,285	310	2,28,08,384	2,21,81,531	...	6,26,853

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 11th May 1893.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	18 14½	18 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 0	12 8	14 8	13 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	8 0	8 8	...	...	130 0	125 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 1	9 6	12 5	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 10	12 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 0
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	14 13	12 5	18 8	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 12	9 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 5	13 0	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	17 7	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 13	12 6	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 5	15 5	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 4	*	28 3	8 10	8 10	245 0	245 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 6	10 5	...	...	10 4	10 1	11 1	10 10	22 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 12	14 5	13 12	9 2	9 2	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 5	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	*	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	5 9	*	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	9 6	8 14	11 9	9 7	14 4	44 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	11 3	5 13	4 3	222 10	222 10	16 0	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 5	12 11	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	14 9
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 15	10 14	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 6	6 0	11 1	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 6
Cachar	7 8	7 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 7	5 8	7 1	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 4	7 12
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Mangdai	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	11 10	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 14	10 6	12 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	8 14	...	...	11 0	11 8	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	106 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 8	8 12½	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	11 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 10	...	...	11 0	9 1½	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0
24-Parganas	11 8	11 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	21 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 10	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 4	95 0	105 0	11 0	10 10
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	17 0	17 0	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	18 4	18 4	13 1	13 1	85 0	85 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 6	13 1	17 8	23 0	10 3	10 0	12 2	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 12	...	...	20 8	23 0	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	10 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	...	...	15 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 14
Faridpur	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	13 8	13 4	...	...	10 2	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	105 0	100 0	11 2½	11 2½
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 8	9 0	10 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	250 0	250 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	9 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	21 0	22 8	23 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	15 12	14 4	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 4	12 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	14 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 10	9 10
Rajshahi	14 4	15 0	24 0	26 4	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	...	...	21 0	21 5	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	14 0	12 8	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 12	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	12 0	9 10	20 0	15 12	9 9	10 12	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 0	...	...	18 13	20 6	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Jalpaiguri	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2†	17 1†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Cuttack	13 2	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6†	19 1†	...	...	18 6	19 1	80 0	80 0	9 4	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	11 8 to 13 0	11 8 to 13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 and 12 0	7 0 and 11 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	13 8 and 15 0	13 0 and 15 0	...	...	...	...	29 0 to 30 0	26 0	...	...	12 0 to 16 0	9 0	20 0 to 21 0	18 0	13 0 and 18 0	13 12 and 16 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 4
Palámau	14 10	15 12	27 0	27 0	12 15	10 2	13 8	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 2	23 10	22 8	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	...
Hazáribágh	12 0	8 8 and 12 0	14 0	14 8	7 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL, 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholam, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr	14 11 to 15 12	11 0 to 15 12	21 0 to 22 1	16 13 to 17 14	9 7	{8 14 to 10 8	13 10	14 4	18 14	16 13 to 18 14½	...	...	...	...	16 13	14 11 to 16 12	22 1 to 22 9	22 1 to 23 1½	21 0 to 22 5	18 14½ to 22 1	19 6	15 3 to 18 14½	127 0 to 168 0	120 0 to 160 0	11 0	10 12
Gaya	14 8	13 0	20 0	19 8	9 8	10 0	13 4	13 8	18 4	17 4	18 4	18 0	...	...	16 4	16 4	18 8	18 0	19 4	19 0	19 4	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 4 and 14 8	12 8 and 13 8	22 0	24 0	10 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 0	12 0	18 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Bihar, north—																										
Purnea	20 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	10 0	...	...	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	12 10	18 15	15 2	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 8	21 7	21 7	15 12	15 12	151 8	151 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 1	11 0	19 0	11 0	9 14	10 0	14 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 3	15 6	13 3	19 13	12 1	23 8	24 0	18 11	16 0	176 0	176 0	10 0	10 4
Muzaffarpur	14 0	12 8	24 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	12 10	12 4	20 0	18 8	11 0	10 8	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	18 4	17 8	22 6	21 8	19 0	18 8	210 0	210 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	{12 0 and 11 0}	10 0	18 0	17 8	8 12	8 12	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	...	...	18 0	15 4	21 8	21 12	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 11	11 14½	19 0	18 9	7 13	8 0	11 4½	11 2	20 1	19 2	17 11½	17 11½	...	...	15 11½	16 2	18 13½	17 11½	...	...	19 0	19 12	120 0	120 0	10 2½	9 14
Ghazipur	12 3	13 0	18 10	20 8	5 0	7 1	11 8	11 10	15 0	19 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 1½	...	19 4	19 4	19 4	...	19 6	20 4	145 0	140 0	9 10	10 4
Jaunpur	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	18 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	13 6	11 12	21 0	17 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	17 0	...	...	21 8	21 0	90 0	87 8	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	15 8	15 0	22 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 12	12 0	18 8	18 8	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	19 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	15 8	15 8	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 14	21 0	21 8	19 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	16 0	16 8	22 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	18 0‡	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 8	21 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Cawnpore	15 8	14 0	21 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Etáwah	14 6	12 12	21 12	21 4	5 0	5 0	13 4	13 0	21 12	21 0	20 8	21 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 12	21 12	22 0	22 8	25 0	24 0	130 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 8	12 4	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	14 12	13 0	22 8	21 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	21 8	22 8	17 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 8	22 8	24 0	23 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	16 4	13 4	25 8	26 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	12 8	...	20 8	16 8	16 8	22 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	22 8	26 8	28 8	16 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Delhi	15 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 4	22 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	12 8	26 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 8	25 0	24 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	110 0	12 4	12 4
Muttra	14 0	12 0	26 0	27 0	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 4	32 0	30 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 8	...	...	26 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 0	13 8	27 0	25 0	5 4	5 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	130 0	11 8	11 0
Bulandshahr	14 10	13 6	27 0	24 8	6 0	6 0	9 10½	9 11	26 0	25 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 8	25 4	19 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Submontane—																										
Dehra	13 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	18 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Saharanpur	13 12	14 12	20 12	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	14 0	...	17 12	13 4	11 13	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Moradabad	12 15	12 8	19 5	19 12	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	19 5	15 4	20 10	20 10	17 1	16 3	140 0	140 0	9 10	10 0
Shahjahanpur	14 8	13 8	20 0	18 0	8 0	7 12	24 0‡	20 0‡	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	14 4	11 4	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 4	21 0	...	22 0	23 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	13 8	12 0	24 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Sitapur	13 14	10 10	20 0	20 0	11 4	11 14	12 8	13 2	22 8	20 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	27 4	22 4	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Rosa	13 8	10 9	23 7	19 7	7 1	7 1	10 9	11 3	22 4	22 14	15 14	14 5	...	...	13 12	14 6	18 12	18 12	20 9	18 12	20 9	19 15	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Shahjahanpur	11 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	6 4	6 4	12 0	10 4	22 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	20 12	21 8	21 8	20 12	21 4	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Kheri	9 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	9 6	26 4	23 12	20 0	17 8	...	...	20 0	18 8	14 8	14 8	23 12	21 4	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7
Hardoi	9 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 0½	9 0½	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8
Sitapur	12 6	11 4	23 1	20 4	10 2	10 2	11 8	12 6	21 6	22 8	13 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 6	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	11 8	12 10½	19 13	19 13	5 8	6 0½	11 8	11 8	22 0	23 2	17 9	17 9	8 13	8 13	6 10	6 9½	21 8	21 7½	21 0	20 14½	15 6	15 6½	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	12 4	11 4	23 8	23 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saharanpur	13 4	12 4	21 4	19 0	5 4	6 0	9 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	19 0	21 4	19 0	12 12	21 0	21 4	18 8	18 8	17 0	18 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Dehra Dún	12 0	10 8	19 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 8	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Sultanpur	15 8	15 8	21 12	23 0	8 0	7 8	14 8	14 0	20 0	21 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	20 8	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 4	17 6	23 0	23 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 8	15 0	16 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	25 8	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	11 0
Unao	15 0	15 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	15 4	14 8	22 8	23 7½	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 13	21 0	20 10	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	21 8	21 11	20 8	19 2	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	17 0	12 0	26 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	11 9	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 2	13 10	22 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 10	21 8	20 0	18 0	18 12	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	17 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	130 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 4	14 0	21 8	19 8	6 8	7 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 0	12 10	22 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 10	22 0	22 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	27 0	27 0	20 8	20 8	31 0	31 0	10 8	11 0	24 0	17 0	24 8	24 8	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 12	14 0	25 8	24 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	25 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	20 8	21 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	...	21 0	22 8	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	12 8	23 2	23 2	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 0	15 4
Bánswara	18 12	17 8	20 0	20 0	8 12	7 8	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 8	30 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 8½	11 11½	19 8½	19 2½	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	8 15½	25 12½	25 0	17 3	15 3½	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	18 12	17 3	24 3½	25 0	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	10 0	9 8	16 0	14 0	5 8	5 4	6 8	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 14	10 14	17 6	17 6	...	...	7 4	7 4	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 8	12 5	23 0	22 10	5 0	5 0	8 4	7 4	24 0	24 0‡	23 4	23 5	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 8	10 4	16 0	15 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 4	15 0	16 0	16 0	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	11 12	12 4	20 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 8	26 8	25 8	22 0	†	...	†	...	28 8	23 0	27 8	25 4	†	...	*	*	13 0	13 4
Boondee	13 8	16 8	23 0	25 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	14 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	20 0	24 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	13 0½	13 14	18 0	16 15	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 7	17 2	16 1	16 3	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 13	15 11½	17 11	17 11	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 3
Tonk	14 0	15 6	24 4	24 4	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	28 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Jeypore	14 8	12 12	22 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 0	20 8	22 0	†	†	12 0	12 0§	27 8	21-0 & 27 0	22-8 & 24 0	23 8	27 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 10	14 13	23 2	23 10	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	25 0	22 8	22 8	21 4	...	...	12 8	15 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	31 4	25 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	14 6	13 15½	26 12	27 13½	8 12½	7 14	10 2	9 13	23 12½	25 12½	23 14½	25 2½	...	...	12 6	12 6	25 14½	26 0‡	...	...	29 4	29 4	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	15 2½	13 8	27 4	26 9	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	30 12	30 12	27 4	28 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 4	26 9	21 8	22 0	25 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	14 9	13 0	25 12	27 9	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	30 6	30 4	30 10	30 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 10	24 6	27 10	26 6	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	13 5	15 8	23 12	23 6½	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 13	26 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	a2 0	18 3½	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 7	12 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 6	13 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	24 0	23 9	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 9	19 10	...	...	22 0	22 0	95 0	93 7	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 8	11 0
Ajmer	11 6	8 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 8	7 4	...	...	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8
Sirohee	11 10	10 6	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	13 0	14 0	22 4	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 5	9 0	24 13	25 8	17 3	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	18 0	26 6	24 0	...	...	160 0	200 0	11 12	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	11 4 and 12 4	9 6 and 10 10	‡7 8	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	24 6	25 0	20 0 and 22 8	22 8 and 25 0	...	...	...	...	23 2	21 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	10 0	9 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 6	8 6	17 0	16 4	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 5½	8 5½	...	...	5 0	3 0	6 0	6 0	...	21 7½	21 0½	...	...	...	...	...	17 13½	15 3½	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 12	11 12	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 8	23 0	18 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Mhow Cantonment	12 8	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	21 8	22 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	17 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Gwora	16 8	17 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25‡ 0	22§ 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 8
Gwalior	15 12½	15 15	24 15½	24 7	6 14½	7 9	8 12½	8 12½	23 6	23 6	24 2½	23 14½	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 14½	18 13½	22 5	23 6	18 1	18 1	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Gram or chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	13 0	11 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	32 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	†	28 0	28 0	22 0	†	16 0	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	14 0	12 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	†	27 0	27 0	20 0	†	15 0	†	†	†	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	12 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	33 0	33 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	75 0	75 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	12 0	11 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	†	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Hoshiárpur	11 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdáspur	12 0	11 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8
Kángra	9 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	10 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	13 12	13 12
Gujránwála	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	95 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	11 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	11 0	11 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	11 12	11 8
Multán	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 8
Ráwal	10 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	8 0	8 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	96 0	96 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	11 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 4	142 4	12 12	12 12
Shikárpur (Umarkot)	10 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Quetta (Shikárpur)	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 0	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Lower Sind	9 0	9 7	13 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	67 5	56 0	9 1	9 0

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Gram or chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bombay, Konkan—																										
Kolába	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208 0	208 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153 14	153 14	11 4	11 4
Kánara (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 12	99 12	13 10	13 10
Ahmadnagar (Cantón.)	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Bombay	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	13 2	13 2
Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deccan—																										
Dhárwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	13 3	14 2	11 10	11 13	23 0	23 7	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 10	12 6	11 5	11 5	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Belgaum	12 0	12 8	...	...	11 8	12 8	10 13	11 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	14 7	13 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	67 7	67 7	14 0	14 0
Sátara	11 9	12 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	7 3	7 6	20 8	21 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 9	14 7	12 0	12 0	...	...	144 0	144 0	12 10	12 10
Sholápur	12 2	12 9	...	...	8 2	8 2	5 13	5 10	15 5	15 5	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 3	19 3	15 4	15 5	12 8	12 8	...	...	82 9	82 9	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 13	12 6	...	...	6 15	6 15	7 7	7 7	15 5	15 5	20 0	20 0	...	...	21 12	21 12	15 7	15 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	80 0	80 0	13 3	13 3
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	9 6	9 11	6 10	6 10	15 5	15 5	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 10	16 9	11 4	11 5	10 8	10 8	...	...	76 0	76 0	11 13	11 13
Khándesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	12 5	13 1	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	11 15	20 10	20 10	26 0	26 0	...	...	20 10	22 2	16 3	16 0	12 13	12 6	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Násik	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	11 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	18 3	...	12 8	12 8	10 13	10 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Dhulia (Khándesh)	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	22 7	22 7	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	145 0	145 0	9 8	9 8
Gujarat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 15	12 15	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 15	12 15	8 5	8 5	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Kaira	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Ahmadabad	12 8	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Godhra (Panch Mahális)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Deesa Cantonment	12 0	11 8	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 8	17 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	9 2	9 2
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	13 0	12 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	70 0	70 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	13 7	13 7	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 13	11 15	20 10	20 10	26 0	26 0	...	...	18 9	18 9	15 0	15 0	11 5	11 5	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 12	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	13 6	14 7	...	...	8 5	8 8	10 15	10 15	15 15	15 15	20 0	21 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	12 8	12 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Betúl	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 7	14 6	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Chhindwára	10 14	10 14	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 0	9 0	14 6	14 6	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	13 2	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	11 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 7	11 7	8 5	8 5	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 12	13 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	12 8	12 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	145 0	145 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 2	16 2	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	14 8	14 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Jubbulpore	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	17 8	16 8	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Baghalkhand (Satna)	16 8	16 2	23 8	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Mandla	15 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	16 9	13 9	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	12 8	12 8	9 2	9 2	...	...	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	13 2	15 2	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	14 8	14 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 12	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 9	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	17 12	12 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	64 0	64 0	9 5	9 5
Raipur	17 8	16 2	...	...	10 4	11 14	13 11	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 15	14 8	15 0	11 13	11 13	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Sambalpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 5	8 5
Berar—																										
Buldána	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 6	12 6	9 0	9 0	...	...	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Basim	13 8	12 10	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 2	10 2	16 5	16 5	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 8	9 6	9 6	...	...	80 0	76 10	9 6	9 6
Akola	10 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 6	9 0	9 0	...	...	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	11 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	10 10	10 2	...	...	8 0	8 4	9 0	7 8	15 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 4	13 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	81 0	81 0	13 0	13 0
Wún	10 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 11	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 11	7 10	13 13	13 13	20 1	20 1	...	...	24 14	15 2	13 13	13 3	9 12	9 12	...	...	130 0	125 0	9 0	9 0
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	14 2	14 2	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 8
Chadarghát	9 0	8 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 5

* Not sold.

† Not procurable.

‡ Not produced.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIRKWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 8	*	...	*	...	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 2	8 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	...	*	...	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	16 2	16 8	17 8	19 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 13	10 5	19 10	19 2	16 13	16 6	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189 8	187 2	14 10	14 10
Central—																										
Bellary	10 2	10 2	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 5	10 5	23 11	23 11	18 13	18 13	24 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 14	11 14	19 2	19 2	18 13	18 13	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 3	9 10	...	...	7 0	7 3	11 3	11 10	16 10	16 10	19 14	19 14	22 8	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	8 5	7 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	22 0	20 10	20 0	20 0	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	*	...	*	...	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	10 3	20 8	20 8	21 13	21 13	20 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 10	82 10	12 14	12 14
Godavari	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 14	9 3	12 0	12 0	17 5	19 3	22 14	22 14	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 11	7 11	...	...	11 8	11 11	12 2	12 2	15 13	15 13	*	...	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 2	10 10	13 13	12 3	20 10	19 8	18 13	16 14	22 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 10	10 10	*	...	16 13	16 8	19 8	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 13	10 10	*	...	12 8	12 8	19 3	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 0	6 0	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 11	10 11	14 8	15 8	15 11	15 11	19 11	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	10 6	9 10	10 14	10 8	*	...	16 3	15 6	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 3	5 14	...	...	9 11	9 10	10 0	10 0	*	...	15 3	15 3	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 3	9 3	14 0	14 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 3	13 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 13	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	*	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 11	9 11	14 3	14 3	13 10	13 10	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 4	23 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	18 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	108 0	108 0	10 4	10 4
Bangalore	9 2	8 8	8 2	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	19 7	18 0	...	...	23 0	22 14	...	...	10 11	10 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 4	7 4	6 4	6 0	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 4	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 4	14 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	8 0	9 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 8	8 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 10	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0
Kadur	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	9 7	8 15	...	...	9 7	9 7	13 10	13 10	29 6	27 5	...	...	35 11	34 2	...	...	11 0	10 12	...	...	12 10	14 11	480 0	480 0	10 8	11 0
Chitaldroog	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 0	6 8	7 0	10 0	7 0	13 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	17 8	...	...	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 8	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.																						YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	92	5,56	1,70	8,18	89	2,13	49	3,51	10	5	11	26	26	1,02	1,65	2,93	10	40	3,98	4,48	2,27	9,16	11,43	7,93	19,36	1871-72
1872-73	96	5,33	2,04	8,33	44	3,05	53	4,02	5	8	37	50	32	1,19	1,43	2,94	35	47	4,00	4,82	2,12	10,12	12,24	8,37	20,61	1872-73
1873-74	85	4,62	1,27	6,74	44	2,46	46	3,36	6	3	12	21	40	92	1,24	2,56	37	46	6,31	7,14	2,12	8,49	10,61	9,40	20,01	1873-74
1874-75	86	5,04	1,26	7,16	50	1,65	50	2,65	10	3	10	23	26	1,24	98	2,48	38	67	4,69	5,74	2,10	8,63	10,73	7,53	18,26	1874-75
1875-76	98	7,18	1,58	9,74	66	2,79	1,10	4,55	15	12	32	59	31	1,24	1,22	2,77	39	40	7,12	7,91	2,49	11,73	14,22	11,34	25,56	1875-76
1876-77	1,06	5,65	63	7,34	55	2,83	17	3,55	10	3	4	17	48	1,03	62	2,13	48	40	4,88	5,76	2,67	9,94	12,61	6,34	18,95	1876-77
1877-78	1,19	5,61	1,13	7,93	92	4,11	20	5,23	24	8	7	39	57	81	21	1,59	52	51	4,64	5,67	3,44	11,12	14,56	6,25	20,81	1877-78
1878-79	1,16	6,43	84	8,43	82	4,27	28	5,37	22	5	4	31	57	89	44	1,90	90	65	5,13	6,68	3,67	12,29	15,96	6,73	22,69	1878-79
1879-80	90	6,13	76	7,79	1,01	3,47	27	4,75	21	4	4	29	40	71	37	1,48	73	48	6,74	7,95	3,25	10,83	14,08	8,18	22,26	1879-80
1880-81	1,27	4,42	50	6,19	97	4,35	29	5,61	51	7	4	62	49	92	92	2,33	52	62	5,94	7,08	3,76	10,38	14,14	7,69	21,83	1880-81
1881-82	1,19	4,60	71	6,50	96	3,78	35	5,09	58	9	6	73	39	81	84	2,04	74	73	5,83	7,30	3,86	10,01	13,87	7,79	21,66	1881-82
1882-83	1,24	—2*	71	1,93	1,01	—24*	29	1,06	36	...	9	45	39	...	43	82	83	2	7,75	8,60	3,83	—24*	3,59	9,27	12,86	1882-83
1883-84	1,25	—1*	1,60	2,84	1,05	5	15	1,25	53	...	6	59	46	...	57	1,03	87	1	7,89	8,77	4,16	5	4,21	10,27	14,48	1883-84
1884-85	1,13	5	75	1,93	1,09	7	27	1,43	42	2	8	52	34	2	77	1,13	83	3	6,55	7,41	3,81	19	4,00	8,42	12,42	1884-85
1885-86	99	—1*	1,20	2,18	1,04	7	10	1,21	37	...	9	46	39	...	23	62	66	2	7,58	8,26	3,45	8	3,53	9,20	12,73	1885-86
1886-87	1,13	1	1,06	2,20	99	7	21	1,27	36	1	10	47	55	1	40	96	91	—2*	6,97	7,86	3,94	8	4,02	8,74	12,76	1886-87
1887-88	1,08	3	96	2,07	1,25	8	26	1,59	62	1	9	72	85	...	45	1,30	1,38	—4*	7,42	8,76	5,18	8	5,26	9,18	14,44	1887-88
1888-89	1,17	32	1,36	2,85	1,43	44	21	2,08	53	1	10	64	78	15	46	1,39	99	3	4,39	5,41	4,90	95	5,85	6,52	12,37	1888-89
1889-90	1,14	55	1,33	3,02	1,34	62	27	2,23	60	8	11	79	84	1	42	1,27	71	...	5,75	6,46	4,63	1,26	5,89	7,88	13,77	1889-90
1890-91	1,23	54	1,19	2,96	1,47	1,32	28	3,07	62	6	15	83	1,10	5	37	1,52	67	1	7,17	7,85	5,09	1,98	7,07	9,16	16,23	1890-91
1891-92	1,58	56	1,34	3,48	1,72	82	21	2,75	51	19	13	83	93	37	34	1,64	72	11	7,56	8,39	5,46	2,05	7,51	9,58	17,09	1891-92
1892-93	1,55	58	1,33	3,46	1,72	83	24	2,79	48	8	11	62	81	7	33	1,21	1,12	...	4,81	5,93	5,68	1,51	7,19	6,82	14,01	1892-93
1893-94	1,30	34	1,12	2,76	1,55	1,12	29	2,96	67	20	7	94	70	8	49	1,27	90	—1*	6,17	7,06	5,12	1,73	6,85	8,14	14,99	1893-94

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 20th May 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 13th, 1893.

Unsettled weather has prevailed over a large part of the Indian region during the week under review. During the whole week pressure has been low relatively to surrounding regions over the Punjab and the western desert. From this region on most days of the week there has extended south-eastward as far as the coast of the Bay of Bengal an arm of relatively low pressure. To the northward of this arm, *i.e.*, in Assam, North Bengal, and along the line of the Himalayas, pressure was high ; hence the pressure gradient was favourable to south-easterly and easterly winds, and the air from the Bay of Bengal advanced north-westward along the north side of the Gangetic plain as far as the Punjab. This current brought up much moisture, and numerous thundershowers occurred over the regions traversed by it. Over the Peninsula conditions were less abnormal. Gradients were moderate and the wind from north-west and west. Thunderstorms were, however, more numerous than usual, and the rainfall both heavier and more extensive than is ordinarily the case. Owing largely to this general and on the whole heavy rainfall, the temperature has been unusually low, the mean temperature for the whole of India for the whole week being 3·0° below the average.

The chart of the 7th showed a large shallow low pressure area over North-Western India, and a second over Western Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces, and the south of the Gangetic plain, while readings were highest in Tenasserim. The wind was southerly and south-westerly over the Bay, south-easterly to easterly over Bengal and the Gangetic plain, and generally westerly elsewhere. The force was strong over a large part of the country. There had been hardly any rain over the Peninsula or the central parts of the country, but in Burma, Assam, Bengal, and the Gangetic plain the fall had been fairly general. In South-West Bengal the amounts were largish. On the 8th pressure remained lowest over the Punjab, and from this low pressure area a narrow band of low readings extended east-south-eastward as far as the Circars Coast. Pressure was high off the West Coast of the Peninsula, over the south of the Bay, and over North-Eastern India, and gradients over the Gangetic plain and over Guzerat and Sind were rather steep. The winds had become more easterly in Bengal, but elsewhere the directions were similar to those reported on the previous day. Rain had fallen over Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-West and Central Provinces, and the south of the Peninsula as well as at several stations on the North-Western Himalayas. The amounts were again rather large over Bengal. The chart of the 9th showed a largish depression over the south of the Punjab and north of Rajputana, and steep gradients over the north of the Punjab between the depression and the Hills. On the other hand, pressure had become much more uniform over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and Bengal. The winds were easterly all along the line of the Himalayas, westerly and north-westerly over Western India, and variable elsewhere. Scattered thundershowers had occurred in all provinces, except Burma, Bombay, ~~and~~ Sind, ~~but the amounts~~

were generally small. On the 10th the distribution of pressure was abnormal, readings being very much more uniform than is ordinarily the case in the beginning of May. The winds were very variable in direction, though there was still a good deal of easting up the Gangetic plain. Rain was general over the north of the Punjab, and scattered showers were reported from the other parts of India, except the North-West and Central Provinces and Bombay. The chart of the following day, the 11th, showed that the barometer had fallen briskly over Northern, while it had fallen slowly over Southern, India. Hence the pressure difference had again increased. Readings were low over the central parts of the country and North-Western India and high over Malabar and the south of the Bay. The wind continued easterly in the north and generally westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. Rain had again fallen generally over the north of the Punjab and as scattered showers in other parts of the country. The amounts were large both in North-Western and South-Western India. On the 12th pressure was falling again, and readings were becoming uniform. Pressure was relatively low over Burma, over the central parts of the country, and over North-Western India, and high over the west of the Peninsula. The winds were very variable and generally light, and scattered thundershowers were again reported. On the 13th a broad band of low pressure stretched north-west and south-east from the Indus Valley to Madras, while pressure was high on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the south of the Bay. The winds were still light and variable over a large part of the country, and the rainfall again occurred during scattered thunderstorms.

Temperature.—As mentioned above, the showery unsettled weather has been accompanied with generally low temperatures.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	May.							Mean variation of week.
	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th	11th.	12th.	13th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—5·3	—5·8	—3·0	—1·4	—1·5	—1·0	+0·4	—2·5
Bengal and Assam . .	—3·9	—6·3	—5·2	—2·9	—2·7	—0·4	—1·3	—3·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—6·4	—5·9	—9·8	—7·4	—7·8	—5·5	—4·2	—6·7
Punjab	—0·2	0	+1·1	—6·5	—12·1	—8·8	—5·3	—4·5
Bombay	+0·5	—0·9	—0·7	+0·2	—0·4	—1·2	—0·8	—0·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·4	—3·3	—4·1	—3·3	—1·8	—3·8	—5·2	—3·0
Central India and Guzerat .	—0·4	—2·9	—4·2	—3·0	—1·6	—2·4	—3·4	—2·6
Sind and Rajputana . .	+1·2	+1·2	0	—3·2	—6·1	—3·6	—2·6	—1·9
Madras	—1·2	—1·2	—1·5	—1·9	—1·8	—1·7	—2·9	—1·7
Mean for whole India .	—1·7	—2·8	—3·0	—3·2	—4·0	—3·2	—2·8	—3·0

On each day of the week the mean temperature was below the normal, and the mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week has been 3·0° lower than usual. The provincial variations show that the abnormal depression of temperature was greatest in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, where it varied between 3·3° and 6·7°. On some days of the week, more particularly the 9th, 10th, and 11th, the day temperatures over Northern India were remarkably low.

Rain.—Rain during the week under review has been exceedingly general throughout India. Kathiawar is the only division which received actually no rain, though in the divisions of Berar, the Central Provinces (West and East), Guzerat, and Sind the average actual rainfall was less than one-tenth of an inch during the week. In all the other divisions effective rainfall was received, the average actual fall ranging from 2·76 inches in Lower Burma to 0·11 inch in Khandeish. In normal years the heaviest rainfall is received in the Surma division of Assam and the least in Kathiawar and Sind, so that there is some departure from the normal in the region of heaviest fall. The third column of the table shows that thirty-four of the rainfall divisions received more and fourteen less than the normal amount for the week. Two had exactly the normal, and in one division no comparison is possible. The regions which had a deficient supply of rain included the following divisions:—*viz.*, Tenasserim, Arakan, East and North Bengal, both the Assam divisions, North Behar, South Oudh, Khandeish, the Central Provinces (East and West), Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Madras (South). In all other places there was an excess. In the Assam divisions the deficiency was large, but in all the other divisions reporting short rains the variation was comparatively small and unimportant. The excess was greatest in Lower Burma, but in South Behar, in several of the Punjab divisions, and in many of the divisions in the Peninsula the excess was considerable.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the rainfall from the 26th of February to the present date. In Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), the South Punjab, the Hill districts of the Punjab, and the north-west and west of the Punjab, Guzerat, and Rajputana (West), the rainfall has been approximately normal, while in Assam (Surma), Kathiawar, and Sind there has been some deficiency. In all the other divisions there has been an excess, which in the case of Lower Burma, Khandeish, the Central Provinces, and parts of the Peninsula has been large.

The rainfall was more general than it was last week, but there were fewer heavy local falls. The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Lower Burma . .	Maubin . .	Dedaye . .	5·44 inches.
East Bengal . .	Chittagong . .	Cox's Bazaar .	3·49 ,,
Central Bengal . .	Bankura . .	Sudder . .	5·69 ,,
North Bengal . .	Dinajpur . .	Mahadevpur .	6·50 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Basti . .	Hansi . .	3·54 ,,
Punjab . .	Rawalpindi . .	Murree . .	3·14 ,,
Malabar . .	Calicut . .	Ponani . .	4·86 ,,
Mysore . .	Mysore . .	Yedatore . .	6·68 ,,
East Coast . .	Ganjam . .	Rambha . .	5·53 ,,
Ditto . .	Tanjore . .	Vallam . .	4·45 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 13th.			Rainfall data from February 26th to May 13th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to May 13th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·90	1·66	— 0·76	17·00	6·65	+ 156
	Lower Burma	2·76	1·10	+ 1·66	13·24	3·07	+ 331
	Central Burma	0·70	0·67	+ 0·03	4·54	2·33	+ 95
	Upper Burma	0·76	?	?	3·58	?	?
	Arakan	0·88	1·90	— 1·02	4·42	5·40	— 18
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·64	2·51	— 0·87	14·19	10·99	+ 29
	Assam (Surma)	0·83	4·99	— 4·16	24·75	32·40	— 24
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·01	2·56	— 1·55	13·89	16·03	— 13
	Deltaic Bengal	1·88	1·68	+ 0·20	9·63	7·51	+ 28
	Central Bengal	1·92	1·20	+ 0·72	8·73	4·53	+ 93
	North Bengal	1·11	1·80	— 0·69	12·24	8·44	+ 45
	Orissa	1·84	1·03	+ 0·81	7·09	3·76	+ 89
	Chota Nagpur	0·77	0·68	+ 0·29	5·27	2·50	+ 111
	Behar (South)	1·14	0·39	+ 0·75	3·50	1·22	+ 187
	Do. (North)	0·52	0·77	— 0·25	3·67	2·39	+ 54
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·39	0·21	+ 0·18	1·30	0·63	+ 106
	Oudh (South)	0·17	0·18	— 0·01	0·99	0·67	+ 48
	Do. (North)	0·31	0·31	0	2·30	0·99	+ 132
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·26	0·15	+ 0·11	1·20	0·58	+ 107
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·41	0·12	+ 0·29	1·06	0·74	+ 43
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·57	0·34	+ 0·23	3·02	1·90	+ 59
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·55	0·10	+ 0·45	1·05	0·96	+ 9
	Do. (Central)	0·45	0·14	+ 0·31	1·52	0·99	+ 54
	Do. (Submontane)	0·98	0·19	+ 0·79	3·05	1·93	+ 58
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·56	0·72	+ 0·84	6·36	5·98	+ 7
	Do. (North-West)	0·85	0·32	+ 0·53	3·76	3·75	0
	Do. (West)	0·53	0·14	+ 0·39	1·59	1·34	+ 19
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·54	0·73	+ 0·81	7·71	4·28	+ 80
	Madras (South Central)	1·39	0·76	+ 0·63	9·77	5·18	+ 89
	Coorg	1·66	0·51	+ 1·15	6·15	4·16	+ 48
	Mysore	1·46	0·58	+ 0·88	4·92	2·69	+ 83
	Konkan	0·20	0·11	+ 0·09	0·57	0·41	+ 39
	Bombay Deccan	0·72	0·21	+ 0·51	2·79	1·33	+ 110
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·11	0·13	— 0·02	1·05	0·30	+ 250
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·06	0·04	+ 0·02	4·49	0·65	+ 591
	Central Provinces (West)	0·07	0·09	— 0·02	3·70	0·66	+ 461
	Ditto (Central)	0·17	0·13	+ 0·04	3·31	1·01	+ 228
	Ditto (East)	0·03	0·22	— 0·19	2·62	1·56	+ 68
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·02	0·04	— 0·02	0·05	0·05	0
	Kathiawar	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·28	— 100
	Sind	0·01	0·01	0	0·20	0·45	— 56
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·14	0·04	+ 0·10	1·20	0·32	+ 275
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·14	0·10	+ 0·04	0·62	0·38	+ 63
	Rajputana (West)	0·28	0·13	+ 0·15	0·46	0·40	+ 15
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·18	0·44	+ 0·74	5·88	1·81	+ 225
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	1·20	0·45	+ 0·75	9·25	2·71	+ 241
	Hyderabad (South)	0·79	0·29	+ 0·50	5·94	1·62	+ 261
	Madras (Central)	0·80	0·40	+ 0·40	2·77	1·27	+ 118
	East Coast (Central)	0·36	0·35	+ 0·01	2·91	1·04	+ 180
	Ditto (South)	0·72	0·58	+ 0·14	4·36	2·20	+ 98
	Madras (South)	0·47	0·57	— 0·10	6·68	3·85	+ 74

Simla, *18th May, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Rainfall good, except in parts of the Carnatic and Tinnevelly, where there were a few scattered showers. Cultivation generally commencing for early crops, and sowings in progress in parts. Standing crops, except cotton and those under wells, generally fair, but more rain is required in Tinnevelly. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water generally sufficient, and cattle in good condition. Prices almost stationary, but slightly easier in the Carnatic and Southern districts. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Rain in parts of fourteen districts. Standing crops in good condition, except in Karachi, where they have been damaged by locusts. Harvesting of late crops continues in parts of four districts. Preparations for next season progressing generally. Cotton-picking continues in parts of two districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th May.*—There was general rain in the Province in the early part of the week, and scattered showers, in many instances light, fell in the latter part. The weather during the week has on the whole been beneficial. Ploughing and sowing are now in progress generally. Reports of the standing crops are favourable. The spring rice harvest is proceeding, and is yielding a good outturn. Prices are steady. Cattle are doing well, there being a sufficient supply of fodder and water in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th May.*—The weather has been somewhat unsettled, and rain has fallen in the Eastern, Central, and Submontane districts. The heat is, however, increasing. Summer crops are being irrigated, and are promising. Sugarcane in Rohilkhand has benefited by recent rain. Flights of locusts appeared in two tahsils of the Saharanpur district, but no damage is reported. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Rain has fallen in almost all districts. Reaping of spring crops almost over, and threshing in progress; outturn is said to be good. Irrigation of extra spring crops going on. Condition of the sugarcane and cotton crops is reported average. In Jullundur prospects excellent. Reaped crops have been slightly damaged by rain in Ferozepore. Slight hail in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, but no damage was caused to crops. Locusts appeared in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Outturn of poppy is said to be good. Prices stationary in four districts and falling elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Weather continues unsettled, and slight rain, accompanied by thunderstorms, has fallen in several districts. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Agricultural stock good. Fodder insufficient in the districts and in parts of two others. Prices rising in two districts; elsewhere steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Rain fell throughout the Province, except in two districts. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy and ploughing for wet-weather crops is progressing. The standing crops are flourishing. The price of paddy has fallen in three districts in Lower Burma and has risen in Bhamo; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of summer paddy continues. Prospects good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good in the Kadur district. Crops and prospects good. Ploughing operations in progress. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG.—Rainfall moderate in Mercara, but heavy rain in South Coorg. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th May.*—BERAR: Rainfall slight. Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops finished. Preparation of land for ensuing season in progress. Water sufficient. Fodder deficient in two taluks. Cattle generally healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate during the week. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Slight showers in most parts of Central India during the week. Heavy rain in the Bhopawar Agency. Agricultural operations completed; the average outturn will probably be fair. Cattle in good condition, except in Bhopal. Pasturage sufficient. Prices of food-grains fluctuating in Gwalior, rising in Goona, falling in Bhopal, and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Rainfall general, except in Kherwara. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Reaping of crops completed. Harvest prospects good. Slight damage has been done to crops in Sirohi, Merwara, and Dholpur by rain. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholepur, where fodder is reported rather scarce. Prices falling in four States, rising in four others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NO. 22-P.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Patents),—dated Simla, the 18th May, 1893.

Read—

The appended Report on the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, during the year 1892.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India are satisfied with the working of Act V of 1888 (Inventions and Designs Act) during the year. In particular the large increase of income from fees paid under section 8 of the Act in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege indicates that the Act is usefully serving its purpose of stimulating and protecting inventions in this country.

2. The opportunity is taken to call attention to the following points in connection with which applicants for exclusive privilege under the Act have more or less frequently either misunderstood or paid insufficient attention to the provisions of the law. One is a misapprehension regarding the nature of a design. A large number of applications were in 1890 and 1891 rejected because the invention for which protection was sought was a trade-mark and not a design as defined under the Act. The rejections in those years appear to have led in 1892 to a material diminution in the number of applications of the kind, but even in that year a large percentage of claims were rejected on the same ground.

Another frequent mistake which has occurred, and which has led either to the rejection or to the return for amendment of a large number of applications, has been the omission to define, as required by the Act, the particular novelty of which the invention consists "with reasonable precision and detail." Thus numerous applications have been received for the grant of exclusive privilege to machines and processes, in which are included or combined old and well known contrivances as well as alleged novelties. Under the Act exclusive privilege can only be granted to the latter, which must, in accordance with the directions of section 5, clause 3, be carefully separated in the application from the former.

3. As the Governor General in Council is desirous that fees, for the return of which there is no legal provision, should not be needlessly paid for the protection of inventions which cannot be brought under the cover of the law, the present occasion is taken to warn the public against the errors pointed out in the preceding paragraph.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Government of Madras.	Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
,, ,, Bombay.	,, ,, Burma.
,, ,, Bengal.	,, ,, Assam.
,, ,, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	,, ,, Coorg.
,, ,, Punjab.	,, ,, Ajmere.
Resident at Hyderabad.	

[True Extract.]

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

APPENDIX.

Report on the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, during the year 1892.

The arrangement by which the Inventions and Designs Office was placed under the superintendence of the Officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Department of the Survey of India continued in force during the entire period to which this report refers.

No matters of public interest were dealt with during the year under report.

The Museum for models provided in the year 1891 was not taken advantage of to the extent that was expected, the number of models sent in by inventors having been very small.

A slight change of procedure was introduced, by which applicants for exclusive privilege are now required to state whether or not a patent has at any time been applied for in the United Kingdom in respect of the invention for which protection is claimed. This was found necessary as instances had occurred of English patents having been applied for without any intimation of the fact being given, and the Department had no means of ascertaining whether the application had been submitted within the period of one year prescribed in section 25 of the Act without examining the volumes of the Journals of the English Patents Office at a considerable expenditure of time and trouble.

There was a slight decrease in the number of applications filed, the total being 336 against 347 in the preceding year.

Of this number, 228 were granted, 26 rejected, and 82 remained pending at the close of the year. Experts were referred to in 198 cases against 149 in 1891. Of these, 53 were on payment of fees and 145 without, the latter including 47 references to the Public Works Department, being 15 more than in the previous year. Twenty-four of these were for inventions connected with railways, and the remainder were for electric, hydraulic, and other miscellaneous inventions.

The number of specifications filed was considerably in excess of those of the preceding year, being 305 against 236 in 1892. These included 20 connected with electricity, 17 connected with railways, 12 for punkah-pulling machines, 8 for the treatment of ores, 20 for the treatment of cotton and other fibres, 4 for the manufacture of tea, 4 for the manufacture of indigo, 4 for baling presses, and 4 for water-lifts.

Eighty-nine applications for the registration of designs were received, or about half the number received in the previous year; 76 of these were granted and 13 rejected.

Two cases involving points of law were referred to the Legal Advisers to Government against 5 in 1892.

The fees collected showed an increase of over Rs. 2,000, having stood at Rs. 15,852-10 against Rs. 13,762 in the year previous.

This amount included Rs. 1,400 on account of the continuance of exclusive privilege as compared with Rs. 750 in 1892. The copying fees were double those of the year before, while Rs. 117 were received for the inspection of applications

and specifications. From the total receipts must, however, be deducted a sum of Rs. 147-4 representing refunds made to applicants.

The statement below furnishes statistics of the working of the Inventions and Designs Office during the year under reference as compared with the previous two years:—

Statement showing the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, during the year 1892 as compared with the years 1890 and 1891.

		1892.	1891.	1890.
I.—Applications for leave to file a specification.	Number of applications filed	336	347	319
	Ditto granted	228	213	176
	Ditto rejected	26	27	37
	Ditto pending	82	107	106
II.—References to experts.	Number of applications referred to experts.	198	149	96
	(*a*) on payment of fee	53	41	39
	(*b*) without payment of fee	145	108	57
	(*c*) To Public Works Department.	47	32	29
III.—Specifications	Number of specifications filed	305	236	192
IV.—Applications for registration of designs.	Number of applications for registration of designs.	89	171	49
	Number of designs registered	76	166	46
	Ditto rejected	13	5	5
V.—Cases involving points in law.	Number of cases referred to Advocate General and Government Solicitor.	2	5	4
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
VI.—Income from fees	Applications	3,360 0 0	3,470 0 0	3,190 0 0
	Specifications	9,150 0 0	7,080 0 0	5,820 0 0
	Extension of time	80 0 0	80 0 0	180 0 0
	Continuance of exclusive privilege	1,400 0 0	750 0 0	50 0 0
	Inspection	117 0 0	124 0 0	70 0 0
	Copying	328 10 0	298 12 0	473 10 0
	Drawing	487 0 0	169 4 0	133 0 0
	Designs	890 0 0	1,710 0 0	490 0 0
	Amended specifications	40 0 0	80 0 0	...
	Total	15,852 10 0	13,762 0 0	10,406 10 0
	Refunds drawn from the Bank of Bengal during 1892.	147 4 0	...	...
	Net Total Income	15,705 6 0	13,762 0 0	10,406 10 0

CALCUTTA;
The 14th April 1893.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. V OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 7th May 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 6th May 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 7th May 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 6th May 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,634	12,82,184	785	1,934	11,54,604	707	61,08,695	54,90,708	...	6,08,387
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,47,353	177	862	1,09,508	103	8,70,574	9,09,196	38,622	...
Indian Midland	127	752	1,37,428	183	752	1,14,393	152	7,12,160	6,49,721	...	62,379
Bezváda extension (*a*)	86	21	1,179	56	112	7,030	68	6,459	41,284	34,825	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,974	5,38,741	322	1,609	5,80,000	347	26,17,882	27,20,571	1,11,719	...
South Indian	150	1,043	1,50,523	144	1,043	1,68,850	162	7,43,171	8,28,821	81,650	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	94,604	91	1,159	1,45,493	120	5,07,004	7,16,134	2,14,040	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	130	765	1,47,509	195	750	1,38,200	183	7,45,869	6,68,069	...	76,930
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	10,423	83	223	23,182	93	83,008	87,766	4,758	...
TOTAL	250	7,953	25,15,944	316	8,237	25,00,819	304	1,23,93,652	1,21,31,570	...	2,62,082
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (State) (*e*)	264	2,450	4,92,376	201	2,509	5,70,410	230	26,22,588	28,71,601	2,49,013	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (State)	244	692	2,34,329	339	692	2,21,568	320	11,98,447	10,74,969	...	1,23,478
Eastern Bengal (State) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,70,438	219	777	2,00,000	257	8,68,403	9,66,487	97,094	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	15,031	120	125	15,270	122	71,001	75,527	4,526	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (State)	203	715	1,63,430	229	715	1,62,985	228	8,26,564	7,58,459	...	68,105
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (State Provincial)	47	25	1,292	52	25	1,135	45	5,254	5,276	22	...
Cherra-Companyganj (State Provincial)	44	8	369	46	8	465	58	1,356	2,636	1,280	...
TOTAL	251	4,792	10,77,271	225	4,851	11,77,842	243	55,93,703	57,54,955	1,61,252	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	10,61,171	711	1,490	10,05,319	675	60,86,555	53,45,804	...	7,40,751
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	4,32,066	937	461	4,65,000	1,009	21,27,994	22,05,000	77,030	...
Madras	216	840	1,72,625	206	840	1,86,028	221	9,22,775	10,13,828	91,053	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	16,65,862	596	2,791	16,56,377	593	91,37,294	85,64,632	...	5,72,662
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,538	52,59,077	338	15,879	53,41,038	336	2,71,24,649	2,64,51,157	...	6,73,492
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	20,040	124	161	24,371	151	1,22,065	1,35,975	13,910	...
Tarkessur	258	22	5,979	272	22	6,266	285	39,769	39,294	...	475
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	114	67	13,994	209	67	9,664	144	56,089	50,899	...	5,190
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,460	121	78	10,559	135	56,135	52,878	...	3,257
TOTAL	135	329	49,473	150	328	50,860	155	2,74,058	2,79,046	4,988	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	58,406	175	333	60,075	180	2,83,136	3,45,386	62,250	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,763	139	13	1,320	102	8,751	6,600	...	2,151
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,372	96	108	12,176	113	55,210	60,337	5,127	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	86	311	20,882	67	331	36,649	111	1,19,250	1,71,367	52,117	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	7,679	83	93	9,030	97	35,255	47,018	11,763	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,775	61	29	1,688	58	9,892	8,891	...	1,001
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	7,025	98	72	6,030	84	44,444	33,679	...	10,765
TOTAL	109	959	1,07,902	112	979	1,26,968	130	5,55,938	6,73,278	1,17,340	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	48,345	145	380	65,871	173	2,38,240	3,03,919	65,679	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	23,011	79	364	17,000	47	1,02,911	91,514	...	11,397
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	8,442	90	94	7,792	83	34,837	33,091	...	1,746
TOTAL	76	719	79,798	111	838	90,663	108	3,75,988	4,28,524	52,536	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,545	54,96,250	313	18,024	56,09,529	311	2,83,30,633	2,78,32,005	...	4,98,628

(*a*) Includes the Bezvada-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

E. D. HERBERT.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30th SEPTEMBER, 1892.

No. 172 R. Stat., dated Simla, the 13th May, 1893.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Order No. 159 R. Stat., dated the 10th May, 1892.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 165 Stat., dated the 3rd May, 1893, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the nine months ending the 30th September, 1892.

Summary of accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc.

The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., for the nine months ending the 30th September, 1892, distributed under the classification adopted in abstract No. 4 of the returns:—

Serial No.	Calsses of accidents.	Number of accidents during the corresponding nine months of 1891.			Nine months ending the 30th September, 1892. Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	3	7	10	4	1	5	3	...	...	...	3	...

Serial No.	CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE CORRESPONDING NINE MONTHS OF 1891.			NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.								
					NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	15	29	44	13	27	40	...	17	5	4	5	21
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	13	75	88	9	50	59	...	...	...	9	...	9
4	Collisions between light engines	...	18	18	2	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	22	55	77	27	54	81	1	2	...	1	1	3
6	Goods trains or parts of trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	15	206	221	16	282	298	...	...	1	3	1	3
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	39	42	5	51	56	...	...	1	4	1	4
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	6	1,514	1,520	5	1,554	1,559	(a) 1	...	8	9	9	9
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line	11	129	140	3	79	82	(a) 1	(a) 2	...	2	1	4
11	Trains running through gates at level crossings	2	49	51	...	45	45	...	...	1	...	1	...
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	110	110	...	72	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	302	302	...	338	338	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The failure of tyres	...	11	11	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	,, ,, of wheels	...	5	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	,, ,, of axles	2	39	41	5	34	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	,, ,, of brake apparatus	...	1	1	1	5	6	...	14	...	...	...	14
18	,, ,, of couplings	2	134	136	1	164	165	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	,, ,, of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	5	5	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	...	37	37	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	16	34	50	39	80	119	...	...	1	...	1	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	7	64	71	10	13	23	3	2	...	1	3	3
23	Fire in trains	5	131	136	2	135	137	1	6	...	...	1	6
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	56	59	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Other accidents	9	181	190	7	154	161	...	...	...	3	...	3
	TOTAL FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892	...	...	...	159	3,266	3,425	(b) 10	(b) 43	17	36	27	79
	TOTAL for the corresponding period of 1891	...	...	...	134	3,235	3,369	(c) 9	(d) 52	16	44	25	96

(a) Not passengers.
(b) Of these, two were not passengers.
(c) Of these, seven were not passengers.
(d) Of these, eleven were not passengers.

2. As compared with the corresponding period of 1891, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the nine months ending the 30th September 1892, shows an increase of 56 or of 1·65 per cent., with an increase of 613·46 miles or of 3·61 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 555,238 miles or of 1·19 per cent. in the train-mileage run.

Principal variations as compared with the corresponding period of 1891.

3. The chief variations occurred under "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains," 59 against 88; "Collisions between light engines," 32 against 18; "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," 298 against 221; "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," 56 against 42; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 1,559 against 1,520; "Trains running over obstructions on the line," 82 against 140; "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 72 against 110; "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 338 against 302; "The failure of couplings," 165 against 136; "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," 119 against 50; "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 23 against 71; and "Other accidents," 161 against 190.

4. Under "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains," there was a decrease of 29 accidents, *viz.*, 4 under "Serious" and 25 under "Minor." The decrease under "Serious" was chiefly due to the number on the Great Indian Peninsula railway having fallen from 3 to *nil*, while that under "Minor" was due to a reduction of 7 each on the Rajputana-Malwa state and the North Western railways, and of 6 on the Eastern Bengal state railway.

5. The increase under "Collisions between light engines" was chiefly due to the numbers recorded on the East Indian and the North Western railways having risen from 6 to 14 and from 3 to 7 respectively. The increase of 8 on the East Indian railway was made up of 2 under "Serious" and 6 under "Minor."

6. "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails" showed an increase of 77 accidents. The chief variations were increases of 44 on the South Indian railway, of 32 on the East Indian railway, and of 15 on the Bengal and North-Western railway, including the Tirhoot section, and a decrease of 17 on the Eastern Bengal state railway.

7. The increase under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points" was chiefly contributed by the East Indian railway, on which the number rose from 3 to 15.

8. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 390; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 205; then the Rajputana-Malwa state railway with 141; the Eastern Bengal state railway with 110; the North Western railway with 101; the East Indian railway with 99; the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway with 89; and the Madras railway with 72.

As compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the chief variations were an increase of 78 on the Southern Mahratta railway and a decrease of 39 on the North Western railway.

In relation to train-mileage run, the number was highest on the Southern Mahratta railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 4,509 train-miles, the Dibru-Sadiya railway coming next with an average of 1 in 5,259; then the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the Jorhát, the South Indian and the Rohilkhand and Kumaon railways with averages of 1 in 7,124, 1 in 8,408, 1 in 11,687 and 1 in 21,861, respectively. The lowest number recorded relatively to train-mileage run was on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, *viz.*, 1 in 197,546; the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with an average of 1 in 149,113; then the East Indian railway with 1 in 77,449; the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 67,685; the North Western railway with 1 in 61,776; and the Burma state railway with 1 in 48,519.

9. The decrease of 58 accidents under "Trains running over obstructions on the line" was mainly due to there having been 33 less on the Eastern Bengal state railway, 8 less on the Rajputana-Malwa state railway, and 7 less on the North Western railway.

10. Under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," there was a noticeable decrease of 29 accidents on the South Indian railway.

11. The number of accidents from "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines" increased mainly on the East Indian railway, *viz.*, 73 against 16; on the Rajputana-Malwa railway, 28 against 14; and on the North Western railway, 74 against 60; and decreased on the Nizam's Guaranteed state railway, 4 against 34; and on the South Indian railway, 3 against 26.

12. Accidents from "The failure of couplings" were most numerous on the Rajputana-Malwa state railway, which showed an increase of 24 out of a total increase of 29.

13. Under the head "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," there was an increase of 69, of which 23 cases are recorded under "Serious" and 46 under "Minor." Under "Serious" the principal variations were increases of 15 on the North Western railway, of 7 on the Eastern Bengal state railway, and of 6 on the Nazim's Guaranteed State railway, and a decrease of 2 each on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar railways; while under "Minor" the increases were chiefly contributed by the Jodhpore-Bickaneer, the Rajputana-Malwa state, the Southern Mahratta and the North Western railways, on which the numbers rose from 3 to 19, 3 to 15, 4 to 12 and 6 to 12, respectively.

14. Under "Slips in cuttings or embankments," there was a decrease of 48 accidents, made up of an increase of 3 under "Serious" and a decrease of 51 under "Minor." The increase under "Serious" was due entirely to 7 accidents having been recorded under this head on the Bengal-Nágpur railway against *nil* in the corresponding period of 1891; while the decrease under "Minor" was owing principally to the numbers recorded on the Bengal-Nágpur, Great Indian Peninsula and North Western railways having fallen off from 27 to 3, 11 to *nil* and 17 to 7, respectively.

15. Under "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," the accidents numbered 41 against 59, of which 12 against 27 took place on the Eastern Bengal state railway alone.

16. The cases recorded under the head "Other accidents" decreased chiefly on the North Western railway, 31 against 54; on the Burma state railway, *nil* against 15; on the South Indian railway, *nil* against 13, and on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, 4 against 16; but increased principally on the East Indian railway, *viz.*, 54 against 18.

17. The casualties to passengers, and to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1, were, as compared with the corresponding period of 1891, in the case of passengers, 43 killed and 112 injured against 52 killed and 160 injured, and, in the case of servants, 141 killed and 454 injured against 121 killed and 398 injured. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Casualties to passengers and servants not included in paragraph 1.

18. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, cases of suicide, etc., were 466 killed and 730 injured against 455 killed and 724 injured in the corresponding period of 1891. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Total casualties from all causes.

19. In addition to the above, 71 persons were reported to have been killed and 154 injured in yards, workshops, etc., and 749 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Casualties in yards, workshops, etc.

20. The accidents *for the 3rd quarter of 1892* are dealt with in the following note.

Note on accidents for the 3rd quarter of 1892.

The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in paragraph 1 of the previous note, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred:—

Casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., for the 3rd quarter of 1892.

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents during the 3rd quarter of 1892.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Bengal-Nágpur	1	3	2	...	1	3	3
Rajputana-Malwa	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
North Western	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Eastern Bengal	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Great Indian Peninsula	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Madras	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total	...	3	2	1	7	4	9
Total of the corresponding quarter of 1891	...	1	6	1	6	2	12

2. *Bengal-Nágpur railway.*—On the 10th August, 1892, the engine and six vehicles of a down mail train were derailed at mileage 67¾ from Katni, owing to a small bank having been washed away by heavy rain. Three passengers were killed and two passengers and a railway servant injured. There was also considerable damage to rolling stock.

3. *Rajputana-Malwa railway.*—On the 26th July, 1892, a brake-van of a down goods train was derailed whilst shunting at the Bhátinda station. A railway servant was slightly injured.

4. *North Western railway.*—On the 16th August, 1892, the engine of an up mail train fell into the Pulkoo Nullah between Wazirabad and Kathála, owing to the line having been breached. A fireman was drowned.

5. *Eastern Bengal state railway.*—On the 3rd September, 1892, an up goods train ran over a bull at mile 17 on the Raita extension, which led to the train being derailed. The line was unfenced and the engine was not fitted with a cow-catcher. The guard and the driver were injured.

6. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 21st September, 1892, the rear brake and a third class carriage of an up mixed train were derailed while shunting at Bhusával. The guard was slightly injured.

7. *Madras railway.*—On the 8th September, 1892, the engine of an extra goods train was derailed at Jalárpet, owing to the train having been turned into a dead siding. Two railway servants were injured. The pointsman, who was at fault, was prosecuted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

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

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

Ordered further, that the note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the nine months ending the 30th September 1892.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the NINE MONTHS ending the 30th September 1892, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.	REMARKS.
PASSENGERS:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	8	41	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	43	112	
SERVANTS:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	17	36	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	141	454	
OTHER PERSONS:—			
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	19	12	
Trespassers	195	63	
Suicides	38	4	
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	5	8	
TOTAL	466	730	

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1892, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by the RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

No. 2.

TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

| Serial No. | RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SERVANTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	I East Indian (a).								III Bengal-Nagpur.							
	No.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	4	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	8	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	2	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	14	12	26	..	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	47	48	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	1	1	1	1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	99	99	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	41	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	14	14	..	...	..	..	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(c). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	3	2	..	1	3	3
23. Fire in trains	...	7	7	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	51	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	30	365	395	...	8	..	...	...	8	20	167	187	3	3	1	2	4	5

	IV Indian Midland (b).								X— Bengal and North Western—Tirhoot and Company's Sections.							
	No.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	2	21	23	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	34	36	..	..	8	7	8	7
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
12(c). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Ditto of axles	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Other accidents	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	..	..	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	103	110	...	...	...	2	..	2	4	67	71	..	...	8	8	8	8

	XII Rajputana-Malwa (c).							
	No.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	..	1	3	...	...	...	3	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	3	4	...	2	5	2	5	4
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	5	5	..	..	...	1	...	1
4. Collisions between light engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	6	6	..	...	...	1	...	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	141	141	..	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	..	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(c). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	28	28	..	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	324	329	3	2	5	4	8	6

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Tárakeshwar, and Delhi-Umballa-Kalka railways. (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itárai railway. (c) Includes the Gaekwar's Mehsána railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XIII Southern Maratta (a).								XV South Indian.							
	No.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	..	..	..	3	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	..	..	1	...	1	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	390	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	..	..	...	..	...	...	8	8	...	(b)2	..	..	..	2	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	..	..	...	..	...	...	10	10	...	..	1	...	1	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
12(c). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	21	21	..	...	..	..	.	...	3	3	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ditto of couplings	...	17	17	..	...	..	..	...	...	3	3	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	12	13	..	...	..	..	..	...	2	2	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Fire in trains	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	15	1	6	..	...	1	6	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	485	486	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	335	340	1	11	1	...	2	11

	XIX North Western (c).								XXI Oudh and Rohilkhand.							
	No.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	2	10	12	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	4	5	1	2	..	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	36	37	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	101	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	89	...	..	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(c). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	24	12	36	..	..	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	9	9	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	31	31	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	31	359	390	1	2	2	3	3	5	...	108	108	...	...	...	...	...	...

	XXII Eastern Bengal (d).							
	No.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	.	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	6	8	..	3	..	..	..	3
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	9	9	..	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	109	110	...	...	...	2	...	2
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(c). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	12	12	...	..	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	22	25	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	24	224	248	...	3	...	3	..	6

(a) Includes the Mysore and the Kolhápur railways.
(b) Not passengers but cartmen.
(c) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot, Hyderabad-Dhond-Wadi, Rajpura-Bhatinda, and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(d) ,, narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XXX Burma (a).										XXXIV Jodhpur.										XXXV Great Indian Peninsula (b).									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	3	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...	4	...	4	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	11	11 (c)1	...	...	1 (c)1	...	1	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	105	105	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...		4	156	160 (c)1	...	...	10 (c)1	10	...	...	

	XXXVI Bombay, Baroda and Central India (d).										XXXVII Madras.									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	72	72	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	14		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	32	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	61	61	...	14	...	...	...	14		2	132	134	...	...	...	2	...	2	

(a) Includes the Mu Valley State railway. (b) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amráoti railways. (d) Includes the Gackwar's Petlad railway. (c) Not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XL Dhoondia.										XLI Rohilkhand-Kumaun Company's Section (a).										XLII Dibru-Sadiya.									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	25	26 (b)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	37	38	...	...	...	...	...	...		4	64	68 (b)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	

	XLV Darjeeling-Himalayan.										The Nizam's Guaranteed State (c)									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...		17	73	90	...	...	...	2	...	2	

(a) Includes the Lucknow-Bareilly section. (b) Not a passenger. (c) Includes the Bezváda extension.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*concld.*

		LXI Morvi.				LX Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar.				LIX Jodhpore-Bickaneer.				LIV The Gaekwar's Dabhoi.			
		No.		Number of passengers and others.		No.		Number of passengers and others.		No.		Number of passengers and others.		No.		Number of passengers and others.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
1.	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains																
2.	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line		1				16		1		1						
3.	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains						16		1		1						
4.	Collisions between light engines																
5.	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails		1				3				19		2		2		
6.	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails										19		2		2		
7.	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points																
8.	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed																
9.	Trains running over cattle on the line										1				1		
10.	Ditto over obstructions on the line																
11.	Ditto through gates at level-crossings																
12.	The bursting of boilers of engines																
12(a).	Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines																
13.	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines																
14.	Ditto of tyres																
15.	Ditto of wheels																
16.	Ditto of axles														2		
17.	Ditto of brake apparatus																
18.	Ditto of couplings																
19.	Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.										1				1		
20.	Broken rails																
21.	The flooding of portions of permanent-way																
22.	Slips in cuttings or embankments																
23.	Fire in trains																
24.	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts																
25.	Other accidents																
	TOTAL ALL CLASSES																

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1892, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

		TOTAL.							
		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1.	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	4	1	5	3	...	...	...	3	...
2.	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	13	27	40	...	17	5	4	5	21
3.	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	9	50	59	...	...	...	9	...	9
4.	Collisions between light engines	2	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	27	54	81	1	2	...	1	1	3
6.	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	16	282	298	...	...	1	3	1	3
7.	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	5	51	56	...	...	1	4	1	4
8.	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Trains running over cattle on the line	5	1,554	1,559	1(a)	...	8	9	9	9
10.	Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	79	82	1(a)	2(b)	...	2	1	4
11.	Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	45	45	..	...	1	...	1	...
12.	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	72	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	338	338	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	The failure of tyres	...	9	9	...	..	...	...	...	...
15.	Ditto of wheels	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Ditto of axles	5	34	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Ditto of brake apparatus	1	5	6	...	14	..	...	...	14
18.	Ditto of couplings	1	164	165	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Broken rails	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	39	80	119	...	...	1	...	1	...
22.	Slips in cuttings or embankments	10	13	23	3	2	...	1	3	3
23.	Fire in trains	2	135	137	1	6	...	...	1	6
24.	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Other accidents	7	154	161	...	...	...	3	...	3
	TOTAL ALL CLASSES	159	3,266	3,425	10(c)	43(c)	17	36	27	79

Mean mileage worked	17,620·96
Number of servants employed	175,170
Train-mileage of all descriptions	47,325,442
Number of passengers carried	88,561,168
Passenger-mileage	3,906,822,537
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,686
Number of passengers carried	5,026
Passenger-mileage	221,715
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	0·090
Injured per ditto ditto	0·463
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·002
Injured per ditto ditto	0·010

(a) Not a passenger. (b) Not passengers but carmen. (c) Of these two were not passengers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 20th, 1893.

During the week under review the most important feature of the weather has been the extension northward over the Bay and Burma of monsoon winds and the appearance of monsoon weather on the Malabar Coast. This extension of the monsoon has been accompanied with general moderate rainfall over Burma, and with scattered rain over the west and south of the Peninsula. At the same time there has been a considerable increase of heat over Northern India, where the mean temperature has considerably exceeded the average, and the day temperatures have been very high. Hardly any rain has fallen over the central and northern parts of the country, except on Monday, when dust and thunder storms occasioned scattered showers.

The chart of the 14th showed that pressure was high over Ceylon, while three shallow low pressure areas existed—one over the western desert; a second over the central parts of the country; and a third over Central Burma. Pressure was higher than usual almost everywhere. The excess was greatest in the north, and pressure was more uniform than usual. The winds varied a good deal in direction, and light scattered showers due to dust and thunder storms were reported from different parts of the country. On Monday, the 15th, pressure had increased briskly in the north-west, and the shallow depression over the western desert had disappeared, but otherwise the general distribution was unchanged. The winds remained very variable. Showers, almost everywhere of very small amount, had occurred over the Punjab, the North-Western Himalayas, Burma, and the south of the Peninsula. On Tuesday, the 16th, the barometer was falling everywhere, the change being rapid in the extreme north-west. Pressure was high on the West Coast of the Peninsula and over the south of the Bay, and low over Northern and Central India and Central Burma; but the pressure differences continued smaller than is ordinarily the case at this season. Strong north-westerly and north-north-westerly winds prevailed over the Bombay Presidency, and north-westerly winds were appearing in the Punjab and the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were still variable. Rain was falling in the south of the Peninsula, in Burma, and at one or two central stations, but the amounts were again generally small. The chart of the 17th showed that the barometer was rising again, except at some of the Madras stations. Pressure was high on the Konkan and Kathiawar Coasts and in the south of the Bay, and low over Northern and Central India and the Bay. Gradients remained abnormally slight for the time of year. Fresh northerly winds continued down the West Coast and at several central stations, while south-westerly winds prevailed over the head of the Bay and in Lower Bengal. Elsewhere the directions were very variable. In Burma rain continued fairly general, but over India the only rainfall was a few scattered showers. On the 18th pressure was falling over Northern and Central India and Burma and rising over the west of the Peninsula. In consequence gradients were increasing and the general distribution assuming a more normal condition. Northerly and north-westerly winds prevailed over a large part of Western and Central India, and hot north-westerly winds were blowing down the Gangetic plain. On the other hand, in Burma the wind was south-easterly. Elsewhere the directions were variable. Rain had fallen over Burma and the west of the Peninsula and at a few scattered stations. The fall was becoming heavier, Moulmein, Mangalore, and Calicut having received over 2 and Tavoy and Akyab over 1 inch. The chart of Friday, the 19th, showed that the barometric changes which had commenced on the preceding day had been maintained. The barometer had risen over the Peninsula and the south of the Bay and fallen over Northern India. Hence gradients had

continued to steepen, and the pressure difference over India was somewhat greater than usual. North-westerly and westerly winds prevailed over Western India and the Gangetic plain, and southerly winds over Burma and the Bay. The force was strong over a large part of the country. Rain had again fallen over the west and south of the Peninsula and in Burma. Tavoy had received over 2 and Moulmein, Bassein, and Chittagong over 1 inch. On the 20th pressure was falling everywhere. The distribution was unchanged as regards the relative positions of the areas of high and of low pressure, but the pressure difference had increased, and was about 0·30″ instead of the normal 0·20″. The winds were generally similar to those reported on the previous day, and were strong over a large part of the country. Rain had fallen generally over Burma, and scattered showers had occurred over the west of the Peninsula and North Bengal. Tavoy again received over 2 and Akyab, Chittagong, and Bijapur over 1 inch.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :

Province.	May.							Mean variation of week.
	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·3	+0·6	—1·0	—2·3	—2·1	—2·7	—3·5	—1·4
Bengal and Assam . .	—0·2	+0·9	+2·3	+2·2	+2·6	+3·1	+2·3	+1·9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—2·6	—3·0	—1·1	—0·4	+0·4	+1·4	+3·0	—0·3
Punjab	—3·4	—1·5	—3·7	—2·1	+0·4	+2·8	+4·0	—0·5
Bombay	—0·3	+0·5	+0·1	+0·2	—0·4	—2·3	—2·3	—0·6
Central Provinces and Berar	—4·7	—3·1	—2·1	—0·9	—0·2	+0·7	+0·5	—1·4
Central India and Guzerat .	—2·5	—2·0	—1·3	—1·0	—0·4	—1·0	—1·1	—1·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	—2·9	—2·9	—4·4	—3·0	—2·1	—0·8	—1·3	—2·5
Madras	—3·0	—2·2	—3·2	—1·7	—1·5	0	—1·3	—1·8
Mean for whole India .	—2·0	—1·4	—1·6	—1·0	—0·4	+0·2	0	—0·9

The above table shows that a marked rise of temperature has occurred during the week over Northern India and a marked fall over Burma. The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was 0·9° below the normal average, and it was only on the 19th and 20th that the general temperature of the whole Indian region equalled the normal. On all the preceding days the heat was less than usual, the abnormal depression ranging from 2·0° on the 14th to 0·4° on the 18th. The provincial variations show that in Bengal the mean temperature of the week was 1·9° higher than usual, but that in all the other Provinces the abnormal depression of temperature, which has prevailed for so long, has continued.

Rain has been somewhat less general in this than in the preceding week, eight divisions reporting absolutely no rain, and sixteen more reporting an average actual fall for the division of less than one-tenth of an inch. In the remaining twenty-six divisions effective rainfall has been received, the actual average fall per division ranging from 6·48 inches in Tenasserim to 0·11 inches in Berar. The rainfall in Burma and parts of Bengal as well as probably that in the south-west of the Peninsula was of monsoon origin, while that recorded in other parts of the Indian region was due to local dust and thunder storms.

As these storms were fewer and less intense than was the case in the last few preceding weeks, the general rainfall of those parts of India outside the influence of the monsoon currents was proportionately lighter, and in most divisions the average fall did not amount to one quarter of an inch. Within the regions affected by the monsoon currents the amount of rain received varied a good deal. Thus the division of Tenasserim, which was most within the current, recorded an average of 6·48 inches, Central Burma of 2·75 inches, Mysore of 2·09 inches, and Lower Burma, Upper Burma, Arakan, Malabar, Madras (South Central), Coorg, and the Bombay Deccan of over one inch.

The third column of the concluding table shows that only in Tenasserim, Central Burma, Punjab (West), Madras (South Central), Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, the Central Provinces (West), Sind, and Rajputana (West) was the average actual rainfall of the week in excess of the normal average fall, and only in Tenasserim, Central Burma, Mysore, and the Deccan was this excess at all large. In all parts of India, except the ten divisions noticed above, the rainfall of the week was in defect, but in the case of most of the divisions the deficiency was small. In Assam and North Bengal, however, and also in Lower Burma, rainfall was abnormally light; thus the Lower Burma division received 1·68 inches instead of 3·31 inches, the Surma division 0·56 inch instead of 5·09 inches, the Brahmaputra division 0·04 inch instead of 2·74 inches, and North Bengal 0·66 inch instead of 1·79 inch.

The three concluding columns of the table show that for the period February 26th to May 20th the average actual rainfall has been heavier than usual over by far the greater part of the country. In Arakan, both the Assam divisions, Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind the rainfall has been defective, while in Deltaic Bengal and the Punjab (South, Hills, and North-West) the total amount received has been about normal. In all the other divisions the total rainfall has been in excess.

As stated above, the dust and thunder storms of the week under review were feebler than in the preceding week, and hence there were very few instances of their occasioning heavy falls of rain. Most of the heavy falls given below were attributable to the incursion of the monsoon current.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim . .	Amherst . .	Thaton . .	7·18 inches.
Central Burma . .	Shwegyin . .	Kyaikto . .	14·71 ,,
Arakan . .	Akyab . .	Maungdaw . .	4·51 ,,
North Bengal . .	Darjeeling . .	Kurseong . .	7·40 ,,
Malabar . .	Calicut . .	Ponnani . .	2·98 ,,
Madras . .	Nilgiris . .	Naduvatam . .	4·36 ,,
Mysore . .	Tumkur . .	Kunigal . .	4·54 ,,
Deccan . .	Belgaum . .	Sampgaon . .	4·28 ,,
Madras (Central) . .	Bellary . .	Kudlighi . .	4·65 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 20th.			Rainfall data from February 26th to May 20th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to May 20th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·48	5·40	+ 1·08	23·48	12·05	+ 95
	Lower Burma	1·68	3·31	— 1·63	14·92	6·66	+ 124
	Central Burma	2·75	2·03	+ 0·72	7·29	4·46	+ 63
	Upper Burma	1·22	?	?	4·70	?	?
	Arakan	1·96	2·44	— 0·48	5·20	7·86	— 34
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·50	0·78	— 0·28	14·78	11·34	+ 30
	Assam (Surma)	0·56	5·09	— 4·53	25·31	37·49	— 32
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·04	2·74	— 2·70	13·93	18·77	— 26
	Deltaic Bengal	0·22	1·02	— 0·80	9·85	8·53	+ 15
	Central Bengal	0·07	0·82	— 0·75	8·80	5·36	+ 64
	North Bengal	0·66	1·79	— 1·13	12·90	10·23	+ 26
	Orissa	0·03	0·69	— 0·66	7·12	4·45	+ 60
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·52	— 0·52	5·27	3·02	+ 75
	Behar (South)	0	0·23	— 0·23	3·18	1·40	+ 127
	Do. (North)	0·05	0·45	— 0·40	3·72	2·84	+ 31
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·12	— 0·12	1·30	0·74	+ 76
	Oudh (South)	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·99	0·81	+ 22
	Do. (North)	0·08	0·21	— 0·13	2·38	1·20	+ 98
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·01	0·09	— 0·08	1·20	0·67	+ 79
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·06	0·10	— 0·04	1·12	0·83	+ 35
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·07	0·29	— 0·22	3·09	2·19	+ 41
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	0·12	— 0·09	1·09	1·08	+ 1
	Do. (Central)	0·14	0·15	— 0·01	1·66	1·15	+ 44
	Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0·29	— 0·28	3·06	2·23	+ 37
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·09	0·81	— 0·72	6·44	6·79	— 5
	Do. (North-West)	0·15	0·23	— 0·08	3·90	3·98	— 2
	Do. (West)	0·15	0·09	+ 0·06	1·77	1·43	+ 24
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·37	1·84	0·47	9·08	6·12	+ 48
	Madras (South Central)	1·49	1·08	+ 0·41	11·26	6·26	+ 80
	Coorg	1·58	2·25	— 0·67	7·73	6·41	+ 21
	Mysore	2·09	0·74	+ 1·35	7·01	3·43	+ 104
	Konkan	0·27	0·13	+ 0·14	0·84	0·54	+ 56
	Bombay Deccan	1·10	0·29	+ 0·81	3·89	1·62	+ 140
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·49	0·16	+ 0·33	1·54	0·46	+ 235
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·11	0·11	0	4·59	0·76	+ 504
	Central Provinces (West)	0·08	0·04	+ 0·04	3·78	0·70	+ 440
	Ditto (Central)	0·04	0·08	— 0·04	3·44	1·08	+ 219
	Ditto (East)	0	0·21	— 0·21	2·62	1·76	+ 49
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·05	0·09	— 44
	Kathiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·30	— 100
	Sind	0·05	0·01	+ 0·04	0·25	0·46	— 46
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·20	— 0·18	1·22	0·52	+ 135
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·12	0·23	— 0·11	0·72	0·61	+ 18
	Rajputana (West)	0·36	0·22	+ 0·14	0·82	0·62	+ 32
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·26	0·69	— 0·43	6·15	2·50	+ 146
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·73	— 0·73	9·35	3·43	+ 173
	Hyderabad (South)	0·08	0·30	— 0·22	6·02	1·92	+ 214
	Madras (Central)	0·83	0·50	+ 0·33	3·60	1·77	+ 103
	East Coast (Central)	0·33	0·63	— 0·30	3·23	1·67	+ 93
	Ditto (South)	0·35	0·71	— 0·36	4·71	2·91	+ 62
	Madras (South)	0·49	0·51	— 0·02	7·17	4·36	+ 64

SIMLA, *25th May, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Rainfall good, except in parts of the Carnatic, which had only a few scattered showers. Cultivation progressing. Standing crops generally fair, but more rain is required in parts of Madura and Tinnevelly. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water generally sufficient, and cattle in good condition. Prices slightly easier, except in parts of the Carnatic and Central districts, where prices are stationary. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Rain in parts of twelve districts. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of late-crops continues in parts of two districts and cotton-picking in one. Preparations for next season progressing generally. Sowing commenced in parts of three districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th May.*—The week has been characterized by fine settled weather with excessive temperature, and there has been no rain with the exception of a few scattered showers in North and East Bengal. General agricultural prospects continue favourable. Ploughing and sowing are in full progress, and all standing crops are doing well. Spring rice is still being harvested, and is generally yielding a good outturn. No important change in prices of common rice. Cattle are generally reported well, and fodder and water supplies are plentiful.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Weather seasonable. Heat increasing. Threshing of spring crops in progress, and completed in some districts. Summer crops are being irrigated and are doing well. Preparations for the autumn crops begun. Weighments of opium finished; outturn fair. Prices generally steady. Locusts have appeared in Meerut, but no damage is reported. Large broods of locusts have been hatched in the Saharanpur district, and active measures have been taken for their destruction.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Slight rain has fallen in most districts. Reaping and threshing of spring crops in progress. Sugarcane and cotton sowings going on. Ploughings and sowings for autumn crops commenced. Condition of standing autumn crops is reported excellent, and their prospects are said to be good. Extra spring crops doing well. Locusts appeared in parts of Hissar, Ferozepur, and Shahpur, and have damaged the cotton and indigo crops in Hissar; no damage is reported from the other two districts. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices rising in one district, falling in seven others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy with high winds. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Rain fell throughout the Province. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy and ploughing for wet-weather crops are progressing. The standing crops generally are good, but the paddy crop near Shwebo has been wholly submerged and destroyed by heavy floods in the Mu canal. The price of paddy has risen in Mandalay and has fallen in Katha and Shwebo; elsewhere the price is stationary. The number on relief works in the Meiktila district was 230.

Assam.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Weather dry and hot, and rain wanted. Sowing of summer paddy continues. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th May.*—MYSORE: Rain throughout the State. Standing crops good. Ploughing operations in active progress and sowing commenced in parts. Prospects favourable. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG.—Rainfall good. Rice sowing completed in one district. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) sowing in progress. Late heavy showers have been favourable for the coffee and cardamom crops. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th May.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather hot. Preparation of land for ensuing season continues. Water sufficient. Fodder deficient in two talukas. Cattle generally healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices fallen slightly.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Rain fell in two States. Land being prepared for autumn crop sowings in Bhopal and Bhopawar. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices falling slightly in Bhopal, fluctuating in Gwalior, and steady, but high, in other parts.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Rainfall good in two States and moderate in three others and in Ajmere. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Land being prepared for autumn crops in Ajmere and Ulwar. Harvest prospects good, except in two States, where the outturn is below average. Grain being threshed. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholpur, where fodder is scarce. Prices rising in three States and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Weather hot and fine. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{8}{111}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 22nd May, 1893.

RESOLUTION.

The report for the year ending 30th September 1892 is, as usual, well compiled and accompanied by excellent maps and plates.

2. Twenty-one parties and six small detachments were employed on field operations during the year, as shown in the following list:—

	Number of parties.	Number of detachments.
1. Trigonometrical	1	...
2. Topographical	3	2
3. Forest	4	...
4. Cadastral	7	2
5. Traverse	1	1
6. Scientific	3	...
7. Geographical	2	1

Of these, 12 parties and 3 detachments may be held to have been engaged on remunerative operations, *i.e.*, on work connected with the enhancement of land or forest revenue.

3. The trigonometrical operations were, as in the previous year, carried on by one party only. The topographical establishment was somewhat reduced, and the outturn of work has consequently been a little less than in 1890-91. That of the Forest Surveys is, on the other hand, considerably larger than last year mainly owing to the rapidity of the 4-inch scale operations in Madura and Coimbatore.

4. The establishment engaged on cadastral surveys has been particularly strong during the year under report, and both the outturn of work (6,598 square miles in all) and the reduction which has been effected in its cost are creditable to the Department. The extensive operations in Orissa have been carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 22 less per square mile than last year, and a considerable reduction in the rates has taken place in Upper Burma. In Garhwál the cost has been reduced from Rs. 283 to Rs. 183 per square mile

5. The Government of India notice with satisfaction the efficient manner in which during the year the Survey Department has co-operated with the Provincial Revenue authorities in the conduct of cadastral surveys. As indicated in the Government Resolutions on the survey reports of previous years, the gradual reforms which have been recently introduced, and which require, on the one hand, the more effective utilization of local agency in the construction of field maps, and, on the other, the employment of survey subordinates for the compilation of many of the registers comprised in the record-of-rights, have neces-

sitated intimate and cordial relations between the Survey and Provincial officers. These have now been everywhere established. The amalgamation of the survey and revenue departments has, indeed, during the last year reached its fullest development in the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Sandeman as Director of the Bengal Surveys under the administrative orders of the Government of Bengal, and credit is due both to that officer and to Colonel Thuillier for the part which they have taken in the satisfactory arrangements which have been secured for the progress of survey operations in that Province. The instructions in the Resolution of last year on the subject of personal tours have at the same time been zealously carried out in other Provinces by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Strahan, the Deputy Surveyor General directly responsible for the superintendence of revenue surveys, with the result that none of the difficulties which arose occasionally in previous years through want of a complete understanding between the Revenue and Survey officials have occurred during the year under report.

6. The only survey connected with the development of mining industries has been that of the detachment in Mergui and Maliwun, which has under considerable difficulties proceeded with a topographical survey of the tin and coal bearing regions in that neighbourhood.

7. General measures are under consideration for improving the pay and prospects of the Junior Division of the Survey of India. In the meanwhile, one step has been taken in this direction by securing for survey officers of the Junior Division five posts of the newly-constituted Land-Records Department in Burma.

The designation of officers throughout the Junior Division has been altered, and the Extra-Assistant Superintendents, who are at the head of the Junior Division, now rank as gazetted officers.

8. The work done in the Photographic and Lithographic office continues to show a large increase, especially in the printing sections, and it is found very difficult to comply with the demands for colour printing, even with the aid of steam machinery. The combined outturn in pulls of the lithographic and zincographic presses and machines was in 1878-79, 233,989; in 1888-89, 466,082; and in 1891-92, 756,068: these figures serve to show the increase, due in part to the introduction of steam power, in these sections. During the past year there were issued 1,318,597 impressions from print and 92,415 heliogravure prints. In 1878-79 the impressions were 367,175 only: the heliogravure prints in 1888-89, when this process was started, were 20,307.

The value of the outturn for the last three years, as compared with that for 1881-82, was—

1881-82.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,69,654	2,00,374	2,08,654	2,10,357

The increased work in this office has necessitated the strengthening of the establishment.

The value of the instruments issued by the Mathematical Instrument Office at the same time has risen since last year from Rs. 2,88,337 to Rs. 3,16,373.

9. The Department continues to show good work in all its branches, and the Government of India acknowledge the services rendered by the Surveyor General and the other officers of the Department.

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

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

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

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town and Karachi during the month of March 1893, and from 1st January 1893 to 31st March 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.									Total from January 1st, including total of month.												Articles, and whence exported.
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
COTTON, RAW—																									**COTTON, RAW—**
Madras ...	...	...	...	27	18	...	...	...	...	27	18	...	...	...	...	772	18	...	...	...	...	772	18	...	Madras.
Bombay ...	...	...	...	7,03,250	5,72,276	4,28,105	...	...	...	7,03,250	5,72,276	4,28,105	* 2	...	...	17,15,838	12,45,111	10,04,928	...	...	...	17,15,840	12,45,111	10,04,928	Bombay.
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,283*	35,203	29,355	54,283	35,203	29,355	...	...	...	8	...	...	1,26,340*	97,158	72,403	1,26,340	97,158	72,403	Sind.
Bengal ...	3,416	7,143	16,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,416	7,143	16,707	10,045	29,200	39,727	3,46,137	1,01,890	1,69,438	...	...	...	10,053	29,200	39,746	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	46,746	43,338	36,848	71,621	15,299	33,916	...	...	...	1,18,367	58,637	70,764	1,68,525	1,01,886	1,01,153	51,486	578	56,075	35,495*	8,796	1,21,593	95,200	9,375	2,03,226	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab ...	1,208	...	13,093	15,337	101	14,527	15,794*	4,214	39,291	32,339	4,315	66,911	8,229	1	25,558	70,619	35,751	61,671	...	...	...	77,780	37,805	63,190	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	665	1,792	973	21,903	14,130	13,464	...	...	...	22,568	15,922	14,437	1,161	2,054	1,519	9,81,051	8,42,314	4,71,626	...	...	...	9,81,938	8,49,208	4,71,910	Cent. Provs.
Berar ...	835	3,896	48	3,34,823	2,77,551	1,02,354	...	...	...	3,35,658	2,81,447	1,02,402	887	6,894	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,849	11,301	21,333	Berar.
Assam ...	902	5,800	9,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	5,800	9,176	1,849	11,301	21,333	6,34,429	2,65,935	3,84,864	...	...	...	6,57,440	2,68,175	3,89,718	Assam.
Raj. & C. I. ...	11,967	2,082	2,271	2,44,116	91,665	1,42,866	...	...	...	2,56,083	93,747	1,45,137	23,011	2,240	4,854	1,967	354	1,362	...	...	...	1,967	354	1,362	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	727	331	291	...	...	...	727	331	291	...	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	...	...	...	364	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	65,739	64,051	79,116	13,91,804	9,71,371	7,35,523	70,077	39,417	68,646	15,27,620	10,74,839	8,83,285	2,13,709	1,53,576	1,94,428	38,08,307	24,91,951	21,50,347	1,61,825	1,05,954	1,93,996	41,83,841	27,51,481	25,38,771	TOTAL.
WHEAT—																									**WHEAT—**
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
Bombay ...	...	...	...	3,71,713	1,83,700	2,77,652	...	...	...	3,71,713	1,83,700	2,77,652	...	...	...	6,28,203	2,90,677	4,03,039	...	...	...	6,28,203	2,90,677	4,03,039	Bombay.
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,316*	75,443	40,956	1,28,316	75,443	40,956	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,30,341*	3,59,465	1,51,408	5,30,341	3,59,465	1,51,408	Sind.
Bengal ...	11,829	87,318	10,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,829	87,318	10,640	69,049	2,02,440	64,810	1	1	...	...	...	...	69,050	2,02,441	64,810	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	1,23,039	2,64,642	1,20,629	10	3,41,978	27,008	...	1,353	...	1,23,049	6,07,973	1,47,637	2,86,214	5,82,701	3,93,628	697	5,75,028	1,13,984	...	1,353	...	2,86,911	11,59,082	5,07,612	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab ...	12,247	1,161	...	278	1,08,225	...	1,54,059*	5,43,313	13,257	1,66,584	6,52,599	13,257	69,589	3,836	...	11,338	2,00,916	12,250	8,75,761*	12,25,700	40,275	9,56,988	14,30,512	52,525	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	5437	114	23,488	2,35,107	3,60,152	1,87,942	...	...	...	2,40,544	3,60,266	2,11,430	10,034	2,316	74,585	9,19,707	9,89,832	8,07,045	...	...	...	9,29,801	9,92,148	8,81,630	Cent. Provs.
Berar ...	...	...	...	35,619	1,11,857	685	...	...	...	35,619	1,11,857	685	...	...	...	63,430	1,31,223	12,860	...	...	...	63,430	1,31,223	12,800	Berar.
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	23,056	89,116	60,047	...	...	...	23,056	89,116	60,047	...	312	1,856	71,088	3,00,155	2,31,851	...	...	...	71,088	3,00,467	2,33,707	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	46	...	452	...	...	...	46	...	452	...	...	...	46	...	452	...	...	...	46	...	452	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	1,52,552	3,53,235	1,54,757	6,65,829	11,95,028	5,53,786	2,82,375	6,20,109	54,213	11,00,756	21,68,372	7,62,756	4,34,886	7,91,605	5,34,879	16,94,570	24,87,832	15,81,481	14,06,102	15,86,578	1,91,683	35,35,558	48,66,015	23,08,043	TOTAL.
LINSEED—																									**LINSEED—**
Madras ...	...	...	...	384	...	22,247	...	...	...	384	...	22,247	...	...	...	1,454	...	25,367	...	...	..	1,454	...	25,367	Madras.
Bombay ...	...	...	...	2,33,294	2,41,812	3,12,928	...	...	...	2,33,294	2,41,812	3,12,928	...	...	...	4,85,351	4,20,377	4,83,976	...	...	..	4,85,351	4,20,377	4,83,976	Bombay.
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	..	...	7	...	Sind.
Bengal ...	3,05,030	3,06,754	3,56,620	...	18	...	...	...	...	3,05,030	3,06,772	3,56,620	7,46,144	4,12,396	4,03,687	302	18	...	...	...	..	7,46,446	4,12,414	4,03,687	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	72,900	1,57,728	51,020	14,985	4,222	2,301	...	...	...	87,885	1,01,950	53,321	6,72,944	2,45,584	66,655	24,966	7,368	4,817	...	60	12	6,97,010	2,52,952	71,472	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	60	45	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	13,647	41,688	10,087	3,73,643	3,12,686	2,54,556	...	60	12	3,87,290	3,54,374	2,64,643	19,396	52,170	15,149	5,33,074	4,03,873	3,75,598	...	...	...	5,52,470	4,55,043	3,90,747	Cent. Provs.
Berar ...	...	...	...	3,22,334	4,14,506	2,31,641	...	...	...	3,22,334	4,14,506	2,31,641	...	...	...	5,17,801	5,96,337	3,43,933	...	...	...	5,17,801	5,96,337	3,43,933	Berar.
Assam ...	...	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	1,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	1,654	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	28,246	34,191	17,495	1,41,499	74,891	59,662	...	...	...	1,69,745	1,09,082	77,157	779	1,654	18,929	1,72,843	80,732	88,472	...	...	...	2,19,834	1,36,430	1,07,401	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	1,40,995	71,930	74,239	...	...	...	1,40,995	71,930	74,239	46,991	46,698	...	3,26,101	2,35,943	1,88,592	...	...	...	3,20,101	2,35,943	1,88,592	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	4,19,823	5,40,592	4,35,498	12,27,134	11,20,065	9,57,607	...	66	12	16,46,957	16,60,723	13,93,117	14,85,354	7,58,502	5,05,742	20,61,892	17,52,648	15,10,866	...	67	12	35,47,246	25,11,217	20,16,560	TOTAL.
INDIGO—																									**INDIGO—**
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	241	49	...	...	...	...	241	49	...	...	...	...	255	655	...	...	...	...	255	655	Madras.
Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	324	347	...	...	...	...	324	347	Bombay.
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	229	311	...	229	332	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	1,372	4,300	...	1,372	4,321	Sind.
Bengal ...	1,063	326	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,063	320	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,826	5,457	6,161	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	99	26	...	...	12	141	...	...	...	99	38	141	1,826	5,457	6,161	...	39	141	...	...	...	1,660	3,866	687	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	403	128	...	406	128	1,660	3,827	546	...	5	3	...	...	...	1,551	1,763	1,051	1,556	1,766	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Cent. Provs.
Berar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	88	6	...	...	...	...	88	6	...	...	...	540	571	...	...	...	...	540	571	...	...	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	1,162	352	37	...	364	222	...	632	439	1,162	1,348	698	4,537	9,284	6,707	...	1,164	1,740	...	2,923	6,063	4,537	13,371	14,510	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river-borne traffic.

* Exclusive of river-borne traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 25th May, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VI of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 14th May 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 14th May 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 14th May 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 13th May 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 13th May 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 13th May 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 14th May 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 13th May 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,634	12,49,243	765	1,634	10,88,991	666	73,57,338	65,79,805	...	7,77,533
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,42,253	171	862	1,69,783	197	10,13,227	10,79,379	66,152	...
Indian Midland	127	752	1,42,209	189	752	1,17,914	157	8,54,308	7,83,249	...	71,059
Bezváda extension (*a*)	86	21	1,105	53	112	6,561	59	7,522	47,939	40,417	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,674	5,33,225	319	1,699	5,82,000	343	31,51,077	33,07,222	1,56,145	...
South Indian	150	1,043	1,62,443	156	1,043	1,57,900	151	9,09,614	9,88,791	79,177	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	94,007	90	1,156	1,47,365	127	5,96,101	8,62,371	2,66,270	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	130	755	1,40,900	187	756	1,35,200	179	8,86,799	8,04,319	...	82,480
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	16,649	84	223	15,708	70	99,657	1,04,496	4,839	...
TOTAL	250	7,953	24,82,034	312	8,237	24,21,572	294	1,48,75,643	1,45,57,571	...	3,18,072
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (State) (*e*)	264	2,450	5,71,278	233	2,509	5,29,860	211	31,93,866	34,12,394	2,18,528	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (State)	244	692	2,59,710	375	692	2,23,871	324	14,58,157	12,99,735	...	1,58,422
Eastern Bengal (State) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,58,375	204	777	1,82,330	235	10,26,868	11,48,817	1,21,949	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	12,930	103	125	13,560	108	83,931	89,087	5,156	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (State)	203	715	1,56,272	219	722	1,42,382	197	9,82,836	9,00,841	...	81,995
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (State Provincial)	47	25	372	35	25	1,411	56	6,126	6,687	561	...
Chenra-Companyganj (State Provincial)	44	8	297	37	8	534	67	1,653	3,170	1,517	...
TOTAL	251	4,792	11,59,734	242	4,858	10,93,948	225	67,53,437	68,60,731	1,07,294	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	11,62,023	779	1,490	10,77,492	723	72,48,578	64,35,664	...	8,12,914
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	4,31,775	937	461	4,59,000	996	25,50,739	26,64,912	1,05,173	...
Madras	216	840	1,73,416	200	840	1,81,478	216	10,96,191	12,01,292	1,05,101	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	17,67,214	633	2,791	17,17,970	616	1,09,04,508	1,03,01,868	...	6,02,640
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,538	54,08,982	348	15,886	52,33,490	329	3,25,33,588	3,17,20,170	...	8,13,418
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	20,469	126	161	22,697	141	1,42,534	1,58,223	15,689	...
Tarkessur	258	22	5,373	244	22	5,619	255	45,142	44,514	...	628
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	114	67	12,438	186	67	11,574	173	68,547	67,163	...	1,384
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,616	123	78	9,479	122	65,751	62,357	...	3,394
TOTAL	135	329	47,916	146	328	49,369	151	3,21,974	3,32,257	10,283	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	62,724	188	333	52,253	157	3,45,902	3,97,545	51,643	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,907	147	13	1,420	109	10,658	8,150	...	2,508
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,372	96	108	17,401	161	65,582	77,738	12,156	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	86	311	23,091	74	331	32,913	99	1,42,341	2,03,531	61,190	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	6,892	74	93	8,820	95	42,147	55,137	12,990	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,769	61	29	1,538	53	11,661	11,064	...	597
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	8,396	117	72	5,640	78	52,840	41,196	...	11,644
TOTAL	109	959	1,15,151	120	979	1,19,985	123	6,71,131	7,94,361	1,23,230	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	52,075	156	380	65,481	172	2,90,315	3,71,271	80,956	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	17,849	61	364	17,400	48	1,20,760	1,11,206	...	9,554
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	7,990	85	94	7,604	81	42,827	40,816	...	2,011
TOTAL	76	719	77,914	108	838	90,485	108	4,53,902	5,23,293	69,391	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,545	56,49,963	322	18,031	54,93,329	305	3,39,80,595	3,33,70,081	...	6,10,514

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 25th May 1893.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 4	12 6	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 6	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	18 14½	18 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 4	9 8	...	...	13 4	13 0	16 0	14 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	12 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 4	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 1	12 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	16 8	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	13 7	14 13	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 7	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 0	13 9	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 8	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 13	12 13	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 5	15 5	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	*	8 10	8 10	196 0	245 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 5	12 6	...	...	10 1	10 4	10 10	11 1	20 0	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	14 5	14 5	9 2	9 2	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	7 3	9 0	9 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 0	...	...	5 11	6 0	182 0	218 0	10 6	9 10
Pakôkku	...	*	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	29 10	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 9	11 9	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	16 0	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 1	11 1	12 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 1	10 11	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	140 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 6	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 10
Cachar	7 12	7 8	...	...	8 8	8 0	11 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 7	6 13	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 8	7 4
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	15 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Mánrup	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 8	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	...	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 14	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	12 0	11 5	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 10	13 0	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	9 4
24-Parganas	12 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 5	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 8	105 0	95 0	10 10	11 0
Calcutta	12 0	12 4	18 13	17 0	7 6	7 4	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	12 4	20 0	18 4	21 5	13 1	85 0	85 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 0	12 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 6	14 6	20 5	17 8	9 11	10 3	11 3½	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	20 0	...	...	20 8	20 8	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	12 0	10 0	...	...	10 4	10 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 4
Faridpur	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 2	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	106 0	105 0	11 2½	11 2½
Birbhum	11 0	10 4	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	250 0	250 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	15 12	15 12	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 4	9 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 10	9 10
Rajshahi	14 4	14 4	24 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	11 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 14	21 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	15 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	10 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 12	12 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	13 3	12 0	20 0	20 0	9 6	9 9	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	13 4	...	...	24 0	18 13	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Jalpaiguri	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 4	...	...	10 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2†	17 2†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	9 3	11 8
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6†	20 6†	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	9 4	9 4
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 10 0	11 8 to 14 0	11 8 to 13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 and 12 0	18 0	17 0	10 0 to 11 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 8	13 8 and 15 0	...	...	30 0	29 0 to 30 0	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 16 0	20 0	20 0 to 21 0	13 0 and 16 0	13 0 and 18 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	13 8	14 10	23 10	27 0	10 11	12 15	14 1	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	20 4	...	23 10	33 12	27 0	...	...	8 7	9 0
Hazáribágh	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 8	16 0	17 8	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold.

† Kalai.

(*a*) Not stated.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued*.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr	14 11 to 16 13	14 11 to 15 12	21 0 to 23 1	21 0 to 22 1	7 13 to 10 8	9 7	12 9 to 13 10	13 10	17 13	18 14	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 13	21 0 to 22 9	22 1 to 22 9	21 0 to 23 1	19 14 to 22 5	21 0	19 6	147 0 to 168 0	127 0 to 168 0	10 8 to 11 0	11 0
Gaya	14 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 4	19 0	18 4	18 4	18 4	...	...	15 0	16 4	18 0	18 8	19 0	19 4	19 0	19 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 4 and 14 8	13 4 and 14 8	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	22 8	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Bihar, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	14 10	15 2	18 15	18 15	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	15 12	21 7	21 7	18 12	15 12	137 8	151 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	12 1	19 0	19 0	10 8	9 14	13 8	14 5	...	...	...	...	23 3	24 0	15 6	15 6	19 13	19 13	22 8	23 8	21 8	18 11	176 0	176 0	10 0	10 0
Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 0	21 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	13 12	12 10	19 4	20 0	10 0	11 0	13 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 4	18 4	20 8	21 6	20 12	19 0	210 0	210 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	11 12	10 8 and 11 0	19 4	18 0	9 0	8 12	15 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	21 8	21 8	19 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 9	12 11	18 13½	19 0	7 13	7 13	11 4	11 4½	20	20 1	17 11½	17 11½	...	...	15 3	15 11½	19 2	18 13½	...	...	19 14½	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 2½
Ghazipur	11 10	12 3	18 0	18 10	6 7	5 0	11 8	11 8	19 4	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 10	14 14	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 6	19 6	150 0	145 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	14 0	14 0	19 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	...	...	22 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	12 12	13 6	18 8	21 0	8 8	10 0	13 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	21 8	21 8	92 8	90 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	15 4	15 8	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	14 0	13 12	18 12	18 8	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	...	22 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	...	...	24 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	16 0	15 8	19 8	19 8	8 0	8 0	11 12	12 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	24 6	24 0	...	...	27 8	26 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	18 0§	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	15 4	15 8	22 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Fatehgarh	15 8	14 6	20 7	21 12	5 0	5 8	13 0	13 0	20 8	21 12	20 4	20 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 6	21 12	22 0	22 0	23 12	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farrukhabad	14 12	14 8	21 4	21 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	25 4	25 0	18 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	140 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	17 0	14 12	22 4	22 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	21 8	21 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	25 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	16 12	16 4	24 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	22 8	...	26 8	16 8	16 8	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Bijnor	15 0	15 0	20 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 4	21 12	22 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 8	13 8	24 8	26 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	23 8	25 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	8 0	10 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	110 0	100 0	12 0	12 4
Muttra	15 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 4	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	16 0	14 0	26 0	27 0	5 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	25 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	130 0	140 0	11 0	11 8
Bulandshahr	16 12	14 10	27 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	9 11	9 10½	25 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	25 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Dehra	13 4	13 0	18 12	18 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	19 12	19 8	20 8	19 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Ambagarh	14 12	13 12	19 12	20 12	7 8	7 8	13 5	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	16 4	...	...	14 12	13 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Saharanpur	13 8	12 15	18 0	19 5	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	19 12	19 5	20 10	20 10	21 0	17 1	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
[illegible]	15 0	14 8	19 0	20 0	8 8	8 0	22 0‡	24 0‡	12 8	13 0	...	...	11 0	2 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
[illegible]pur	16 12	14 4	26 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	24 0	20 4	...	...	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
[illegible]	15 12	15 8	23 8	24 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
[illegible]	15 0	13 14	25 0	20 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8‡	21 4	22 8	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	25 0	27 4	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
[illegible]	14 6	13 8	22 4	23 7	7 1	7 1	11 12	10 9	28 7	22 4	14 1	15 14	...	...	12 8	13 12	21 2	18 12	20 15	20 9	21 3	20 9	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
[illegible]	16 0	11 0	25 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	10 4	8 0	20 8	22 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 12	21 4	21 8	22 0	21 4	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
[illegible]	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	9 0	25 0	26 4	17 8	20 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	24 0	23 12	7 0	9 0½	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
[illegible]	8 8	9 6	13 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	12 4	...	...	9 0½	9 0½	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
[illegible]	16 0	12 6	25 14	23 1	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	21 6	21 6	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	22 4	20 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
[illegible]	15 10	11 8	23 0	19 13	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	17 9	17 9	8 13	8 13	6 9	6 10	23 12	21 8	20 14	21 0	15 6	15 6	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
[illegible]	16 0	12 4	25 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
[illegible]	13 12	13 4	23 12	21 4	7 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	12 12	12 12	21 4	21 4	17 0	17 0	14 4	14 12	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0
[illegible]	11 10	12 0	19 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 12	17 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
[illegible]	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	...	...	17 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Sultanpur	15 0	15 8	21 0	21 12	8 0	8 0	13 8	14 8	19 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 0	16 4	20 0	23 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	...	24 0	12 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	25 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	15 0	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 12	15 4	22 4	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 12	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 8	22 0	21 0	21 8	22 8	20 8	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	16 0	17 0	25 4	26 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	11 0	...	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	...	25 0	26 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 0	14 2	21 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	21 0	21 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 12	22 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 8	15 4	21 8	21 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 4	15 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 8	15 0	25 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	27 0	27 0	19 0	20 8	30 0	31 0	10 8	10 8	23 8	24 0	24 0	24 8	23 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	17 0	15 12	25 12	25 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	23 0	23 8	21 0	22 8	25 0	...	21 0	20 8	29 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	27 0	21 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 8	16 0	27 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	30 0	...	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 8	24 0	...	30 0	25 0	24 0	150 0	160 0	10 12	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	12 8	22 8	23 2	8 2	8 12	10 10	10 0	17 8	18 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 4	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 5	15 0
Bánswara	18 2	18 12	20 0	20 0	7 8	8 12	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	23 12	27 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 11½	10 8½	22 10½	19 8½	7 8	8 9½	9 6	9 6	25 0	25 12½	17 3	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	21 1½	18 12	24 3½	24 3½	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	10 2½	9 12½
Sirohee	11 8	10 0	18 0	16 0	5 8	5 8	7 0	6 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	13 0	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	11 10	10 14	18 6	17 6	...	...	7 0	7 4	20 0	20 0	16 5	17 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	145 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	13 8	12 8	24 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	8 8	8 4	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 4	...	...	...	...	26 8	27 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 14	10 8	16 8	16 0	5 12	5 12	8 0	7 0	15 4	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16 8	16 0	10 0	9 12	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	11 12	11 12	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 8	28 8	25 8	25 8	†	†	†	†	28 8	28 8	27 8	27 8	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	12 4	13 8	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	12 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	12 3	13 0½	17 8	18 0	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 0	17 7	16 1	16 1	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 6	18 13	17 11	17 11	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 3
Tonk	13 4	14 0	25 4	24 4	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 8	28 12	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	105 b	100 0	11 12	12 0
Jeypore	14 12	14 8	23 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	26 0	26 8	21 0	20 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	24-4 & 29 8	21-0 & 27 8	23 8	24 0	26 0	27 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 9	15 10	23 2	23 2	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	23 12	25 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	32 8	31 4	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	16 1	14 6	25 3	26 12	8 2½	8 1½	10 2	22 14½	23 12½	23 13½	23 14½	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	26 12	25 14½	...	...	31 0½	29 4	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	16 8	15 2½	26 6½	27 4	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	30 4	30 12	27 14	27 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 4	26 4	25 0	21 8	24 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	16 3	14 9	25 8	25 12	6 10½	6 10	8 14	8 14	29 2	30 6	30 1	30 10	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 9	25 10	28 5	27 10	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	12 1	13 5	26 1	23 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 9	26 13	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	26 2	22 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 7	12 7
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 10	13 6	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	26 0	24 0	18 11	18 0	...	...	...	...	26 15	24 9	...	...	22 0	22 0	98 0	*95 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 8	12 8	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	¶	‖	11 8	11 8
Bâlmer	12 12	11 6	...	...	5 3	5 2	7 8	7 8	...	...	21 4	21 2	...	...	...	...	16 4	10 9	...	...	26 0	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	12 8
Anádra	12 0	11 10	14 0	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	13 7	13 0	25 7	22 4	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 5	25 0	24 13	17 0	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	26 6	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12
Western—																										
Jodhpore	14 1 and 14 6	11 4 and 12 4	19 6	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	24 6	24 6	18 12 and 23 12	20 0 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	24 6	23 2	15 0	15 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysalmere	12 0	10 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 6	8 6	17 12	17 0	16 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 1	9 5½	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 9½	6 0	...	...	21 12½	21 7½	...	...	...	...	18 3½	17 13½	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 12	11 12	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 8	23 8	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	12 0	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	21 8	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 8	...	...	21 0	22 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 8½	15 12½	22 13½	24 15½	6 10½	6 14½	8 6	8 12½	23 6	23 6	23 6	24 2½	...	...	12 12‡	12 12	19 2	19 14½	22 5	22 5	18 1	18 1	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	‡	†	†	†	30 0	28 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	15 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	14 0	20 0	25 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	12 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	‡	10 0	280 0	280 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	16 0	14 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	16 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	29 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	11 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	14 0	33 0	29 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	29 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	15 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	14 0	11 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	9 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	13 0	13 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	17 0	12 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	105 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	15 0	12 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	15 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	10 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	16 0	12 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	13 0	11 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	11 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	†	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8
Kángra	9 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	11 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	11 0	11 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	26 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	14 0	11 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	14 0	13 0
Jhelum	14 0	11 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	16 0	‡	‡	•	•	21 0	20 0	13 0	16 0	•	•	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	10 0	10 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	86 0	94 0	42 0	44 0
Kohát	12 0	9 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	160 0	160 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	10 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	14 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	180 0	12 0	11 12
Mooltan	11 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	15 0	10 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	12 0	10 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	23 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	39 0	39 1	96 0	96 0	39 0	39 1
Muzaffargarh	15 0	11 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	10 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 8	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	12 0	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	142 4	142 4	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 0	10 2	...	...	11 9	11 10	13 8	13 8	...	...	20 9	20 9	‡	‡	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 4	9 8	15 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 8	12 8	12 4	9 0	9 0	80 0	67 5	9 0	9 1

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bombay—																										
Northern—																										
Nawsári (Navsari)	9 4	9 1	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	11 10	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 9	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	14 7	14 7	16 10	16 10	16 7	16 7	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 ‡	153 14	153 14	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	99 12	99 12	13 10	13 10
Bombay	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 10	5 10	7 9	7 9	13 6	13 ‡	13 10	13 7	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	13 4	13 ‡	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tánna	9 9	9 9	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	...	...	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	13 2	13 2
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 2	14 2	21 2	22 0	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 10	...	...	18 10	18 10	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 14
Belgaum	12 8	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	67 7	64 0	13 8	13 8
Satara	10 2	11 9	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 2	15 10	14 7	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	15 3	14 7	...	...	13 4	14 9	114 0	114 0	13 5	12 10
Sholapur	13 1	12 2	...	...	7 11	8 2	11 5	11 5	20 9	20 9	24 6	24 6	...	...	...	...	20 1	19 3	...	...	20 1	19 3	82 9	82 9	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 11	10 7	20 8	23 3	28 3	29 1	...	...	...	...	15 6	16 4	...	...	20 2	21 12	80 0	80 0	12 5	13 3
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	9 1	9 6	10 3	10 3	17 10	18 13	18 6	18 6	15 13	17 12	...	...	14 15	14 6	...	...	15 15	15 10	76 0	76 0	11 13	11 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 9	12 5	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	20 10	22 0	20 7	23 6	...	...	...	...	19 7	16 10	...	...	22 2	20 10	80 0	80 0	13 1	12 6
Násik	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	...	18 6	18 6	23 0	23 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	19 9	18 3	128 0	128 0	14 3	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	22 7	22 7	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 14	...	...	...	...	91 0	91 0	11 6	11 6
Gujarat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 15	12 15	12 15	13 14	...	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	16 3	16 3	83 4	83 ‡	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	•	•	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 14	12 14
Kaira	14 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 4	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 0	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	18 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	18 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	11 12	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 12	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 12	17 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 6	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	70 0	70 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	13 7	13 7	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 13	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 8	12 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Hoshangabad	13 13	13 6	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 15	10 15	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	22 2	...	...	14 6	12 11	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	12 0	10 14	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	13 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	15 8	13 2	...	...	14 0	10 0	15 8	11 4	20 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	20 4	15 0	125 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	...	...	12 8	11 4	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 0	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 12	13 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	145 0	145 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 2	16 2	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	19 10	...	...	10 12	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 8
Jubbulpore	14 0	13 8	...	...	10 12	10 8	13 4	12 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	...	...	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Baghalkhand (Satna)	16 12	16 8	22 12	23 8	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Mandla	15 8	15 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 2
Sumi	16 9	16 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	15 7	...	...	11 8	9 12	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bilaspur	13 2	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	12 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 12	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 8	11 12	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	8 5	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	18 15	17 12	...	...	14 10	13 8	20 1	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	12 9	...	...	12 0	10 14	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 5
Raipur	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 9	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Sambalpur	14 14	14 0	...	...	12 4	14 0	16 10	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	10 0
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 8	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Bárám	13 10	13 8	...	...	7 12	8 5	10 2	10 2	16 5	16 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 2	78 0	80 0	11 0	9 6
Akola	11 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	14 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	13 0	10 10	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 3	9 0	16 3	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 3	13 0	...	...	13 0	12 4	80 0	81 0	10 0	10 9
Wún	11 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	180 0	260 0	9 0	9
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secundarabad	9 13	9 13	*	*	6 12	6 10	8 1	7 11	15 2	13 13	20 1	20 1	24 14	23 0	*	*	12 3	11 15	24 14	*	14 7	15 2	130 0	130 0	9 0	
Baldrgan	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	15 0	14 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 13	12 13	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	
Chadarghat	8 8	9 0	*	*	6 12	7 0	10 8	9 0	14 8	14 0	22 ‡	18 0	*	*	*	*	14 0	13 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 4	

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL 1893—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Barley. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, common. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, common. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penniseticm typhoideum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penniseticm typhoideum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Agmar, or thór, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Agmar, or thór, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Past fortnight. S. Ch.
Madras—																												
Malabar Coast—																												
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 5	10 2	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	14 0	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 5	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	...	28 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																												
Coimbatore	10 11	9 13	...	...	9 14	9 8	10 14	10 0	...	...	...	...	19 11	18 0	14 0	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	14 0	14 0	189 8	145 13	14 10	14 10
Central—																												
Bellary	10 10	10 2	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	24 5	24 5	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	14 0	14 0	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	11 14	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	14 0	14 0	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	14 0	14 0	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																												
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 6	12 8	...	*	...	*	21 10	21 10	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	14 0	13 0	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 6	10 3	10 3	10 3	...	18 2	...	21 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	13 3	12 2	...	...	14 0	14 0	82 10	82 10	12 14	12 14
Godavari	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 14	9 3	12 5	13 0	...	17 5	...	22 14	23 11	23 11	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	14 0	14 0	133 11	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																												
Kistna	8 3	7 11	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	...	*	...	*	23 13	23 13	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	14 0	12 10	140 14	140 14	12 11	12 11
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 3	11 2	13 13	13 13	...	15 13	...	18 13	23 2	22 2	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	14 0	14 0	93 5	93 5	12 6	12 6
East Coast, south—																												
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 10	9 13	10 5	10 10	...	*	...	*	19 8	19 8	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	14 0	14 0	123 14	123 14	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	6 0	6 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 13	10 11	...	18 8	...	18 13	19 3	19 3	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	168 14	168 14	11 11	11 11
N. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	9 11	10 6	10 14	10 14	...	16 13	...	18 13	20 0	19 11	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 13	160 13	12 14	12 14
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 0	10 0	...	15 14	...	19 14	15 14	15 14	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	209 0	209 0	13 3	13 3
Tanjore	6 3	6 3	...	...	8 13	9 0	9 3	9 3	...	15 3	...	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	14 0	14 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	14 0	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	14 0	14 0	143 6	143 6	13 3	13 3
Southern—																												
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	...	*	...	*	*	*	...	...	9 13	10 5	...	...	14 0	14 0	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	8 3	7 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 11	9 11	...	14 3	...	13 3	17 2	17 2	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	14 0	14 0	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																												
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	23 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	108 0	108 0	20 0	10 4
Bangalore	9 8	9 2	8 6	8 2	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	21 0	19 7	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 4	8 4	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 8	10 12	10 12	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Tumkur	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	10 8	8 8
Hassan	...	7 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	33 11	33 2	9 8	9 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	7 0	9 7	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	34 2	33 11	9 8	9 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	9 7	9 7	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	39 0	39 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	12 10	456 0	456 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																												
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	9 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	...	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT (*Statistical Branch*).

* Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past five months, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1893.

The present memorandum is drawn up in accordance with the practice of the past ten years, and includes, *firstly*, a brief summary of the information received from various officers relating to the snowfall of the past winter or cold weather in the Afghan mountains and the Himalayan area; *secondly*, a statement of the chief peculiarities or abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the past five months; and, *thirdly*, a forecast of the probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon rains based on this information.

The forecast is based in part on the snowfall information and on the abnormal features of the weather during the past five months, and in part on a comparison with the meteorology of the previous 25 years, so far as it is available. It has hence been drawn up carefully after a consideration of all the available information, but it should, to use the words of the Famine Commission report, "*be used with due caution.*"

It is necessary to point out that the forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. The monsoon forecasts as at present issued necessarily leave out of consideration two important points on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.*,—

(1) the probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August;

(2) the probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or Bengal;

and are hence imperfect in every year to that extent.

The chief features or conditions which appear to influence and determine the extension and general strength of the south-west monsoon current are as follows:—

1st.—The amount and time of occurrence of the cold weather snowfall in the mountain districts adjacent to Northern India.

2nd.—The local peculiarities of the weather in India itself immediately antecedent to the advance of the monsoon currents across the coasts of India into the interior, and which it is found are generally impressed upon it during the hot weather, and are frequently more or less persistent in character. These abnormal features are on the whole best estimated by means of the variations of pressure from its normal value in different parts of India.

3rd.—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, over which the monsoon currents pass before they reach India.

The first of these conditions or factors appears to be mainly influential in determining the northern limits of the monsoon rains, heavy and prolonged snowfall in the Western Himalayan area either preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season. Heavy and untimely snowfall in April and May appears especially to exercise a very powerful influence in this way.

The second factor appears to determine those large local district or provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon which are evidently due to persistent local conditions or peculiarities, and not to general causes influencing the whole of India more or less.

The third and last factor is almost certainly of equal importance with the preceding two, but it is that on which information is most difficult to obtain, and is least in amount and longest in being received. In fact hitherto information respecting the weather conditions in the Arabian Sea or Bay of Bengal has rarely been received in time to be utilized in drawing up the annual forecasts

Summary of snowfall information.

The whole of the information referring to the snowfall of the past cold weather (up to the end of May) in the mountain districts bordering Northern India is now published as it is received in the India monthly weather reviews.

The following gives a brief summary of the information received up to date:—

I.—AFGHAN MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS.

(1) HILLS WEST OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

December 1892.—Snow fell unusually early in the season, and lay on these hills from the 3rd to the 10th. This fall was very heavy.

January 1893.—Snow fell on five occasions in unusually large amounts. The fall during a storm on the 27th was "phenomenal," and occurred as low down as 1,800 feet above sea level.

February.—There were three snowstorms during the month. The fall was moderate in amount. The sun was very hot in the intervals between the storms, and the snow melted rapidly.

March, April, and May.—No snow fell.

(2) KURRAM.

November 1892.—Snow began unusually early. There were three periods of snowfall, *viz.*, from the 1st to the 7th, the 25th, and the 29th. The fall during the storms of the 25th and 29th was very heavy, and reached down to 6,000 feet.

December 1892.—Snow fell on three occasions to a depth of about 1½ feet.

January 1893.—Snow fell on eleven days during the month down to a level of 2,000 feet. Twelve to fifteen feet fell on the Sufed Koh. The fall of the month was the heaviest known. The weather was abnormally cold and severe during the month.

February.—Snow fell on several occasions during the month There was a very heavy snowstorm on the 2nd and 3rd, when 5 feet fell on the Sufed Koh. The average depth of the snow on the higher peaks of that range at the end of the month was 25 feet.

March and April.—No snow fell.

(3) HILLS WEST OF BANNU.

December 1892.—Snowfall was normal in amount.

January 1893.—The snowfall was unusually heavy and the weather very cold.

February.—Heavy snow fell on the higher ranges.

March and April.—No snow.

(4) HILLS WEST OF KOHAT.

December 1892.—Snow fell in moderate amounts on the Kurram and Spinghar mountains.

January 1893.—The snowfall was exceptionally heavy. The total fall on the Sufed Koh was according to one estimate 12 to 15 feet, and according to another 29 feet.

February.—Snow fell on the higher ranges on 12 days. A total of 5 feet occurred on the Sufed Koh, and the snow was stated to be 30 feet deep at the end of the month. The snowfall of the season was much above the average.

March.—No snow fell during the month, except a slight fall on the Sufed Koh on one occasion. The weather was unusually warm, and the snow melted rapidly. It had melted from all, except the highest peaks, at the end of the month.

April.—No snow.

(5) KHYBER.

November and December 1892.—No snow fell during this month on the hills near the Khyber Pass.

January 1893.—Heavy snow was received down to 3,000 feet during a storm from the 21st to the 24th. The weather was unusually cold and bitter, with strong westerly winds, during the month.

February to April.—No snow.

(6) KABUL.

December 1892.—Snow fell on one day.

January 1893.—Snow fell on four days.

February.—Snow fell on eight occasions.

March.—There was a snowstorm on the 4th, the last of the season.

The total fall of the season was nearly 5 feet in amount. The weather throughout was excessively cold, and the winter is stated to be the coldest during the past 50 years, although the snowfall was much less than in the winter of 1890-91.

The snow melted very quickly in April, and there was very little snow on the higher hills to the north or south of Kabul at the end of the month.

II.—THE HIMALAYAS.

(A) THE PUNJAB AND KASHMIR HIMALAYAS.

(1) HILLS TO THE NORTH OF HAZARA.

December 1892.—The first heavy fall of snow occurred on the 31st, when 4 feet fell on the Black Mountain.

January 1893.—Three snowstorms occurred during the month in the Hazara District. Snow fell down to 1,500 feet. The fall at Haripur (1,800 feet above sea level) was 6 inches. The total fall of the month was 12 feet on the Black Mountain. The snowfall of the month was the heaviest experienced for many years in this district.

February.—Snow fell on five occasions. A total of 12 feet of snow was received on the high passes to the north. Ten to twelve feet of snow were lying on the Black Mountain at the end of the month.

March.—There was a slight fall of snow in Khagan and on the adjacent hills at the end of the month.

April.—No snow fell. Four to six feet of snow were lying on the northern slopes (above 6,000 feet) of the Khagan Valley.

(2) MURREE.

The following gives a statement of the snowfall at Murree and on the hills adjacent to Kahuta:

District.	Total fall of snow in the month of								Total of period.	
	December 1892.		January 1893.		February 1893.		March 1893.			
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Murree	0	6	12	1	13	10	2	11	29	4
Kahuta	*Nil*		12	0	6	0	*Nil*		18	0

The following gives comparative data for the past five years:

District.	Total fall of snow from January to March in					
	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Murree	29⅛	5/12	29	3⅜	7¼	6½
Kahuta	18	*Nil*	5¼	⅜	4¼	6

(3) RAWAL PINDI DISTRICT.

January.—Snow fell on the plains in this district on the 28th. The following gives amounts measured:

Pindi Gheb	1 inch.
Rawal Pindi	1 ,,
Gujar Khan	1 ,,

(4) KASHMIR (SRINAGAR).

The snowfall during the past winter was heavier than usual, but was not nearly so large as in 1890-91.

Temperature was, however, exceedingly low, much below that in 1890-91. Snow fell down to a height of 2,250 feet in the valley.

(5) GILGIT.

The snowfall of the past winter on the neighbouring mountains was a little above the average. In the passes to the north the total fall ranged between 6 and 9 feet. According to the natives of the district, there was nothing unusual about the winter except greater cold.

(6) HUNZA (ELEVATION 7,500 FEET).

January.—Snow fell on three days.

February.—There were four snowstorms during the month.

March.—Snow fell on two days. Very heavy snow fell on the passes to the north on the 18th.

April.—No snow.

The snow line on the 15th of April was at a height of 11,000 feet. The depth of snow on the Killik Pass leading to Sarikol was 8 feet. The winter was, in the opinion of the natives of the district, the coldest known for many years, and there was more cloud and snow than usual.

(7) SARIKOL (TASHKURGHAN).

November 1892.—Frequent cloud.

December 1892.—Frequent cloud. Two falls of snow.

January 1893.—Eight falls of snow. Total less than one foot.

February.—Fine weather with clear skies during the greater part of the month.

(8) KASHGAR.

Eight snowstorms occurred during the months of November and December 1892 and January 1893. The winter (up to the end of March) is stated to have been of unusual severity and length, and the snowfall above the average.

(9) LADAKH.

Heavy snow fell to the east of Kashmir in the last week of January. The total precipitation at Leh from November 1892 to March 1893 was considerably less than the normal.

(10) LAHOUL.

The snowfall at Kyelang in Lahoul from 3rd December to the 20th March was only 7 feet, slightly less than the normal fall of that period. The chief feature of the winter was the severe and continuous cold.

(11) KULU.

December 1892.—Snow fell on six occasions. The falls were moderate in amount, and melted rapidly below 9,000 feet. The month was dry and warm.

January 1893.—There were three periods of stormy weather and snowfall. The fall was unusually large in amount, and occurred down to very low elevations. The weather was extremely cold and cloudy, and the snow in the valleys melted very slowly.

February.—Snow fell on thirteen days (down to 3,000 feet). The fall was large, but it melted almost as rapidly as it fell on the lower hills. The snow accumulation on the higher hills was large in amount.

March.—Snow fell on eleven days on the higher hills; no snow fell below 5,200 feet. Snow at the end of the month had all melted below 6,000 feet. The snowfall was very heavy in March, and the depth of snow in the passes very great.

April.—There were slight falls on the higher peaks above 9,000 feet. The snow melted rapidly during the month. The snowfall of the month resembled that of April 1890.

May.—Report not yet received.

The following table gives the depth of snow on the 25th of each month from December to April, and also on the 25th May of the past four years on seven of the passes in this district for comparison:

Tahsil.	Name of pass.	Elevation.	Depth of snow on the 25th of				Depth of snow on 25th May.				
			January.	February.	March.	April	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
		Feet.	feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		Foot.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Kulu ...	Hamta . . .	14,500	16½	24½	25	11	...	½	12	6	7
	Rotang . . .	13,000	19	29	27	13	...	1	9	5	10
Plach ...	Bhubhu . . .	10,000	9½	17½	12	5	...	...	Nil	Nil	Foot. 1
	Gargarasan . .	17,000	8	24	25	25	...	1	4	2	3
								Feet.			
	Srikand . . .	15,000	13	33	40	30	...	4	32	12	50
	Bashleo . . .	11,000	6	22	15	15	...	...	1	Nil	Nil
	Jalori . . .	10,500	6	20	14	0	...	...	1	Nil	Nil

(12) Simla Hills.

January.—Heavy snow fell during the month. All the higher passes were closed during the month, *i.e.*, all those whose heights are over 8,000 feet.

February.—Frequent snowstorms occurred during the whole month. The cold was unusually severe between the storms, and the snowfall very largely above the average. Snow fell down to the height of 5,000 feet. The heads of all the valleys were filled with snow at the end of the month from the numerous avalanches.

March.—Several snowstorms occurred during the month. The depth of snow on the Borenda Pass was 24 feet, and on the Rupin 30 feet on the 15th of the month. The weather was, according to the natives, exceptionally cold and severe throughout the whole month, and the snowfalls heavier and more frequent than had occurred in their memory.

April.—Weather was bright and moderately warm during the month, and the snow melted rapidly. The snow was lying 30 feet on the Rupin and Borenda Passes on the 15th. The snowfall of this season was much less in Upper Kanawar than in Bashahr.

May.—There were five falls of snow during the first fortnight of the month. The amount received during any one fall did not exceed 1 foot. The lowest level reached during the period was 9,500 feet on the 11th and 12th. Frequent thundershowers, accompanied with high westerly winds, occurred on the lower slopes, generally in the afternoon. The passes up to 15,000 feet became passable for the first time on the 1st of the month.

(13) Chamba.

January.—There were three stormy periods during the month. The snowfall was unusually heavy, and heavier than during the previous ten years.

February.—Snow fell on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 13th and 14th, 22nd and 23rd. Heavy snow fell during the night of the 13th and on the 14th, and the snow line descended to the river level, but retreated a few days after the storm, and was about 3,800 feet when the third storm commenced. It began with very heavy rain and changed to snow. The snow line again descended to the river level. The following gives the total fall of the month in different parts of the state :

	Fall.		Height to which snow line descended.
	Ft.	In.	Feet.
Tisa	6	3	2,500
Thanela	11	9½	2,500
Bhandal	12	3	5,600
Dalhousie	15	0	...

The weather between the storms was bright and clear, but became slightly cloudy about two days before each fall, which always commenced at Chamba with more or less heavy rain. Thirty feet of snow was reported to be lying on the Chawari Pass (height 8,000 feet) between Chamba and the plains at the end of the month. The winter is stated by the inhabitants to be the most severe that they have experienced. Many of the roads are closed, and much damage and loss of life is reported.

March—Snow fell on five days on the higher hills. No snow fell below 5,500 feet, and on the warm slopes below 8,000 feet.

(B) North-West Provinces Himalayas.

Kumaon.

November 1892.—Little or no snow fell during this month. The total fall on the highest peaks was less than one foot. The weather was very cloudy throughout the month.

December 1892.—Light to moderate snow fell on the higher peaks.

January 1893.—Unusually heavy snow fell throughout the whole district, the heaviest for many years. Snow fell down to a level of 3,000 feet. At elevations of 12,000 feet the fall was about 16 feet, and on the higher passes it was at least 30 feet.

February.—There were several severe snow storms during the month. Ten to twenty feet fell on the higher passes. The weather was unusually cold, damp, and moist, and the snowfall very heavy.

March.—Two snowstorms occurred on the higher peaks. The total fall was 5 to 10 feet deep. The weather was hot between the storms. The snowfall of the month was heavier than usual.

April.—There were four falls of snow during the month, but the amounts were not large. The weather was warm throughout and snow melted rapidly.

(C) Sikkim Himalayas.

(1) *Gnatong.*—Snow fell more frequently, but in smaller amounts than usual. The following gives a summary and a comparison with the two previous years :

Month.	Number of days on which snow fell in 1892-93.	Total Precipitation in		
		1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
October	4	0·80	3·24	11·85
November	3	0·37	1·05	...
December	10	0·86	...	0·22
January	15	2·67	0·54	2·40
February	14	2·63	12·24	0·92
March	17	5·17	3·61	5·66
April	17	10·87	7·26	6·94
May 1st to 15th	6	1·87	2·63	1·66
Total of whole period	...	25·24	30·67	29·65

The natives of the district state that snow has fallen lower down than in any previous year. Thus heavy snow fell at Sedonchin (6,500 feet), which is 1,500 feet lower than it usually occurs.

(2) *Thibet (North of Sikkim).*—Travellers from Thibet to Sikkim report that falls of snow were more frequent, but not so heavy as usual. The winter has been exceptionally severe, although it was later than usual in commencing.

(D) Assam Himalayas.

(1) *Kamrup District.*—Very heavy snow has fallen in the mountains to the north of this district; double as much as in the previous winter according to the native tribes. The snowfall is also stated to have been very heavy in Thibet.

(2) *Darrang District.*—The snowfall of the past winter was much heavier than usual.

(3) *Lakhimpur.*—The fall in the mountains to the north has been much heavier than for many years past. The Duffla hills were covered with snow throughout the months of January and February, which is a very rare occurrence. The snow is hence believed to have been exceptionally heavy.

Summary of preceding snowfall data.

The preceding statements show clearly the character of the snowfall during the past cold weather. The fall was unusually heavy in Baluchistan in the months of December, January, and February; it ceased in the beginning of March, and none has fallen during the past three months. The snow fell down to unusually low elevations in January. This heavy precipitation did not extend into East Persia, as information recently received shows that snow fell much less frequently than in Baluchistan, and that it was on the whole slightly below the average in amount, and did not occur below elevations of 4,500 feet. The snowfall in Afghanistan was probably above the average, but was by no means so heavy as in the winter of 1890-91. The chief feature of the winter was the unusual cold.

In the Western Himalayas the snowfall was unusually heavy during the months of January, February, and March in the outer ranges, but the excess appears to have diminished rapidly into the interior. The precipitation was very heavy at Murree, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, and Simla, but was less than usual at Kyelang in Lahoul and at Kilba in the Upper Sutlej Valley. The information received from Hunza, Gilgit, Sarikol, and Kashgar shows that in all these areas the fall was small in amount, and probably even less than usual. The chief feature was the unusually severe cold during the winter.

The precipitation at Ranikhet, Chakrata, and Naini Tal was even more largely in excess than at the Punjab hill stations, and the additional data of the northern tahsils of Kumaon indicate that the fall was abnormally heavy over that mountain area. The fall during the months of April and May appears to have been very moderate in amount, and probably less than the average. According to the reports received from the civil authorities, upwards of sixty feet of snow fell on the higher elevations in Kumaon during the months of January, February, and March.

The snowfall in Sikkim was probably below the normal. There were very frequent falls, but they were generally light. The total fall at Gnatong for the past winter was less than in the two previous winters.

In the Assam Himalayas the fall is undoubtedly larger than usual, and it was probably almost as excessive as in Kumaon.

The chief features may hence be summed up as follows :—

(1) Moderate snow in East Persia.
(2) Heavy snow in Baluchistan.
(3) Moderately heavy snow in Afghanistan.
(4) Very heavy snow in the outer ranges in the Western Himalayas, decreasing to normal snowfall on the interior ranges.
(5) (Probably) less snow than usual in Little Thibet.
(6) Very heavy snow in the North-Western Provinces Himalayas.
(7) Snowfall normal or slightly below the average in the Sikkim Himalayas.
(8) (Probably) unusually heavy snow in the Assam Himalayas.
(9) A most important feature is that the snowfall occurred during the normal winter period, and that little or no snow has fallen during the hot weather months of April and May.
(10) The snow accumulation at the end of last season was unusually small, and hence, notwithstanding the heavy snowfall in some portions of the Himalayan area, the accumulation at the end of May was probably by no means excessive.

Abnormal features of the weather of the past five months.

The rainfall of the south-west monsoon of 1892 was unusually abundant over by far the greater part of India. It was especially heavy in the West Punjab, Rajputana, Berar, the western districts of the Central Provinces, and the Deccan. It was in moderate excess in Southern India and the North-Western Provinces, the west coast districts, and the central and eastern districts of the Central Provinces. It was in slight defect in Burma, and in moderate to largish defect in the western and central districts of Bengal. The rains ceased in Northern India in the last week of September—very slightly earlier than usual. The rains were deficient in Bengal in October, but a general fall in the first week of November, due to a cyclonic storm, saved the rice crop. The Deccan and northern and central coast districts of Madras received abundant rain in October and the first week of November from three cyclonic storms which formed in the Bay, and advanced towards the Circars coast. The remainder of November was abnormally dry, and Madras received only a few occasional showers instead of the frequent heavy rain that usually occurs in that area during the month. A slight diffused disturbance gave a moderate burst of rain from the 1st to the 4th December, when the south-west monsoon winds retreated from the Bay nearly three weeks before the normal date. The chief features of the retreating south-west monsoon period were hence the very scanty rainfall in the southern districts of Madras (more especially Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly), and the very early termination of the retreating south-west monsoon rains in that area.

The meteorological conditions in December were not marked by any very important deviations from the normal. Pressure was in general moderate excess and temperature normal, except in North-Eastern India, Burma, and the Bay Islands, where the weather was cooler and drier and northerly winds stronger and steadier than usual. The abnormal temperature and humidity features in these areas were apparently due to these strong land winds. There were other indications that very abnormal weather conditions prevailed to the north and north-west of the Indian area. Amongst these were—

1st.—Abnormally heavy rain in Baluchistan in November and December.
2nd.—Unusually cold weather in December in the hill districts.

The following gives a very brief summary of the chief features of the meteorology of the past five months :

January.—The meteorological conditions of the first three months of the year were very similar throughout, and dependent upon the unusual precipitation and abnormally frequent disturbances of the period. Pressure was ·043″ in defect in the Indian land area. The local variations were small, except at the hill stations, where there was a large deficiency of pressure relative to the plain stations. Temperature was in defect over the whole of India, except South Madras and Mysore. The deficiency was greater in the day than the night temperature. It was largest in amount at the hill stations and the East Punjab, and slightly exceeded 3° in the latter area. The air was drier in Burma and North-Eastern India and damper in North-Western India. North-Western and Central India had much heavier rain than usual, the chief feature being very heavy rainfall in Baluchistan and the Punjab. Very heavy snow fell on the hills down to lower levels than usual, and snow fell on the plains of the North Punjab on the 28th of the month.

February.—The mean pressure of the Indian area was ·003″ above the normal. Pressure was locally in slight excess in Northern India and in moderate defect in the Deccan. It was largely in defect at the hill stations relatively to the adjacent plains. Temperature was more largely in defect than in January; the deficiency averaged 6½° in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Upper Sind, and North Rajputana, where it was greatest. The humidity and cloud features were similar to those of the preceding month. The rainfall was more largely in excess than in January, and was above the normal over the whole of India. The excess was very large over the whole of Northern India and Baluchistan, and was also large in Southern India. The snowfall in the Himalayan hill districts was also very considerably above the normal.

March.—The mean pressure of the Indian area was ·017″ above the normal. Pressure was in moderate excess in Northern India and in defect in the peninsula and Burma. It was almost as largely in defect at the hill stations relatively to the plain stations as in February. Temperature was below the normal to as great an extent in March as in February. The area of greatest deficiency was, however, transferred to the Central Provinces, over the central districts of which temperature was 8½° in defect. The amount of cloud was in excess, except in Burma, and the air much damper than usual over the whole of India. There were a large number of diffused storms during the month, and the rainfall was more or less in excess over the whole of India. The chief feature was the excessive precipitation in the Central Provinces, Deccan, and North-Eastern India. The rainfall was in moderate excess in North-Western India and the snowfall in the hills considerably smaller in amount than in the preceding two months.

The cold weather of 1892-93 was prolonged to the end of March, or at least a month later than usual. It was marked by very large variations and abnormal features. It may be noted that it is an additional example of the general (but not invariable) rule for a strong monsoon in North-Western India to be followed by heavier winter rains than usual. The following gives the chief features with data:—

(1) Temperature was more or less largely in defect throughout the period January to March:

Hill Station or District.		Variation from normal of mean monthly temperature in			Mean of January to March.
		January.	February.	March.	
		°	°	°	°
Hill stations	Leh	—3·4	—3·9	—4·0	—3·8
	Murree	—7·3	—10·3	—8·1	—8·6
	Darjeeling	—4·1	—3·1	—5·1	—4·1
Plains districts	Punjab	—2·8	—6·8	—5·8	—4·8
	North-Western Provinces.	—1·9	—6·3	—5·8	—4·7
	Sind	—0·5	—6·0	—1·8	—2·8
	Rajputana	—3·1	—6·1	—4·1	—4·4
	Central India	—2·3	—5·6	—5·0	—4·3
	Central Provinces	—2·5	—4·9	—7·2	—4·9
	Behar and Chota Nagpur.	—1·3	—5·5	—5·5	—4·1
	Bengal and Orissa	—1·9	—4·8	—5·3	—4·0
	Deccan	—0·9	—1·8	—3·9	—2·2

(2) The air was much damper, although it generally contained less aqueous vapour than usual, and the amount of cloud largely in excess. The following gives mean data of these elements for the whole period:

Station or District.		Variation from normal of mean aqueous vapour pressure in			Mean of January to March.	Variation from normal of mean cloud amount in			Mean of January to March.	Variation from normal of mean humidity in			Mean of January to March.
		January.	February.	March.		January.	February.	March.		January.	February.	March.	
Hill stations	Quetta	+·014	+·020	+·182	+·072	—0·5	+1·0	—1·5	—0·3	+11	+32	+40	+28
	Murree	+·017	+·005	·030	·003	+1·2	+1·6	—0·4	+0·8	+25	+25	+ 4	+18
	Simla	—·007	+·007	—·030	—·010	+1·6	+2·4	+0·6	+1·5	+16	+31	+ 7	+18
	Darjeeling	—·011	—·020	—·026	—·019	+1·8	+2·2	+1·8	+1·9	+ 9	+ 6	+ 5	+ 7
Plains districts.	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	—·058	—·031	—·062	—·050	+0·5	—0·5	+0·5	+0·2	— 5	— 3	— 5	— 4
	Assam	—·016	—·007	—·041	—·021	+0·9	+1·6	+0·7	+1·1	+ 1	+ 4	+ 2	+ 2
	Bengal and Orissa	—·044	—·031	—·065	—·047	+0·8	+2·3	+1·7	+1·6	— 4	+ 4	+ 2	+ 1
	Gangetic Plain and Chota Nagpur.	—·005	+·020	+·006	+ ·007	+0·8	+2·6	+0·9	+1·4	+ 4	+15	+ 9	+ 9
	Upper Sub-Himalayas.	+·031	+·006	+·001	+·013	+1·2	+2·0	+0·4	+1·2	+14	+16	+ 9	+13
	Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	+·037	—·004	—·038	—·002	—0·1	+0·9	—0·9	0	+12	+12	— 1	+ 8
	Eastern Rajputana, Central India, and Guzerat.	+·006	+·002	—·013	—·002	+0·2	+1·3	+0·1	+0·5	+ 7	+12	+ 6	+ 8
	Deccan	+·025	+·014	+·059	+·033	+0·4	+0·3	+0·7	+0·5	+ 9	+ 7	+15	+10
	West Coast	— ·028	—·037	—·042	—·036	—0·4	—0·8	—0·7	—0·6	— 2	0	— 3	— 1
	South India	—·017	—·031	+·001	—·016	—0·1	+0·9	+1·1	+0·6	— 1	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3

(3) The rainfall was more or less above the normal over the whole of India, excepting Burma and a few districts of South Madras. The chief features were:

(*a*) The excessive precipitation in Baluchistan throughout the whole period.

(*b*) The excessive fall in Northern India, more especially the Punjab, in January and February.

(*c*) The excessive fall in the Deccan, Central Provinces, and Bengal in the month of March.

(*d*) Favourable and unusual rain in South and Central Madras in February and March.

The following gives data illustrating the rainfall distribution of the period:

District.	Station or District.	Rainfall. Actual January to March 1893.	Normal January to March.	Variation.
Baluchistan	Quetta	11·89	5·56	+6·33
	Peshin	11·33	?	?
	Bostan	9·72	?	?
	Chaman	6·08	?	?
Himalayas	Gilgit	0·18	?	?
	Murree	18·87	8·82	+10·05
	Dharmsala	30·78	12·78	+18·00
	Simla	16·40	7·52	+8·88
	Kotgarh	11·20	9·63	+1·57
	Kilba	14·94	19·97	—5·03
	Chakrata	24·71	9·10	+15·61
	Naini Tal	22·37	8·60	+13·77
	Ranikhet	17·91	6·36	+11·55
	Almora	10·25	6·35	+3·90
	Darjeeling	2·73	3·07	—0·34
Plains districts	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	1·47	1·49	—0·02
	Burma, Inland	1·07	1·74	—0·67
	Assam	7·25	7·63	—0·38
	Bengal and Orissa	6·21	3·06	+3·15
	Gangetic Plain and Chota Nagpur.	4·24	1·52	+2·72
	Upper Sub-Himalayas	8·25	3·72	+4·53
	Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	2·78	1·39	+1·39
	East Rajputana, Central India, and Guzerat.	1·24	0·61	+0·63
	Deccan	5·10	0·74	+4·36
	West Coast	2·09	0·74	+1·35
	South India	3·07	1·37	+1·70

April.—The mean pressure of the Indian area was ·013″ in defect. The local variations were small and of little importance. The pressure variations at the hill stations were almost identical with those at the neighbouring plains stations. The temperature conditions changed as rapidly as the pressure conditions during the month. The mean temperature of the month was above the normal to a moderate extent in North-Western India (more especially Sind), and below it to a slight extent over the remainder of India. The deficiency was greatest in Bengal, where it averaged 2°. The rainfall of the month was generally below the normal, although hailstorms and thunderstorms were of frequent occurrence.

May.—The mean pressure of the Indian area for the month was ·010″ below the normal. Pressure was locally in defect in Bengal, the north of the Bay, and Burma, and was in excess in North-Western India and the Gangetic plain. The excess was small, except in the North-Western Provinces and in a narrow area stretching from Neemuch to Malegaon. In both of these areas the pressure anomalies slightly exceeded ·025″.

The chief feature of the meteorology of the month was the very early advance of monsoon winds into Burma. They set in about the 16th, and gave moderate general rain during the remainder of the month. This burst of monsoon winds advanced to the head of the Bay on the 21st or 22nd, and originated a cyclone of considerable intensity, which passed northwards on the 27th, 28th, and 29th into Central and North-East Bengal. It was remarkable for the heavy downpour of rain it gave to the area over which it passed. Thus False Point received 35·63 inches during the storm. The advance of the storm gave monsoon winds and rain to the whole of Bengal during the last three or four days of the month.

The Arabian sea current extended northwards along the West Coast during the last week of the month. Karwar had its first heavy rain on the 27th, Ratnagiri on the 28th, and Bombay on the 29th.

Weather has been unsettled with frequent thunderstorms during the month in the interior.

In consequence of these abnormal features, temperature was considerably below the normal over the greater part of India. The deficiency was most marked in Burma and Bengal. Temperature was, on the other hand, in moderate excess in Baluchistan, Sind, West Rajputana, and the West Punjab. It was very slightly below the normal at the Western Himalayan hill stations and above at Darjeeling. The temperature and pressure conditions of the month hence show that the snow accumulation was exercising no large effect, and that it was probably not above the normal to any considerable extent in any part of the Himalayan area (except perhaps Kumaon).

The following is a summary of the features of the meteorology of the months of April and May, which will probably influence the distribution of rainfall in India during the next four months:

(1) Pressure was in slight defect in the Indian land area.
(2) Pressure was in moderate local excess in the North-Western Provinces and South-East Punjab, the excess being greatest at the foot of the hills.
(3) Pressure was in moderate defect in North-Eastern India, more especially Orissa, and in slight defect in the Carnatic relative to the Bombay and Malabar Coast districts.
(4) The pressure conditions of the hill stations relative to the neighbouring plain stations were normal:
(5) The unusually early and strong advance of the first large burst of monsoon winds in the third and fourth weeks of the month of May in both sea areas.
(6) Temperature was in slight excess in Baluchistan and Upper India, and normal or in slight defect at the Himalayan hill stations.

Comparison with previous years.

During the past twenty-five years the snowfall in the Himalayas was very heavy in the years 1868, 1877, 1878, 1883, 1885, and 1891. In all these years heavy snow, however, fell either in April or May, or in both months, and hence the pre-monsoon conditions in these years were very different from those of the present year. The year 1871 was remarkable for the unusual coolness of the hot weather months in Northern India, and more especially Bengal, and for the early commencement of the Bay monsoon and the steady and abundant rainfall throughout the whole monsoon period in Northern India. It was preceded by an unusually dry cold weather in Northern India and by very light winter snowfall in the Western Himalayas. The only years which have some resemblance

to the present year (up to the end of May) are 1877 and 1886. The following gives a brief statement of the chief features of these two years:

1877.—There was heavy snowfall during the months of January, February, March, and April in the Western Himalayas. It appears to have been very excessive only in the Garhwal and Kumaon Himalayas. Pressure was steadily in excess at this period in India. It was during the pre-monsoon period locally in defect in Bombay and the Deccan, and was locally in excess in Northern India, more especially the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India. Temperature was very considerably below the normal in North-Western India from February to May, the deficiency being very large in April (when it averaged 6° in the Punjab). The monsoon rains were very late in the Peninsula, but were on the whole abundant, and brought the Madras famine of 1876-77 to a close. They were very deficient in the North-Western Provinces, and considerably in defect in the Punjab, Rajputana, Behar, and the Central Provinces. There was, on the other hand, a large excess in Bengal and Burma.

1886.—Moderately heavy snow fell in the months of January, February, and March in the North-Western Himalayas and the mountain area of East Afghanistan. The amount was probably greater than usual, and the depth of snow in the passes was much above the normal at the end of March. April and May were very dry months in North-Western India. Temperature was slightly above the normal in North-Western India and more or less below it in North-Eastern India. Pressure in April and May was locally in moderate excess in the Gangetic Plain, Behar, and Central Bengal, and was in moderate defect in the western half of the Peninsula. The monsoon commenced in the south of the Bay during the fourth week of May with a cyclonic storm which gave heavy rain to Southern India. The Bombay current set in over the West Coast districts in the first week of June, and the Bengal current advanced across Bengal into the Gangetic plain at the beginning of the third week of that month. The rainfall of the South-West monsoon period was normal in Burma and in excess over the whole of India, with the exception of Central India, the Central Provinces, and North Deccan and Malabar. The excess was greatest in Behar and Mysore and the Carnatic.

Probable character of the south-west monsoon of 1893.

The present year is the third of a series of years characterized by very abnormal and marked meteorological features. The conditions have been very unusual in character during the past winter and spring in Central Asia and a large portion of Europe, and it would hence appear possible that the abnormal conditions of the present year in India may be a phase of the more general abnormal conditions over a large portion of the northern hemisphere, and not due to local peculiarities in the Indian monsoon area. Whether these have any general connection with the unusual solar intensity as measured by the number of sunspots of the past twelve months is as yet a matter of conjecture.

The peculiar features of the meteorology of the past five months in India are:

(1) The unusual severity of the winter and the low temperature in the Himalayan hill districts and in Afghanistan in January, February, and March.
(2) Excessive snowfall in these months in Baluchistan and the Himalayan region (more especially in Garhwal and Kumaon), and perhaps in the Assam Himalayas.
(3) Excessive rain in February and March over the whole of India, but more especially in certain districts where the rainfall is usually very small in amount in those months, *e.g.*, the Central Provinces and the Deccan and Southern India.

The snow accumulation at the beginning of the winter was unusually small. The data establish that although the snowfall was very heavy in the outer ranges of the Himalayas and in Baluchistan, it was probably only normal in

amount in Afghanistan and on the interior ranges of the Himalayas, except, perhaps, in Kumaon and Garhwal. The cessation of the heavy snowfall at the end of March has given practically normal pressure and temperature features in North-Western India in April and May It is hence very probable that the snowfall during the past winter and the present accumulation is not such as will affect the rainfall of the south-west monsoon of 1893 to any large extent. The facts that pressure was in local excess in the North-Western Provinces and that temperature was in moderate defect at Ranikhet and Chakrata in April and May support the inference from the reports that snowfall was locally excessive in Kumaon. These local conditions may modify the rainfall in the Gangetic plain and the Punjab, but will have little influence on the general strength of the monsoon currents. They will probably determine the Bay current more to Burma and Bengal than usual, and the Bombay current more to the Central Provinces and Deccan and less to Upper India than usual. The mean position of the trough of low pressure will probably be between Orissa and Central and Upper Sind, and the westward and central portions be displaced to some distance south from their normal position.

The conditions in India during the past cold and hot weather appear to indicate that the monsoon currents may probably be normal or slightly below their normal strength. On the other hand, the fact of their early advance and the information received up to date from ships indicate that the currents have set in strongly and steadily over the Arabian Sea and Bay areas. If, as appears probable, these conditions in the equatorial belt which have determined the early advance of the monsoon currents in the last fortnight of May continue, they will be much stronger and steadier than usual.

It hence appears to be most probable that the currents will be at least of normal strength, and that there is a slight probability they may be stronger than usual. An early advance of the monsoon winds is almost invariably (in at least two cases out of three) followed by a short period of feeble monsoon winds in June; and the permanent and strong advance on such occasions generally occurs in the third or fourth week of June. Assuming that the present conditions continue in the south of the sea areas, it is probable that this period will not be so prolonged as the period of weakness last June after the first advance of the monsoon winds. It is on the whole slightly more probable that the Bay current will be above its normal strength than the Bombay current.

The following is a statement of the chief inferences respecting the character of the monsoon rains of the present year from the known antecedent conditions:

(1) Snowfall conditions in the Western Himalayas and Afghan mountains and the pressure conditions in India are not unfavourable to the establishment of an early and strong monsoon on the Bombay Coast. It is probable that the early advance of monsoon winds at the end of May will be followed by a period of feeble monsoon winds and light rainfall for a short time, and that the monsoon will be established in full strength in the second or third week of June. It will probably withdraw earlier than usual from Upper India in September.

(2) Conditions are on the whole favourable for a strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal. The first advance in the last week of May may be followed by a short period of weakness; but the rains will probably be fully established about the normal period in Bengal.

(3) Pressure and other conditions are favourable in Bengal and to a less extent in Burma. It is hence probable that Bengal will as a whole receive normal to abundant rain, and that the rainfall in Burma and Assam will be normal or in slight defect.

(4) Conditions are to some extent unfavourable in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab in consequence of the excess of pressure

in that area and the local conditions in the Kumaon Himalayas. The rainfall in the Gangetic plain will probably be at least normal in Behar and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and in slight to moderate defect in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces and South-East Punjab.

(5) Conditions are slightly unfavourable in Rajputana and favourable in Central India.

(6) Conditions are favourable in the Central Provinces and North Deccan, including Hyderabad, which will hence probably receive at least normal rainfall.

(7) Conditions in Southern India and the Carnatic are very difficult to forecast, as the rainfall in those areas depends chiefly upon the occurrence of short breaks in the rains in Northern India. It appears to be on the whole probable that the Madras Deccan and Mysore will receive at least normal rain. There is also a slight probability from the known conditions that the rainfall will be at least normal in amount in the Carnatic.

It should be carefully noted that the preceding probabilities are obtained on the assumption that the currents will be approximately normal in strength.

The general conclusion is that the rainfall may be deficient to a moderate extent in North-Western India, will very probably be at least normal in amount in the Peninsula, Bengal, and perhaps Burma, and may be in moderate to largish excess in Bengal and the Central Provinces.

It is too early to estimate the probability of a longish break in the rains in July or August, but there are no indications as yet of such an event.

It should be noted that in the preceding statement, when it is stated that an event is probable, the chances in its favour are at least 5 to 2, and when very probable at least 5 to 1.

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, *1st June, 1893.* *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 27th, 1893.

During the week under review the principal feature in the weather has been the cyclonic storm which has passed from the Bay into Bengal. The storm was not only the most severe of recent years, but it followed a course which at this season of the year was very unusual. Apparently the first indication of the disturbance was afforded by the observatories in Lower Burma; Diamond Island on the 21st reporting a south-westerly wind of 24 miles per hour, a rainfall of 1·84 inches, and a very rough sea. The disturbance was lost sight of during the 22nd, but apparently it reappeared on the Orissa Coast on the 23rd. It remained almost stationary in this position during the 23rd and 24th, and then slowly curved round and through north and north-east into Lower Bengal. It passed Balasore on the 25th, passed between Midnapur and Calcutta on the 26th, and to the north of Calcutta on the 27th, after which it continued to move in an easterly direction into East Bengal. Up to the morning of the 23rd the storm was apparently of only moderate intensity, but it subsequently developed quickly, and from that date to the close of the week was a very severe cyclone. Hurricane winds surrounded it, and the rainfall in its neighbourhood was exceedingly heavy. Over the western half of India steep gradients for westerly and north-westerly winds have prevailed, and strong winds from these quarters have been generally recorded. Their temperature has been high, and over North-West and Central India during the early part of the week the heat was greater than usual. On the West Coast the week has been marked by the appearance of the monsoon, which, however, set in very much less boisterously than is normally the case in this region.

The chart of the 21st showed that pressure was low over the north of the Bay; over Bengal, over the Circars, and over the east of the North-West and Central Provinces, and equally low over the north of the Punjab. On the other hand, it was high in Tenasserim, Ceylon, and the west of the Peninsula. Gradients were steep and the winds strong. The direction was between west and north-west over North-Western and Central India and the Peninsula, southerly in Lower Burma, north-easterly in Arakan, and variable in Bengal. Showers of rain had fallen over the central parts of the Peninsula and general rain over Burma. Moulmein had received over 3, Bassein over 2, and Tavoy, Rangoon, and Diamond Island over 1 inch. On the morning of the 22nd pressure was increasing over Burma and Bengal and was decreasing elsewhere, but the general distribution of pressure and the winds were unchanged. Showers were reported from several stations in the Peninsula, from one or two stations in North-West India and in Assam, and general rain from Burma. Tavoy and Moulmein had received over 3 inches and Rangoon and Fort Stedman over 1 inch. On the 23rd pressure was falling over a large part of the Peninsula and around the head of the Bay and was rising elsewhere. A well defined depression had appeared off the Orissa Coast, the barometer at False Point marking 29·346″, which was 0·32″ below the normal. Except over the Bay area the distribution of pressure was unchanged. Gradients were very steep over the Bay, and a strong cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed over that region. North-Westerly and westerly winds prevailed over North-Western and Central India and the Peninsula, easterly winds over Bengal, and southerly winds over Burma. Rain had fallen generally in Burma and over the north-west side of the Bay, while showers were reported from some other parts of India. False Point and Akyab had received over 4 inches, Cuttack and Moulmein over 2 inches, and Rangoon, Toungoo, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Yamethin, Fort Stedman, Balasore, Wellington, Calicut, and Gopalpur over 1 inch. The chart of the 24th showed that the cyclonic storm was apparently stationary off the Orissa Coast. The storm had, however, become much more intense, the pressure at False Point having fallen to 29·03″, or 0·641″ below the normal average. The cyclonic circulation of the winds was hence much stronger; the force of the north-north-easterly wind at False Point at 8 A.M. was 82 miles per hour. In

sympathy with the development of the cyclone, the barometer had fallen over nearly the whole of the Indian region, but away from the storm area the distribution of pressure and the winds were but little changed. Rain had fallen generally in Burma, Lower Bengal, and the Circars, and showers had occurred over the south-west and centre of the Peninsula and at some central stations. Akyab had received 11 inches, Balasore over 5, False Point over 4, and Cuttack over 3 inches. On the Malabar Coast the rainfall was becoming heavier and the weather monsoonish. The chart of the 25th showed that the cyclone had commenced to move northward, or even a little to the east of north. The centre lay between False Point and Saugor Island. The barometer at the former station stood at 8 A.M. at 28·875 inches and was 0·79″ below the normal, while the wind was west-north-west, and blowing a severe gale. Cyclonic hurricanes prevailed at the head of the Bay, and the wind was strong all over the Bay area. Pressure was decreasing in all parts of the Indian region except Burma. Rain had been general over Burma and Lower Bengal, and fairly general over the west of the Peninsula and North-West India. False Point had received 14·99 inches, Akyab 9·46 inches, Saugor Island 6·08 inches, and Balasore 5·89 inches. On the morning of the 26th the cyclone lay to the north-west of Saugor Island and was advancing north-eastward. Pressure at Saugor Island at 8 A.M. was 28·95 inches, and was 0·70 inch below the normal. Excessively strong cyclonic winds prevailed within the storm area. In parts of India outside the area affected by the storm, pressure, though generally falling, was changing by irregular amounts, and the weather was generally unsettled. Rain had fallen very generally, except in Madras, Sind, and the south of the Punjab. The fall of rain was still very heavy over North-East India, and was becoming heavier over Malabar. False Point reported 11 inches, Calcutta 6 inches, and Jessore and Balasore over 3 inches. On the morning of the 27th the cyclone lay just to the north of Calcutta, where the barometer marked 29·084 inches, and was 0·56 inch below the normal. A rapid recovery of pressure was taking place in the rear of the storm, but elsewhere pressure still fell. Around the cyclone very strong cyclonic winds continued. On the West Coast the wind was shifting to south-east and south-west. Heavy rain continued to fall within the storm area, and showery unsettled weather prevailed in other parts of India On the Malabar Coast the monsoon had set in decidedly. Burdwan reported 9·62 inches of rain, Dacca 4·35 inches, and Mymensingh, Berhampore, Bogra, Mangalore, and Karwar over 3 inches.

Temperature:—The mean temperature of the week has changed with the amount and extent of the rainfall. In the early part of the week over a large part of the country, and during nearly the whole week in the Punjab, hot north-westerly and westerly winds prevailed, and the weather was hotter than usual; but at the close of the week, when showers became very general, there occurred a great fall of temperature. In Burma, where rain was general throughout the week, the temperature was uniformly low during the whole period.

The following table shows the variation or the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	May.							Mean variation of week.
	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−3·6	−4·2	−4·2	−3·2	−3·8	−2·9	−2·9	−3·5
Bengal and Assam	+2·6	+2·6	+0·7	−1·3	−2·2	−4·8	−6·4	−1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+2·5	+3·1	+3·2	+4·4	+2·4	−4·0	−5·5	+0·9
Punjab	+4·0	+6·2	+7·0	+3·6	+8·2	+3·0	−1·0	+4·4
Bombay	−1·7	−1·1	−0·7	−0·7	−1·7	−1·9	−2·9	−1·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·1	+0·4	+1·0	+0·7	−0·8	−3·6	−4·2	−0·9
Central India and Guzerat	−1·9	−1·0	−0·6	−1·0	+0·4	−2·8	−2·8	−1·4
Sind and Rajputana	−1·2	−1·1	−0·6	+1·0	+1·3	−1·0	−1·1	−0·4
Madras	−0·8	−1·9	−0·7	+0·1	−0·1	−0·8	−1·0	−0·7
Mean for whole India	0	+0·3	+0·6	+0·4	+0·4	−2·1	−3·1	−0·5

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was 0·5° below the normal. In the Punjab, where on the 23rd and 25th the weather was very hot, the mean temperature of the week was considerably and in the North-Western Provinces slightly excessive, but in all the other provinces it was below the normal.

Rain.—During the week under review rain has fallen throughout almost the whole of the Indian region. Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, only two, *viz.*, Kathiawar and Rajputana (west), had absolutely no rain. In Guzerat and Sind the average actual rainfall for each division was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in all the remaining divisions the rainfall was effective, and in several divisions was excessive. The rainfall of the north-east of India, including the Burma, Assam, and Bengal (excepting Behar) divisions, was due to, and fell during the existence of, the cyclone noticed above; that of the West Coast was due to a slight advance of monsoon winds; and that of the other parts of India was due to showers falling generally during dust and thunder-storms. The heaviest average actual rainfall was received in Orissa, where the average fall for the division was 21·75 inches. This was followed by 13·82 inches in Tenasserim, by 11·88 inches in Arakan, and by 8·11 inches in East Bengal. In normal years the heaviest fall during the week under review is received by Arakan, and amounts to 8·65 inches. This is followed by 6·70 inches in Tenasserim and by 4·24 inches in Assam (Surma). The influence of the cyclone is thus shown not only in the increased heaviness of the actual as compared with the normal fall, but also in the change of the area of heaviest rainfall from Arakan to the opposite side of the Bay. The excessive showeriness of the weather in Northern India is also unusual, but the rainfall on the West Coast is about normal. The third column of the concluding table shows that of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, twenty-six had more and twenty-five had less than the normal amount.

The regions of excessive fall included the following divisions:—All the Burma divisions, all the Bengal divisions, except North Bengal and the Behar divisions, all the North-Western Provinces divisions, all the Punjab divisions and Malabar, the Konkan, the Deccan, and the Central Provinces (west and central). The excess was as much as 20·69 inches in Orissa, 7·12 inches in Tenasserim, and over 6 inches in East Bengal and Deltaic Bengal. On the West Coast and in Northern India the excess was moderate or small. In Assam the deficiency for the week was considerable, but in the other parts of the country, where the rainfall was lighter than usual, the difference was not large.

The three concluding columns of the table show the average actual and average normal rainfall for the period February 26th to May 27th, and the difference of the former from the latter expressed as a percentage. In Assam, Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind the rainfall for the whole period has been deficient; in Arakan, North Bengal, North Behar, the Punjab (South, Hill districts, and North-West), Coorg, Rajputana, and Central India (west) it has been approximately normal, and in all the other divisions it has been excessive. In Orissa and the central parts of the country the excess has been very large.

Most of the heavy falls of the week have fallen in the path of the cyclone. In Upper India none of the thunderstorms, though frequent, have been heavy, while the advance of monsoon winds over the West Coast has only given moderate amounts of rain. The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Sudder	13·82 inches.
Lower Burma	Pegu	Ditto	12·12 ,,
Arakan	Akyab	Ditto	29·58 ,,
East Bengal	Backerganj	Patuakhali	16·27 ,,
Deltaic Bengal	Midnapur	Contai	16·12 ,,
Central Bengal	Burdwan	Sudder	11·81 ,,
Orissa	Cuttack	False Point	36·19 ,,
Central Nagpur	Singhbhoom	Ghatsila	7·35 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Kasaragod	8·47 ,,
Konkan	North Kanara	Ankola	6·89 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 27th.			Rainfall data from February 26th to May 27th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to May 27th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	13·82	6·70	+ 7·12	37·30	18·75	+ 99
	Lower Burma	5·78	4·23	+ 1·55	21·26	10·83	+ 96
	Central Burma	3·54	2·25	+ 1·29	7·77	5·91	+ 31
	Upper Burma	2·26	?	?	6·92	?	?
	Arakan	11·88	8·65	+ 3·23	17·08	16·51	+ 3
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	8·11	2·08	+ 6·03	22·76	14·00	+ 63
	Assam (Surma)	1·49	4·24	— 2·75	26·80	41·73	— 36
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·86	2·41	— 1·55	14·79	21·18	— 30
	Deltaic Bengal	7·69	1·30	+ 6·39	17·54	9·82	+ 79
	Central Bengal	3·86	1·15	+ 2·71	12·60	6·51	+ 94
	North Bengal	0·52	3·15	— 2·63	13·42	13·38	0
	Orissa	21·75	1·06	+20·69	29·98	5·99	+ 401
	Chota Nagpur	3·65	0·77	+ 2·88	8·92	3·79	+ 135
	Behar (South)	0·22	0·52	— 0·30	3·39	1·91	+ 77
	Do. (North)	0·24	0·66	— 0·42	3·92	3·56	+ 10
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·32	0·07	+ 0·25	1·62	0·81	+ 100
	Oudh (South)	0·53	0·12	+ 0·41	1·52	0·93	+ 63
	Do. (North)	1·50	0·20	+ 1·30	3·87	1·40	+ 176
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0 33	0·08	+ 0·25	1·53	0·75	+ 104
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·13	0·11	+ 0·02	1·24	0·94	+ 32
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·62	0·25	+ 0·37	3·71	2·45	+ 51
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·26	0·19	+ 0·07	1·34	1·27	+ 6
	Do. (Central)	0·21	0·13	+ 0·08	1·87	1·28	+ 46
	Do. (Submontane)	0·54	0·12	+ 0·42	3·60	2·35	+ 53
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·08	0·80	+ 0·28	7·52	7·59	— 1
	Do. (North-West)	0·53	0·30	+ 0·23	4·43	4·28	+ 4
	Do. (West)	0·24	0·15	+ 0·09	1·98	1·58	+ 25
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·00	3·45	+ 0·55	13·08	9·57	+ 36
	Madras (South Central)	0·48	1·34	— 0·86	11·74	7·00	+ 54
	Coorg	2·66	3·76	— 1·10	10·39	10·17	+ 2
	Mysore	0·57	0·98	— 0·41	7·58	4·41	+ 72
	Konkan	0·77	0·58	+ 0·19	1·61	1·12	+ 44
	Bombay Deccan	0·82	0·51	+ 0·31	4·71	2·13	+ 121
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·33	0·40	— 0·07	1·87	0·87	+ 115
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·24	0·62	— 0·38	4·83	1·39	+ 247
	Central Provinces (West)	0·38	0·11	+ 0·27	4·16	0·81	+ 414
	Ditto (Central)	0·41	0·14	+ 0·27	3·86	1·21	+ 219
	Ditto (East)	0·23	0·23	0	2·85	2·00	+ 43
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·02	0·08	— 0·06	0·07	0·17	— 59
	Kathiawar	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·38	— 100
	Sind	0·01	0·01	0	0·26	0·47	— 45
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·32	0·40	— 0·08	1·54	0·92	+ 67
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·12	0·28	— 0·16	0·84	0·88	— 5
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·82	0·79	+ 4
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·88	0·57	+ 0·31	7·03	3·07	+ 129
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1·00	0·73	+ 0·27	10·35	4 16	+ 148
	Hyderabad (South)	0·35	0·58	— 0·23	6·37	2·50	+ 151
	Madras (Central)	0·27	0·48	— 0·21	3·87	2·25	+ 72
	East Coast (Central)	0·25	0·35	— 0·10	3·48	2·02	+ 72
	Ditto (South)	0·27	0·91	— 0·64	4·98	3·82	+ 30
	Madras (South)	0·11	0·55	— 0·44	7·28	4·91	+ 48

SIMLA, *1st June, 1893.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Rainfall heavy on the West Coast and in two Northern districts; fair showers in most other districts, but scattered in parts of Central and Southern districts. Cultivation progressing. Standing crops fair, but more rain is required in parts of Madura and Tinnevelly. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water supply generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prices generally steady. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 31st. May.*—Rain almost throughout the Presidency. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of late crops continues in one district. Preparations for next season progressing generally. Sowing continues in parts of five districts. Transplanting operations commenced in one district. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th May.*—There was heavy rain attended with strong winds during the week. Except in Behar and parts of North Bengal, all agricultural work has been suspended, and the recent sowings of rice and jute injured in many places. Sugarcane and other standing crops, however, continue to be reported well in Behar. Cultivation for the autumn crops is well forward, and indigo and millets are doing well. The spring rice harvest is almost over. Prices are steady. Fodder and water supplies are sufficient, and cattle are generally in good condition.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Weather unsettled with rain in almost all districts. The fall was heaviest in Lucknow and Jhansi. Summer crops are doing well, and fields are being prepared for the autumn crop sowings. Supplies are ample, and prices generally steady. Locusts have appeared in the Banda, Agra, Jhansi, and Meerut districts, but no damage has been reported. The broods of young locusts in the Saharanpur district are being destroyed as fast as possible.

Punjab.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Rain has fallen in all but two districts. Threshing of spring crops going on. Extra spring crops doing well. Cotton sowings finished. Standing crops are generally in good condition; their prospects are said to be fair. Locusts appeared in the Delhi and Shahpur districts, but no damage was done. Wheat on the threshing floors has been damaged by rain in Sialkot and in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district by river inundation. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Outturn of opium is reported good. Prices stationary in four districts; falling in others.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Weather continues hot and cloudy. Heavy rain has fallen in three districts; light showers elsewhere. Preparation of land for autumn sowings continues. Locusts appeared in Saugor, Chhindwara, Bhandara, and Balaghat, but did no damage. Prices falling in two districts, rising in one, and elsewhere steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 27th May.*—The rainfall was heavy throughout the Province. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy and ploughing for wet-weather crops is progressing. In Lower Burma ploughing has commenced in parts. In Upper Burma the standing crops are in good condition. The price of paddy has risen in five districts and has fallen in one. The number on relief works in the Meiktila district was 215.

Assam.—*For week ending 30th May.*—Weather wet. Sowing of early rice continues. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 31st May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general, but slight. Crops and prospects good. Agricultural operations in progress. Prices slightly risen in one district.

COORG.—Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields and making of nurseries in progress. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 31st May.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather hot. Preparation of land continues. Fodder deficient in one taluk. Water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices fallen.

Central India.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week. Land being prepared in some parts for autumn sowings. The outturn of the spring crops has been fairly good, though the crops were damaged in parts by rain and hail. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Prices falling slightly in two States, fluctuating in one, and steady in other parts. Pasturage sufficient.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Rainfall good in Bhurtpore and slight in a few other parts. Spring crops being reaped and removed in two States. Land being prepared for the autumn crops in Ajmere, Jeypore, and Ulwar. Harvest prospects good, except in Dholpur, where the outturn is below average. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholpur, where fodder is reported scarce. Prices falling in two States, rising in four others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Weather unsettled. Wheat harvest nearly finished.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 21st May 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 20th May 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 21st May 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 20th May 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,634	12,10,309	740	1,634	11,15,790	683	82,70,737	77,76,333	...	8,56,404
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,47,911	178	862	1,41,606	165	11,60,538	12,25,604	65,066	...
Indian Midland	127	752	1,40,516	187	752	1,18,251	157	9,94,824	9,03,043	...	91,781
Bezváda extension (*a*)	86	21	1,301	65	112	5,799	52	8,873	82,973	41,090	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,674	5,02,867	300	1,909	5,78,720	341	30,53,044	28,35,618	2,31,074	...
South Indian	150	1,043	1,49,585	143	1,043	1,51,554	145	10,53,191	11,00,083	60,864	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	92,182	88	1,159	1,43,003	124	6,88,783	9,94,812	3,06,529	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	130	795	1,41,592	188	759	1,34,120	177	10,28,391	9,37,620	...	90,771
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	50	199	14,001	70	223	15,750	71	1,13,068	1,19,148	5,490	...
TOTAL	250	7,933	24,09,114	303	8,237	24,08,268	292	1,72,84,787	1,69,80,814	...	2,94,943
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	264	2,450	5,60,852	241	2,509	5,55,743	222	37,84,718	33,93,295	2,08,580	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	244	692	2,31,640	334	692	2,05,293	297	16,89,203	15,07,329	...	1,81,874
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,67,206	215	777	1,75,060	225	11,04,074	13,23,877	1,29,803	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	14,163	113	125	14,590	115	98,094	1,03,477	5,383	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	203	715	1,37,028	192	728	1,38,208	190	11,19,864	10,39,109	...	80,755
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	47	25	1,005	40	25	1,004	64	7,131	8,291	1,160	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	395	49	8	462	58	2,048	3,631	1,583	...
TOTAL	251	4,792	11,41,695	238	4,864	10,90,825	224	78,95,132	79,79,012	83,880	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	11,40,159	764	1,490	9,80,470	658	83,88,737	74,35,369	...	9,53,368
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	500	401	4,33,840	941	401	4,52,060	980	20,03,579	31,14,663	1,21,084	...
Madras	216	840	1,73,380	206	840	1,88,080	224	13,60,377	13,92,755	1,23,378	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	17,47,385	626	2,791	16,20,550	581	1,20,31,893	1,19,42,787	...	7,08,906
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,538	52,98,194	341	15,892	51,19,643	322	3,78,31,782	3,68,11,813	...	9,19,969
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	22,074	136	161	24,616	153	1,94,608	1,82,184	17,576	...
Tarkessur	258	22	4,794	218	22	5,024	228	49,936	51,813	1,877	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	114	67	10,604	158	67	8,102	122	70,151	76,644	...	2,507
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	8,797	113	78	11,804	152	74,548	74,221	...	327
TOTAL	135	329	46,269	141	328	49,696	152	3,68,243	3,84,862	16,619	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	52,059	156	333	48,211	145	3,97,961	4,46,521	48,560	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,632	126	13	1,210	93	12,290	9,522	...	2,768
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,372	96	108	17,401	161	75,954	95,139	19,185	...
Metre gauge—											*
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	86	311	23,185	75	331	32,582	98	1,65,526	2,35,984	70,458	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	6,745	73	93	8,740	94	48,892	65,222	16,330	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,779	61	29	2,028	70	13,440	13,915	475	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	7,078	98	72	6,420	89	59,918	48,198	...	11,720
TOTAL	109	959	1,02,850	107	979	1,16,592	119	7,73,981	9,14,501	1,40,520	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	55,875	167	334	62,031	186	3,46,190	4,18,036	71,846	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	3,000	65	...	(*i*) 10,266	10,266	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	292	16,851	58	364	17,400	48	1,37,611	1,27,151	...	10,460
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	10,476	111	94	7,745	82	53,303	48,334	...	4,969
TOTAL	76	720	83,202	116	838	90,176	108	5,37,104	6,09,787	72,683	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,546	55,30,515	315	18,037	53,76,107	298	3,95,11,110	3,88,20,903	...	6,90,147

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 20th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

Simla, the 1st June 1893.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 3rd, 1893.

During the week under review the weather has been very unsettled over nearly the whole of the Indian region. The cyclone which entered Bengal from the Bay at the close of the previous week passed eastward across Central Bengal into Assam during the 28th, 29th, and 30th of May, and gave very heavy rain to the districts over which it passed. During the same time a well marked advance of monsoon winds occurred on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and rain in greater or less amount fell at all the stations in the west of the Peninsula. This advance of monsoon winds ceased on the 1st of June, and from that date till the close of the week the weather was fine over Western India. The cyclone in North-Eastern India and the advance of the monsoon in the west occasioned a great increase of moisture over Central and Northern India, and showery weather prevailed during the greater part of the week over both these regions. At the end of the week, however, the effects of both these influences were disappearing, and the temperature was rising with generally finer weather. This rise of temperature was first observable in Burma, where on the two closing days of the week the mean temperature exceeded the normal average, but in all other parts of India there was a steady continuous deficiency of heat compared with the normal In consequence the mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was 3·7° below the average.

On the morning of the 28th pressure was rising moderately or slowly over the Peninsula and Lower Burma and briskly to rapidly over Western and South-Western Bengal and Ganjam, and falling elsewhere. The centre of the Bengal cyclone lay near Dacca, and the disturbance was moving eastward. Cyclonic strong winds and gales prevailed around the storm, and the rainfall in its neighbourhood was very heavy. Thus Akyab received 2·50 inches, Bogra 4·50 inches, Mymensingh 3·41 inches, Calcutta 2·28 inches, and Burdwan 2·19 inches. On the West Coast the winds blew from monsoon directions, and moderate to heavy rain was falling at the western stations. Over Upper and Central India the wind was westerly generally, and the weather was rather cloudy with showers in many places. On the 29th the barometer was rising over the Gangetic plain,

West and Central Bengal, and Burma, and falling elsewhere. The cyclone lay between Mymensingh and Silchar. Strong cyclonic winds continued to prevail around it, and the rainfall was moderately heavy. On the West Coast monsoon winds continued. Over 4 inches of rain had been received at Bombay, over 3 inches at Ratnagiri, and over 2 inches at Poona. Westerly winds continued over the head of the Peninsula and easterly winds up the north side of the Gangetic plain, and showery weather was reported in both regions. The chart of the 30th showed that the cyclone had disappeared eastward into Manipur. Eleven inches of rain had been received at Silchar and moderate rain all over Burma. The monsoon had begun to fall off along the West Coast, and the rainfall at the West Coast stations was generally between ½ and 1 inch. In the central parts of the country, the Gangetic plain, and the east of Rajputana and of the Punjab showers had fallen. In the east of the Peninsula and Lower Bengal rain had ceased. On the 31st pressure was increasing almost everywhere. Readings were highest over Burma and relatively high over the south of the Peninsula and the north of the Punjab, while they were lowest over the western desert. The winds were southerly over a large part of the Peninsula and over Lower Bengal, easterly up the north side of the Gangetic plain, north-north-easterly over the Punjab, and westerly elsewhere. There had been no rain of importance over the centre and east of the Peninsula or Lower Bengal or Sind and Guzerat, but elsewhere showers had been very general. The amounts were small, except in North-Eastern India, where between 1 and 2 inches were received. The chart of the 1st showed a further rise of pressure over the greater part of the country. The general distribution was the same as on the previous day, except that the high pressure area over the North Punjab had disappeared. The winds were also little changed. Rain had ceased over the west of the Peninsula, and there was little or no rain reported from the western desert, the East Coast of the Peninsula, Lower Bengal, or Burma. Elsewhere showers continued, the amounts in some cases—for example, Cawnpore, Berhampore, and Bangalore—being considerable. On the 2nd the barometric changes at the majority of stations were small. Pressure was high over the west of the Peninsula, the Bay, and Tenasserim, and low over the western desert and along the foot of the Himalayas. Gradients were moderate. The winds varied very considerably in direction. Showery weather prevailed over the south and part of the east of the Peninsula, over Burma, over Bengal and Assam, over the Gangetic plain, and over part of the North-Western Himalayas and of the Central Provinces. At several stations the amounts exceeded 1 inch, and at Jalpaiguri over 4 inches was received. On the following day, the 3rd, the barometric changes were again generally moderate or small, and the general distribution little changed. The winds were light, and the rainfall, with the exception of a few scattered showers, was confined to the south of the Peninsula, North Bengal, and Lower Burma.

Temperature.—The showery, rainy, cloudy weather which prevailed over the greater part of the country during the greater part of the week depressed temperature throughout the whole Indian region, and the mean temperature of the whole country for the week was 3·7° below the normal.

The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	May.				June.			Mean variation of week.
	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−2·0	−3·5	−3·5	−2·7	−0·3	+1·0	+2·3	−1·2
Bengal and Assam	−6·2	−4·5	−2·0	−2·4	−2·7	−3·8	−1·3	−3·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	−1·6	+0·4	−1·8	−4·0	−10·3	−7·8	−7·8	−4·7
Punjab	−3·9	−3·6	−3·2	−4·4	−7·5	−7·0	−6·3	−5·1
Bombay	−3·5	−5·5	−5·8	−4·5	−3·0	−2·6	−1·8	−3·8
Central Provinces and Berar	−3·2	−5·5	−7·4	−6·8	−7·4	−8·6	−6·4	−6·5
Central India and Guzerat	−1·8	−1·3	−2·5	−3·9	−5·1	−6·5	−5·5	−3·8
Sind and Rajputana	−1·9	−1·1	−1·7	−2·6	−4·2	−3·1	−4·8	−2·8
Madras	−2·1	−1·8	−1·4	−1·0	−2·8	−3·1	−2·9	−2·2
Mean for whole India	−2·9	−2·9	−3·3	−3·6	−4·8	−4·6	−3·8	−3·7

On each day of the week the mean temperature was below the normal. The coldest days were June 1st and 2nd, when there was a deficiency for the whole of India of nearly 5·0°, and when in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces the deficiency was between 7·5° and 10·0°. In Burma at the close of the week the mean temperature rose above the normal, while in several of the other Provinces on the 3rd there was a marked diminution in the amount of the abnormal deficiency.

Rain.—During the week under review rain has fallen in all parts of the Indian region, except the divisions of Kathiawar and Rajputana (West), where the weather was fine throughout. The average actual rainfalls of the different divisions showed a large range. The heaviest average actual fall was 19·98 inches in the Surma division of Assam. This was followed by 14·17 inches in Arakan and by 9·49 inches in North Bengal. The lightest average actual fall was 0·11 inch in Sind.

The rainfall of the week was largely due in North-Eastern India to the action of the cyclonic storm which passed through Bengal into Assam, in the west of the Peninsula to an early and, as it appears, temporary advance of the monsoon, and in the Gangetic plain and North-Western and Central India to the exceptionally showeriness of the weather.

The third column of the concluding table shows how under these conditions the actual rainfall of the week varied from the normal. In Tenasserim and Lower Burma, where the influence of the cyclone was not felt, the rainfall was lighter than usual; but in Central Burma, Arakan, both the Assam divisions, and all the Bengal divisions, except North Behar, the rainfall was in excess of the normal. In the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the central parts of the country the weather was abnormally showery, and in all the divisions the actual rainfall exceeded the normal, in many cases by considerable amounts. Over the southern half of North-Western India conditions were less regular: thus Kathiawar and Rajputana (West) received no rain instead of the 0·12 inch and 0·18 inch which is ordinarily measured, while Rajputana (East) and Central India (West) had only 0·44 inch instead of 0·58 inch of rain. Over the Peninsula, although the monsoon retreated again very shortly after its arrival, the rainfall of the week was generally heavier than usual, more particularly on the West Coast.

The greatest excess was 13·27 inches in Assam (Surma). This was followed by 5·91 inches in North Bengal and by 5·52 inches in Arakan. The only region where the rainfall was short to any important extent was the southern divisions of Burma, Tenasserim having received only about half and Lower Burma about three-fourths of the normal amount.

With the present week a fresh rainfall period, that of the south-west monsoon, commences, and the information contained in the three concluding columns of the table is exactly the same as that in the first three.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	12·63 inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Minhla	20·02 „
East Bengal	Chittagong	Sudder	15·36 „
Assam	Sylhet	Ditto	39·24 „
Ditto	Khasia Hills	Cherra	51·93 „
Central Bengal	Pubna	Serajganj	11·57 „
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	23·79 „
North-Western Provinces.	Orai	Kunch	7·53 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Coondapur	7·74 „
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Guhagar	15·80 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	13·38 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 3rd.			Rainfall data from May 28th to June 3rd, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to June 3rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	4·18	8·11	— 3·93	4·18	8·11	— 48
	Lower Burma	3·01	4·23	— 1·22	3·01	4·23	— 29
	Central Burma	4·59	3·56	+ 1·03	4·59	3·56	+ 29
	Upper Burma	0·91	?	?	0·91	?	?
	Arakan	14·17	8·65	+ 5·52	14·17	8·65	+ 64
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	6·49	2·53	+ 3·96	6·49	2·53	+ 157
	Assam (Surma)	10·98	6·71	+13·27	10·98	6·71	+ 198
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·22	2·80	+ 0·42	3·22	2·80	+ 15
	Deltaic Bengal	3·04	1·64	+ 1·40	3·04	1·64	+ 85
	Central Bengal	3·89	1·74	+ 2·15	3·89	1·74	+ 124
	North Bengal	9·49	3·58	+ 5·91	9·49	3·58	+ 165
	Orissa	1·32	1·16	+ 0·16	1·32	1·16	+ 14
	Chota Nagpur	2·53	0·87	+ 1·66	2·53	0·87	+ 191
	Behar (South)	1·49	0·71	+ 0·78	1·49	0·71	+ 110
	Do. (North)	0·98	1·05	— 0·07	0·98	1·05	— 7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·32	0·22	+ 1·10	1·32	0·22	+ 500
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	1·63	0·41	+ 1·22	1·63	0·41	+ 298
	Oudh (South)	2·65	0·16	+ 2·49	2·65	0·16	+ 156
	Do. (North)	1·70	0·32	+ 1·38	1·70	0·32	+ 431
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·73	0·13	+ 1·60	1·73	0·13	+ 123
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·51	0·16	+ 0·35	0·51	0·16	+ 219
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·65	0·40	+ 0·25	0·65	0·40	+ 63
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·25	0·14	+ 0·11	0·25	0·14	+ 79
	Do. (Central)	0·23	0·19	+ 0·04	0·23	0·19	+ 21
	Do. (Submontane)	0·28	0·20	+ 0·08	0·28	0·20	+ 40
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·48	0·28	+ 0·20	0·48	0·28	+ 72
	Do. (North-West)	0·96	0·20	+ 0·76	0·96	0·20	+ 380
	Do. (West)	0·31	0·10	+ 0·21	0·31	0·10	+ 210
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·27	2·19	+ 2·08	4·27	2·19	+ 95
	Madras (South Central)	1·53	1·07	+ 0·46	1·53	1·07	+ 43
	Coorg	3·76	2·73	+ 1·03	3·76	2·73	+ 41
	Mysore	1·08	0·96	+ 0·12	1·08	0·96	+ 13
	Konkan	4·78	1·49	+ 3·29	4·78	1·49	+ 221
	Bombay Deccan	2·23	0·89	+ 1·34	2·24	0·89	+ 152
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	3·15	0·88	+ 2·27	3·15	0·88	+ 258
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·59	0·91	+ 0·68	1·59	0·91	+ 75
	Central Provinces (West)	1·49	0·48	+ 1·01	1·49	0·48	+ 210
	Ditto (Central)	0·78	0·30	+ 0·48	0·78	0·30	+ 160
	Ditto (East)	2·59	0·39	+ 2 20	2·59	0·39	+ 564
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·25	0·17	+ 0 08	0·25	0·17	+ 47
	Kathiawar	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	Sind	0·11	0·03	+ 0·08	0·11	0·03	+ 267
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·26	0·74	+ 0·52	1·26	0·74	+ 70
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·44	0·58	— 0·14	0·44	0·58	— 24
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0·18	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·43	0·63	— 0·20	0·43	0·63	— 32
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1·75	1·10	+ 0·65	1·75	1·10	+ 59
	Hyderabad (South)	1·10	1·10	0	1·10	1·10	0
	Madras (Central)	0 73	0·56	+ 0·17	0·73	0·56	+ 30
	East Coast (Central)	0·66	0·37	+ 0·29	0·66	0·37	+ 78
	Ditto (South)	0·66	0·50	+ 0·16	0·66	0·50	+ 32
	Madras (South)	0·40	0·34	+ 0·06	0·40	0·34	+ 18

Simla, *8th June, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast and in parts of the Circars, Deccan, and Central districts; some scattered showers elsewhere. The rainfall to date is up to or over the average, except in the Carnatic and Tinnevelly. In the Carnatic the deficiency is moderate, but in Tinnevelly it is considerable. Cultivation proceeding generally, and sowing in progress in many parts. Standing crops generally good, but rain is wanted in parts of the Southern districts. Pasture generally, and fodder everywhere, sufficient. General prospects fair. Prices steady, but slightly easier in the Carnatic and Southern districts, and rather dearer in the Deccan.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Rain almost throughout the Presidency. Standing crops injured by locusts in the Upper Sind frontier districts; otherwise good. Preparations for next season progressing generally. Sowing continues in parts of ten districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good, except in parts of two districts. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—There was general rain during the week. Agricultural prospects are generally favourable, but in Orissa and parts of Central and Eastern Bengal cultivation is still somewhat retarded, and some damage to early rice and jute is reported owing to excessive rain. In Behar the autumn sowings are making good progress. Indigo and sugarcane crops promise well. Spring rice is still being harvested and millets are being gathered. No important change in prices of common rice. Cattle are generally reported well, and there is plenty of fodder and water in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th June.*—The weather is still unsettled and rain has been general. The fall has been heaviest in the Eastern and Central districts. The sugarcane and indigo crops have benefited by the rain. Preparations for the autumn crops sowings are in active progress. Markets are well supplied and prices are fairly steady. Locusts have again appeared in Jhansi, but no damage has been done. In Saharanpur they have almost disappeared.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Sialkot. Threshing of spring crops in progress; outturn is generally good. Extra spring crops are doing well. Sowings of autumn crops commenced. Weeding of sugarcane and cotton crops going on. Standing crops are in good condition. Locusts appeared in Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan, and stormy weather has done some damage to unthreshed wheat lying in fields in Shahpur, and insects are destroying the germinated cotton seed in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Outturn of the poppy crop is good. Prices unsettled in one district, falling in five others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Rainfall heavy in one district; moderate elsewhere. Weather hot and cloudy. Preparation of land for autumn sowings continues. A flight of locusts alighted in the Jubbulpore district. Prices risen in one district; elsewhere steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Rain fell throughout the Province, except in Myingyan. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy is nearly completed, and ploughing for wet-weather crops is progressing. In Lower Burma ploughing is progressing. Standing crops are flourishing in Upper Burma. The price of paddy has risen in two districts and has fallen in four others. The number on relief works in the Meiktila district was 227.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th June.*—Rain wanted in Lower Assam, but has been excessive in the Surma Valley. Planting of late rice continues. Fodder scarce in the Surma Valley, but sufficient elsewhere.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th June.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts. Standing crops in good condition. Sowings commenced in four districts. Prospects generally favourable. Prices fallen in two districts.

COORG: Ploughing of rice fields in progress. Rain favourable for standing crops. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient for cattle

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th June.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather hot. Preparation of land continues. Sowings commenced in parts. Water sufficient, but fodder deficient in one taluk. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall heavy during the week. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Rain fell throughout Central India during the week, the fall being insufficient in Bhopal. Ploughing commenced in three Agencies. Sowing in progress in parts of Bhopawar. Condition of cattle generally good. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices steady in Bhopal, fluctuating in Gwalior, and high elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Rainfall good in parts. Spring crops reaped. Harvest outturn good. Considerable amount of threshed grain blown away by high winds in Kishengarh. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholpur, where fodder is reported to be failing. Prices rising in three States, falling in three others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VIII of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93	Week ending 28th May 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 27th May 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 28th May 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 27th May 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	11,58,537	709	1,634	9,99,004	611	97,35,274	87,19,337	...	10,15,937
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	1,45,569	175	862	1,52,273	177	13,06,107	13,78,177	71,770	...
Indian Midland	129	752	1,32,158	176	752	1,09,802	146	11,26,982	10,18,957	...	1,08,025
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	21	1,533	73	112	6,368	57	10,416	59,234	48,818	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	6,14,379	367	1,699	5,53,120	326	42,68,323	44,18,604	1,50,281	...
South Indian	139	1,043	1,46,960	141	1,043	1,62,451	156	12,06,159	13,12,514	1,06,355	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	88,640	85	1,156	1,48,038	128	7,76,923	11,42,850	3,65,927	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	1,69,185	224	756	1,38,000	183	11,97,576	10,75,866	...	1,21,710
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	15,703	79	223	17,197	77	1,29,361	1,36,140	6,779	...
TOTAL	243	7,953	24,72,664	311	8,237	22,86,253	277	1,97,57,421	1,92,61,679	...	4,95,742
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	5,95,595	243	2,509	5,61,082	224	43,80,313	45,58,507	1,78,194	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,16,500	313	692	1,95,233	282	19,05,703	17,02,562	...	2,03,141
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	1,78,446	230	777	1,83,900	237	13,72,520	14,89,762	1,17,242	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	13,887	111	125	16,030	128	1,11,781	1,18,285	6,504	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,38,424	194	728	1,18,997	163	12,58,288	11,58,106	...	1,00,182
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,678	67	25	1,578	63	8,869	9,869	1,060	...
Cherra Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	356	45	8	446	56	2,404	4,077	1,673	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	11,44,886	239	4,864	10,77,266	221	90,40,018	90,41,168	1,150	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,492	10,01,486	671	1,490	10,06,260	675	93,90,223	84,41,629	...	9,48,594
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	4,58,077	995	461	4,31,000	935	34,52,256	35,06,637	94,381	...
Madras	220	840	1,77,106	211	840	2,19,912	262	14,26,683	16,12,867	1,66,184	...
TOTAL	447	2,793	16,37,269	586	2,791	16,57,172	594	1,42,89,162	1,36,01,133	...	6,88,029
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,538	52,54,819	338	15,896	50,20,691	316	4,30,86,601	4,19,03,980	...	11,82,621
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	20,365	126	161	21,311	132	1,84,073	2,07,582	22,609	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,864	221	22	5,147	234	54,800	57,259	2,459	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	11,921	178	67	9,012	135	91,072	90,078	...	994
Dibru-Sadiya	103	78	12,975	166	78	10,024	129	87,523	84,424	...	3,099
TOTAL	135	329	50,125	152	328	45,494	139	4,18,368	4,39,343	20,975	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	45,013	135	333	54,455	164	4,42,074	5,01,083	58,109	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,280	98	13	1,110	85	13,572	10,858	...	2,712
Rájpura-Bhátinda	94	108	10,372	96	108	17,401	161	86,326	1,12,541	26,214	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	311	23,050	74	331	33,573	101	1,88,576	2,70,243	81,667	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	5,822	63	93	8,730	94	54,714	73,186	18,472	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,719	59	29	1,894	65	15,159	16,210	1,051	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	6,913	96	72	6,730	93	66,831	55,289	...	11,542
TOTAL	107	959	94,169	98	979	1,23,893	127	8,08,150	10,39,409	1,71,259	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	338	57,809	171	334	62,933	189	4,03,999	4,80,969	76,970	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,618	57	...	(*i*) 18,884	18,884	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	19,762	68	364	17,300	48	1,57,373	1,42,217	...	15,156
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	8,615	92	94	6,976	74	61,918	54,470	...	7,448
TOTAL	80	724	86,186	119	838	89,827	107	6,23,290	6,96,540	73,250	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,550	54,85,299	313	18,037	52,70,905	203	4,49,96,400	4,40,79,272	...	9,17,137

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 27th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 8th June 1893.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 24.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RECORDED UNDER THE HEAD "CIVIL WORKS" IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1891-92.

No. 90-A. G., Simla, the 3rd June 1892,

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

Read—

Note by R. G. MACDONALD, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1891-92.

RESOLUTION.—The main points requiring notice are :—

I.—The increase in rent and the net return from buildings occupied as residences—*vide* paragraph 4.

II.—The relative outlay on civil buildings and communications—*vide* paragraphs 13, 14, 16 to 18, 22, 23, 29, and 30.

III.—The percentages of estabilshment charges on the outlay on works and repairs—*vide* paragraph 15.

IV.—The net charge to the State on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Coopers Hill and the Thomason College at Roorkee—*vide* paragraphs 5 and 11.

2. The net return on the capital cost of buildings occupied as residences, excluding those allotted rent-free, is 1·72 per cent. against 1·50 per cent. in 1890-91. The small return is mainly due to the cost of buildings constructed in past years for officials not having been regulated with reference to the salaries of occupants as is now done under the rules laid down in Public Works Department Code, Vol I, Chapter XI, paragraph 17.

3. Although the outlay on civil buildings and communications appears disproportionate in some Provinces, yet the total outlay on buildings and roads by departmental and civil officers shows no very marked disproportion. The total outlay on new buildings during the year under review amounted to Rx. 1,139,469 against an expenditure of Rx. 902,759 on new roads. The Government of India hope that the remarks in paragraph 5 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 96-A. G., dated 20th April 1892, regarding the construction of feeder roads to railways, will be borne in mind when the grants available for expenditure on Provincial Public Works are being distributed by Local Governments and Administrations.

4. The percentages of establishment given in paragraph 15 of the note are calculated on the total outlay by departmental officers exclusive of establishment. The ratio which the establishment charges bear to the outlay on works and repairs only are :—

1887-88	28·07 per cent.
1888-89	26·30 „ „
1889-90	26·80 „ „
1890-91	25·97 „ „
1891-92	22·44 „ „

or an average of 25·79 for the five years ending 1891-92.

5. It is observed that the net direct charge to the State in 1891-92, on account of the Royal Indian Engineering College, amounted to £820, exclusive of charges on account of salaries of passed students detained in England and passages of officers on appointment. The net charge on account of the Thomason College was Rx. 15,450.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note, be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and officers noted in the margin, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution and note be forwarded to the Finance Department, and that the papers be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (General), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Military Works.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Document accompanying.

Note by Accountant General, Public Works Department, with accompaniment.

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1891-92.

The amount of *Revenue and Expenditure* exhibited in these accounts and reviewed in the following paragraphs is :—

	Collected or expended by		Collected or expended in England.	Total.
	Public Works Officers.	Officers of other Departments.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	157,592	380,731	39,007	577,330
Expenditure	3,975,101	1,252,752	118,115	5,345,968*

* Includes outlay amounting to Rx. 350,763 from Excluded Local Fund and Contributions, and Rx. 971 spent by the Public Works Department, Bombay, for the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

REVENUE.

1. The *Revenue* credited in the accounts of the Government of India for 1891-92 under the head "Civil Works" amounts to Rx. 577,330. Of this sum—

Rx.	
157,592	were realized by Public Works Officers in India,
380,731	by Officers of other Departments in India, and
39,007	in England.
577,330	TOTAL

2. The sources of revenue and the amounts collected are :—

Sources of Revenue.	Collections. By Public Works Officers. Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	By Officers of other Departments. Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Grand Total.
India.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rents of Buildings	9,032	29,564	312	38,908	...	3,150	916	4,066	42,974
Sales of „	1,391	3,972	4	5,367	...	1,997	804	2,801	8,168
„ of Tools and Plant	336	6,664	68	7,068	...	...	...	...	7,068
„ of Produce	69	5,483	991	6,543	7	2,294	1,153	3,454	9,997
„ of Old Materials	502	3,816	233	4,551	...	268	901	1,169	5,720
Value of Materials from Old Buildings	87	1,888	24	1,999	...	...	...	...	1,999
Receipts from Public Works Workshops	...	8,630	...	8,630	...	...	...	...	8,630
Receipts from Thomason Civil Engineering College	...	2 374	...	2,374	...	...	...	...	2,374
Tolls on Roads	...	56 885	...	56,885	...	7,714	32,982	40,696	97,581
Ferry Receipts	...	4,821	...	4,821	...	108,800	192,781	301,581	306,402
Unclaimed Deposits	28	260	...	288	...	...	...	...	288
Collections under the Highway Act	...	2,347	...	2,347	...	...	...	...	2,347
Fines, Refunds and Miscellaneous	325	17,190	296	17,811	...	1,749	11,182	12,931	30,742
Fees on Masonry Graves	...	...	...	...	28	1,453	...	1,476	1,476
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,498	11,498	11,498
Tolls on Steamers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	1,059	1,059
TOTAL	11,770	143,894	1,928	157,592	30	127,425	253,276	380,731	538,323
England.									
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Coopers Hill	27,197	...	...	27,197	...	...	...	...	27,197
Exchange	11,810	...	...	11,810	...	...	...	...	11,810
TOTAL	39,007	...	...	39,007	...	...	...	...	39,007
GRAND TOTAL	50,777	143,894	1,928	196,599	30	127,425	253,276	380,731	577,330
For details by Provinces, see page of account	v	vi	vi	...	v	vi	vi	...	vi

3. A comparison of the actual revenue derived from "Civil Works" with the Budget and Revised Estimates is given below :—

Year.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1891-92	553,600	568,200	577,330

The increase Rx. 23,730 over Budget Estimate is chiefly due to the receipts from tolls and ferries having been under-estimated and of Rx. 9,130 over Revised Estimate to the sale of machinery and appliances of the Gauhati workshops to the Bengal-Assam Railway and to larger receipts from the Roorkee workshops.

4. *Rents of buildings, Rx. 42,974.*—The receipts from this source compare as follows with the realizations in the four preceding years :—

Years.	By Public Works Officers.	By Officers of other Departments.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	29,730	3,817	33,547
1888-89	33,245	3,691	36,936
1889-90	36,875	4,061	40,936
1890-91	37,888	4,028	41,916
1891-92	38,908	4,066	42,974

The net return on capital cost of buildings set apart as residences, excluding those allotted rent-free, is 1·72 per cent. as shown below. The realizations fell short of the maintenance charges by Rx. 18.

		CAPITAL COST OF BUILDINGS FROM EXAMINERS' ACCOUNTS.				Cost of Repairs.			
			Amount.						
	Year of the Account.	*Rent-free buildings.	Other buildings.	Total.	Rents realized.	Rent-free buildings.	Other buildings.	Net return excluding repairs to rent-free buildings.	Percentage of net return on Capital cost excluding rent-free buildings.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
India—Central India	1891-92	...	17,832	17,832	915	...	308	607	3·40
India—Rajputana	1891-92	6,765	14,421	21,186	800	99	561	239	1·65
India—Coorg	1891-92	4,210	8,335	12,545	92	60	62	30	·36
India—Port Blair	1891-92	35,029	...	35,029	...	274	...	...	...
India—Baluchistan	1891-92	1,046	56,897	57,943	1,385	13	720	665	1·17
Total India	...	47,050	97,485	144,535	3,192	446	1,651	1,541	1·58
Central Provinces	1891-92	22,576	21,308	43,884	948	133	964	—16	—·07
Upper Burma	1891-92	780	14,633	15,413	807	35	464	343	2·34
Lower "	1891-92	12,291	44,356	56,647	2,396	276	1,248	1,148	2·59
Assam	1891-92	12,373	22,796	35,169	1,274	498	1,010	264	1·15
Bengal	1891-92	369,345	49,317	418,662	1,997	5,527	919	1,078	2·16
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891-92	31,330	61,561	92,891	1,768	1,470	2,052	—284	—·46
Punjab	1891-92	8,206	101,216	109,422	4,506	88	1,581	2,975	2·93
Madras	1891-92	62,210	106,087	168,297	4,076	289	1,761	2,315	2·18
Bombay	1891-92	171,179	181,205	352,384	6,898	3,308	4,210	2,688	1·48
Total	...	737,340	699,964	1,437,304	27,862	27,880		12,052	1·72

* Excluding buildings occupied as residences by Heads of Local Governments and Administrations.

5. *Receipts from the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, Rx. 2,374.*—The financial results of the working of this college were—

	Rx.
Income	2,374
Outlay—	
Salaries, Office establishment, Book Depôt and Press	15,999
Repairs of buildings	1,825
Total	17,824
Net debit	15,450

6. *Ferry Receipts, Rx. 306,402.*—This is the largest source of revenue credited under the head "Civil Works," the major portion of it, amounting to Rx. 301,581, has been realized by Civil Officers.

The realizations under this head during the last 4 years are shewn in the following table :—

Years.	By Public Works Officers.	By Civil Officers.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1888-89	3,458	307,902	311,360
1889-90	2,511	306,707	309,218
1890-91	3,815	295,593	299,408
1891-92	4,821	301,581	306,402

EXPENDITURE.

7. The *Expenditure* recorded in the accounts for 1891-92, under the head "Civil Works," amounts to Rx. 5,345,968. Of this sum—

Rx. 3,975,101 were expended by Officers of the Public Works Department;
" 1,252,752 by Officers of other Departments;
" 5,227,853
and " 118,115 in England including exchange; but exclusive of the value of supplies to India which are included in the outlay upon the works concerned;
" 5,345,968 in all.

8. The following compares the actuals of the year (exclusive of outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions) with the Budget and Revised Estimates :—

Funds.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial	788,200	863,000	882,329*
Provincial	2,574,200	2,490,800	2,461,115
Local	1,616,400	1,679,700	1,651,761
Total	4,978,800	5,033,500	4,995,205*

* Inclusive of Rx. 971 spent by the Public Works Department, Bombay, for the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Imperial outlay Rx. 882,329.

The outlay as compared with the Budget Estimate shows an increase of Rx. 94,129. Of this sum Rx. 8,440 represents English outlay and Rx. 85,689 Indian outlay. The increase in Indian outlay by Departmental Officers is chiefly due to outlay on famine relief works in Rajputana and Upper Burma,

and in Assam to expenditure on the Nichuguard-Manipur Road. On the other hand there was a lapse of about Rx. 7,400 on works carried out by the agency of Civil Officers, due to no outlay having taken place against the grants for constructing Consulate houses at Meshed and Basrah. The excess of Rx. 19,329 over the Revised Estimate is due to lapses anticipated at the time the estimate was framed not having occurred.

Provincial outlay, Rx. 2,461,115.

The lapses on the Budget and Revised Estimates, amount to Rx. 113,085 and Rx. 29,685, respectively. The lapse on the Budget Estimate is mainly due to expenditure by Departmental Officers on Civil Works in Madras having been restricted, and that on the Revised Estimate to the same cause as well as to the expenditure on certain works in Bombay having been over-estimated. In the case of Civil Officers the lapse on the Budget Estimate is principally due to the postponement of payments on account of contributions to certain Municipalities for drainage and water-supply projects in Madras. The following table shews the lapses distributed under Departmental and Civil Officers:—

	Departmental Officers.	Civil Officers.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Budget Estimate	2,415,200	159,000	2,574,200
Actuals	2,325,279	135,836	2,461,115
Lapse	89,921	23,164	113,085
Revised Estimate	2,351,300	139,500	2,490,800
Actuals	2,325,279	135,836	2,461,115
Lapse	26,021	3,664	29,685

Local outlay, Rx. 1,651,761.

The outlay by Departmental Officers exceeds the Budget Estimate by Rx. 18,995 and that by Civil Officers by Rx. 16,366. In the former case the increase occurs chiefly in Bombay and is due to additional works having been commenced by District Local Boards, which were not foreseen when the Budget Estimate was prepared. Under Civil Officers the increase is mainly due to the outlay on roads in Madras having been under-estimated.

The lapse of Rx. 27,939 on the Revised Estimate is due to an over-estimate of requirements, chiefly in Bombay, Assam and Lower Burma.

The actual outlay by Departmental and Civil Officers is compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates in the following table:—

	Departmental Officers.	Civil Officers.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Budget Estimate	523,200	1,093,200	1,616,400
Actuals	542,195	1,109,566	1,651,761
Increase	18,995	16,366	35,361
Revised Estimate	570,300	1,109,400	1,679,700
Actuals	542,195	1,109,566	1,651,761
Lapse	28,105	—166	27,939

The total expenditure of the year has been charged in the accounts in the following manner:—

	Rx.
New works	2,485,929
Repairs	1,748,403
Tools and Plant	59,726
Increase of stores, etc.	33,551
Miscellaneous (contributions to Municipalities, etc.)	69,561
Establishment	830,683
	5,227,853
Add—	
In England	118,115
Total	5,345,968

9. The following table exhibits the services on which this sum was spent and the funds out of which it came. The outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions, Rx. 350,763, represents money expended by the agency of the Public Works Department for local bodies and institutions:—

Heads of Service.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorporated Local.	Excluded Local and contributions.	Total.
INDIA.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Public Works Officers.					
Civil Buildings—					
New works	238,196	735,346	29,563	98,407	1,101,512
Repairs	76,371	184,952	14,777	7,636	283,736
	314,567	920,298	44,340	106,043	1,385,248
Communications—					
New works	193,559	285,534	175,016	23,737	677,846
Repairs	72,276	460,068	210,951	7,290	750,585
	265,835	745,602	385,967	31,027	1,428,431
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—					
New works	31,913	135,533	18,264	166,002	351,712
Repairs	2,084	18,245	10,332	30,983	61,644
	33,997	153,778	28,596	196,985	413,356
Total Works and Repairs	614,399	1,819,678	458,903	334,055	3,227,035
Establishment	125,403	445,821	78,078	14,940	664,242
Tools and Plant	15,405	27,709	5,207	1,768	50,089
Suspense	1,657	31,896	—2	...	33,551
Profit and Loss	...	175	9	...	184
Total Public Works Officers	756,864	2,325,279	542,195	350,763	3,975,101
Officers of other Departments.					
Civil Buildings—					
New works	2,467	3,966	31,524	...	37,957
Repairs	1,489	6,394	21,100	...	28,983
	3,956	10,360	52,624	...	66,940
Communications—					
New works	648	2,142	222,123	...	224,913
Repairs	1,024	13,861	567,578	...	582,463
	1,672	16,003	789,701	...	807,376
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—					
New works	774	40,566	50,649	...	91,989
Repairs	238	7,999	32,760	...	40,992
	1,007	48,565	83,409	...	132,981
Total Works and Repairs	6,635	74,928	925,734	...	1,007,297
Establishment	424	7,254	158,763	...	166,441
Tools and Plant	...	295	9,342	...	9,637
Miscellaneous	291	53,359	15,727	...	69,377
Total Officers of other Departments	7,350	135,836	1,109,566	...	1,252,752
Total India	764,214	2,461,115	1,651,761	350,763	5,227,853
England.					
Leave allowances of Public Works Officers					48,639
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, etc.					33,713
Total England at par Exchange					82,352 35,763
GRAND TOTAL					5,345,968

10. *Outlay in England.*—The outlay in England, exclusive of the value of stores charged to works direct, compares as follows with the actuals of the previous four years :—

Details.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries of President, Professors, &c., and other charges of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill .	26,672	28,768	25,602	24,905	28,017
Salaries, &c., of passed students detained in England . .	4,583	4,671	4,357	4,380	4,334
Passage to India of Officers on appointment . . .	1,254	2,780	1,576	704	761
Furlough pay and absentee allowances of Officers of the Public Works Department .	52,841	59,076	66,109	43,785	48,639
Salaries, &c., of Indian Officers of the Public Works Department undergoing training in England	1,576	847	745	679	434
Remuneration for professional services	...	...	...	1,098	167
	86,926	96,142	98,389	75,551	82,352
Exchange	36,527	44,733	44,160	24,686	35,763
TOTAL .	123,453	140,875	142,549	100,237	118,115

11. The direct charge to the State under the head "Civil Works" on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Coopers Hill was—

		Charge in sterling.	Income in sterling.	Net charge.
		£	£	£
In	1891-92 .	28,017	27,197	= 820
,,	1890-91 .	24,905	24,878	= 27
,,	1889-90 .	25,602	25,172	= 430
,,	1888-89 .	28,768	26,380	= 2,388
,,	1887-88 .	26,672	25,601	= 1,071

12. The distribution of the outlay in India by Provinces is shown in the following table :—

PROVINCES.		SERVICES.										
		CIVIL BUILDINGS.		COMMUNICATIONS.		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Profit and Loss.	TOTAL.
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
		PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.										
MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.	Imperial . .	16,623	4,925	...	...	...	...	4,957	323	5,690	...	32,523
RAJPUTANA . .	Imperial . .	1,400	1,491	10,858	10,455	...	...	4,139	2,370	...	...	30,708
	Local . .	4	5	16	724	...	...	76	11	...	...	836
		1,404	1,496	10,869	11,179	...	...	4,215	2,381	...	...	31,544
CENTRAL INDIA .	Imperial . .	1,226	1,081	2,018	9,696	...	...	9,385	626	360	...	24,392
COORG . . .	Imperial . .	1,472	630	3,140	7,423	140	156	3,188	468	361	...	16,998
	Local . .	...	...	928	1,087	255	28	575	34	...	...	2,907
		1,472	630	4,068	8,510	395	184	3,763	522	361	...	19,905
HYDERABAD . .	Imperial . .	2,088	563	...	...	...	...	610	40	864	...	4,165
PORT BLAIR . .	Imperial . .	310	2,873	...	...	...	...	1,375	...	...	...	4,558
BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.—Imperial . .		24,582	18,620	18,407	10,541	10,588	107	18,964	1,170	1,173	...	104,152
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Imperial . .	2,917	271	...	...	97	...	947	48	...	...	4,290
	Provincial . .	49,308	5,802	57,179	41,136	7,349	5	34,877	4,046	—504	...	199,198
	Local . .	165	...	12,285	2,856	8	33	...	...	...	...	15,347
		52,390	6,073	69,464	43,992	7,454	38	35,824	4,094	—504	...	218,835
UPPER BURMA .	Imperial . .	95,839	11,825	127,444	31,410	5,563	1,324	50,193	8,217	—1,739	...	330,076
	Local . .	...	...	974	192	754	...	440	29	...	...	2,389
		95,839	11,	128,418	31,602	6,317	1,324	50,633	8,246	—1,739	...	332,465
LOWER BURMA .	Imperial . .	247	...	1,017	1,511	13,858	...	1,184	75	-4,968	...	12,924
	Provincial . .	99,316	13,526	15,932	56,049	557	1,090	37,249	3,615	6,683	61	234,028
	Local . .	109	147	10,054	6,341	4,878	1,725	5,278	259	...	...	28,791
		99,672	13,673	27,003	63,901	19,293	2,815	43,711	3,949	1,665	61	275,743
ASSAM . . .	Imperial . .	239	668	24,301	297	...	...	5,866	383	605	...	32,359
	Provincial . .	11,020	6,086	20,600	30,512	2,463	40	32,440	2,239	—410	...	104,990
	Local . .	114	153	21,017	21,327	3,042	1,657	4,595	...	...	...	51,905
		11,373	6,907	65,918	52,136	5,505	1,697	42,901	2,622	195	...	189,254
BENGAL . . .	Imperial . .	53,244	11,962	...	...	270	...	10,690	800	—1,387	...	80,579
	Provincial . .	107,082	49,469	55,374	62,756	5,952	6,675	76,450	3,282	20,980	...	388,020
	Excluded Local .	742	...	...	...	...	...	170	11	...	...	923
		166,068	61,431	55,374	62,756	6,222	6,675	87,310	4,093	19,593	...	469,522
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Imperial . .	7,261	4,685	...	...	...	...	2,740	179	...	...	14,865
	Provincial . .	68,304	32,328	33,581	90,166	109,976	752	73,495	2,216	-4,781	...	406,037
	Local . .	11,849	5,457	70,858	70,442	94	1,928	39,480	1,496	...	...	201,604
		87,414	42,470	104,439	160,608	110,070	2,680	115,715	3,891	—4,781	...	622,506
PUNJAB . .	Imperial . .	3,786	8,244	6,379	943	...	...	5,417	323	698	...	25,790
	Provincial . .	114,256	23,224	28,178	80,319	5,939	4,595	57,426	3,545	7,895	...	325,377
	Local . .	10,221	6,706	12,815	47,801	6,919	4,622	12,041	673	...	...	101,798
	Excluded Local .	7,647	3,260	9	930	31,234	26,939	4,210	78	...	...	74,307
		140,910	43,434	47,381	129,493	44,092	36,156	79,094	4,619	8,593	...	533,772
	Carried forward .	701,371	316,005	583,859	564,414	209,936	51,676	496,457	36,676	31,470	61	2,963,325

Provinces.		SERVICES. Civil Buildings. Works.	Civil Buildings. Repairs.	Communications. Works.	Communications. Repairs.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Works.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward		701,371	216,005	533,359	584,414	209,936	51,676	498,457	36,576	31,470	61	2,863,325
Madras	Imperial	2,722	414	...	...	...	...	721	47	...	...	3,904
	Provincial	151,768	19,436	33,541	13,765	812	1,697	42,902	2,002	5,639	(a)114	271,676
	Local	700	...	7,884	2,615	97	...	2,584	1,194	...	..	15,074
	Excluded Local	18	457	...	...	254	531	289	19	...	...	1,568
		155,208	20,307	41,425	16,380	1,163	2,228	46,496	3,262	5,639	114	292,222
Bombay	Imperial	14,240	8,115	...	...	1,397	497	5,027	316	...	...	29,592
	Provincial	134,292	35,081	41,149	85,365	2,485	3,391	90,982	6,764	-3,556	...	395,953
	Local	6,401	309	38,185	58,066	2,217	339	13,009	1,511	—2	(a)9	120,044
	Excluded Local	2,458	291	6,288	1,933	36,338	1,337	4,374	1,098	...	...	54,117
		157,391	43,796	85,622	145,364	42,437	5,564	113,392	9,689	-3,558	9	599,706
Total		1,013,970	280,108	660,406	746,158	253,536	59,468	658,345	49,527	33,551	184	3,755,253
Add—Outlay from Contributions, *vide* para. 35.		87,542	3,628	17,440	4,427	98,176	2,176	5,897	562	...	...	219,848
Total Public Works Officers		1,101,512	283,736	677,846	750,585	351,712	61,644	664,242	50,089	33,551	184	3,975,101
		Officers of other Departments.										
Baluchistan	Imperial	2,467	1,489	648	282	560	...	273	...	...	291	6,010
Mysore	Imperial	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	503
Rajputana	Imperial	...	...	...	239	214	233	151	...	...	...	837
	Local	...	56	...	...	...	403	...	...	...	...	459
		...	56	...	239	214	636	151	...	...	...	1,296
Central India	Local	74	415	11	31	64	5	24	...	...	4	628
Central Provinces	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	35
	Local	63	89	703	11,583	806	1,010	3,456	194	...	254	18,158
		63	89	703	11,583	806	1,010	3,491	194	...	254	18,193
Upper Burma	Local	97	...	4,107	814	5,606	714	389	72	...	59	11,858
Lower Burma	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,867	37,867
	Local	...	31	2,365	2,432	453	582	1,097	47	...	177	7,184
		...	31	2,365	2,432	453	582	1,097	47	...	38,044	45,051
Assam	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	2,443	2,510
	Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27
		...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	2,470	2,537
Bengal	Provincial	...	779	...	5,074	...	460	...	...	...	8,210	14,523
	Local	6,061	951	126,702	221,781	4,378	1,629	60,618	2,884	...	1,660	426,614
		6,061	1,730	126,702	226,855	4,378	2,089	60,618	2,884	...	9,870	441,137
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Provincial	669	4,796	860	3,611	3,044	7,328	5,342	295	...	1,754	32,699
	Local	4,340	6,641	5,701	31,504	493	282	11,136	1,577	...	839	62,513
		5,009	11,437	6,561	35,115	3,537	7,610	16,478	1,872	...	2,593	95,212
Punjab	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,810	...	...	2,032	3,842
	Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	...	...	10,944	11,805
		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,671	...	...	12,976	15,647
Madras	Provincial	3,297	819	1,282	5,176	31,491	145	...	...	...	...	42,150
	Local	14,776	7,540	67,358	254,604	11,124	15,125	61,539	3,920	...	68	435,954
		18,073	8,359	68,640	259,780	42,555	15,270	61,539	3,920	...	68	478,104
Bombay	Provincial	...	...	...	...	1,091	66	...	...	...	1,053	2,210
	Local	6,113	5,377	15,276	44,829	27,725	13,010	19,643	698	...	1,695	134,366
		6,113	5,377	15,276	44,829	28,816	13,076	19,643	698	...	2,748	136,576
Total officers of other Departments		37,957	28,983	224,913	582,463	91,969	40,992	166,441	9,637	...	69,377	1,252,752
GRAND TOTAL		1,139,469	312,719	902,759	1,333,048	443,701	102,636	830,683	59,726	33,551	69,561	5,227,853

(a Profit and Loss.

13. Omitting the outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions, in regard to which the Government is merely the executive agency employed to carry out the work, the outlay in India on "Civil Works" during 1891-92 compares as follows with that incurred during the four preceding years :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Public Works Officers.				
Civil Buildings	886,672	944,790	980,556	1,173,631	1,279,205
Communications	1,434,494	1,399,481	1,245,756	1,277,781	1,397,404
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	136,336	79,564	139,242	74,063	216,371
Tools and Plant	29,982	35,057	30,013	40,030	48,321
Suspense (Stock, etc.)	—37,604	—18,364	—44,538	4,950	33,551
Profit and Loss	208	57	29	33	184
Total, exclusive of Establishment	2,450,088	2,440,585	2,351,058	2,570,488	2,975,036
Establishment	689,777	637,410	634,025	655,763	649,302
Total Public Works Officers	3,139,865	3,077,995	2,985,083	3,226,251	3,624,338
	Officers of other Departments.				
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	57,850	66,940
Communications	...	...	...	789,175	807,376
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	86,167	132,981
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	9,758	9,637
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	77,993	69,377
Total, exclusive of Establishment	...	...	...	1,020,943	1,086,311
Establishment	...	...	...	163,983	166,441
Total Officers of other Departments	*957,062	*984,286	*1,146,525	1,184,926	1,252,752
GRAND TOTAL	4,096,927	4,062,281	4,131,608	4,411,177	4,877,090

* The expenditure by Officers of other Departments was not detailed in the accounts by service heads till the year 1890-91.

14. The preceding table shews that the outlay by Public Works agency on Buildings has been steadily increasing since 1887-88, the outlay of 1891-92 exceeds that of 1887-88 by Rx. 392,533. The expenditure on Roads has increased gradually during the last two years.

15. The expenditure on Establishment bears the following ratio to the total outlay by Public Works Officers exclusive of Establishment.

1887-88	28·15 per cent.
1888-89	26·12 „
1889-90	26·97 „
1890-91	25·51 „
1891-92	21·83 „

16. The following table shews the percentages of the total money expended in each Province under the different heads of service :—

I.—By Public Works Officers.

Omitting Excluded Local and Contributions.

Provinces.	Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
Military Works Department	51	15	...	...	...	...	15	1	18	...	100
Rajputana	5	5	34	35	...	...	13	8	...	...	100
Centeral India	5	4	8	40	...	...	39	3	1	...	100
Coorg	7	3	20	43	2	1	19	3	2	...	100
Hyderabad	50	13	...	...	...	...	15	1	21	...	100
Port Blair	7	63	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	100
Baluchistan	24	18	18	10	10	...	18	1	1	...	100
Central Provinces	24	3	32	20	3	...	16	2	...	...	100
Burma, Upper	29	4	38	10	2	...	15	2	...	...	100
Do., Lower	36	5	10	23	7	1	16	2	...	...	100
Assam	6	4	35	27	3	1	23	1	...	...	100
Bengal	35	13	12	14	1	2	18	1	4	...	100
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	14	7	17	26	17	...	19	1	—1	...	100
Punjab	29	9	10	28	3	2	16	1	2	...	100
Madras	[illegible]	7	14	6	...	1	15	1	3	...	100
Bombay	29	8	14	26	1	1	20	2	—1	...	100
Percentage of all Provinces	28	8	18	20	5	1	18	1	1	...	100

II.—By Officers of other Departments.

Provinces.	Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Profit and Loss.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	works.	Repairs.						
Baluchistan	41	25	11	5	9	...	4	...	...	...	5	100
Mysore	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Rajputana	...	4	...	19	16	49	12	...	...	...	...	100
Central India	12	66	2	5	10	1	4	...	...	...	...	100
Central Provinces	...	...	4	64	4	6	20	1	1	...	...	100
Burma, Upper	1	...	34	7	47	6	3	1	1	...	...	100
Do., Lower	...	...	5	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	85	100
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	97	100
Bengal	1	...	29	52	1	...	14	1	...	...	2	100
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	5	12	7	37	9	8	17	2	...	...	3	100
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	83	100
Madras	4	2	14	54	9	3	13	1	...	...	...	100
Bombay	5	4	11	33	21	10	14	...	...	...	2	100
Percentage of all Provinces	3	2	18	47	7	3	13	1	...	...	6	100

17. Of the total outlay under Public Works Officers—

28 per cent. was expended on *new Buildings.*
18 „ „ „ *Roads.*
5 „ „ „ Works of *Miscellaneous Public Improvement.*
8 „ was spent in repairs of *Buildings.*
20 „ „ „ *Roads.*
1 „ „ „ Works of *Miscellaneous Public Improvement.*

Establishment absorbed 18 per cent. of the total outlay, Tools and Plant 1 per cent., and Suspense 1 per cent.

Similarly, of the total outlay under Officers of other Departments—

3 per cent. was expended on *new Buildings,*
18 „ „ „ *Roads.*
7 „ „ „ Works of *Miscellaneous Public Improvement.*
2 „ „ on repairs to *Buildings.*
47 „ „ „ *Roads.*
3 „ „ „ Works of *Miscellaneous Public Improvement.*
13 „ of the total outlay was recorded under Establishment,
6 „ under Miscellaneous, and
1 „ of the outlay on Tools and Plant.

18. The outlay under the different heads of service vary considerably in the several Provinces. Rather more than one-fourth, or 28 per cent., of the total outlay by Public Works Officers has been spent on new buildings against 18 per cent. on new roads. The Provinces spending large sums on new buildings are Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Punjab, Upper and Lower Burma.

The largest expenditure on new roads has taken place in Upper Burma, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bombay, Central Provinces and Assam.

It is noticeable that in Madras and Bengal a comparatively small proportion of the outlay on the construction and maintenance of roads, is incurred through the agency of Public Works Officers, the bulk of the expenditure under these heads being accounted for by Civil Officers. Central India maintains a high percentage for establishment; the percentage is lowest in Rajputana, and is due to additional grants having been given for works owing to famine.

The major portion of the outlay by Civil Officers was incurred in Madras, Bengal and Bombay, and it will be observed that repairs to roads have taken up nearly half of the total outlay of 47 per cent. Of the remainder 18 per cent. was expended on new roads, chiefly in Bengal and Madras; establishment took up 13 per cent., and the balance was expended on other heads of service.

19. The *Imperial* outlay was incurred in the under-noted Provinces upon the objects detailed: —

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
										OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.								
IMPERIAL.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																		
New Works.																		
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	249	...	...	...	496
Customs	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	82
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	591	8,564	9,226
Opium	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	4,510	...	...	...	5,593
Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	...	...	...	621	904
Postal	107	290	321	51	...	126	...	45	382	1,083	...	131	2,028	1,201	1,325	638	1,122	8,910
Telegraph	...	21	1	...	...	236	...	16	2,535	1,537	...	107	2,144	1,095	545	1,493	364	10,144
Viceregal Residences and Secretariat Offices of the Government of India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,413	107	4,457	...	...	40,977
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	440	557
Residences for Local Governments	...	...	36	...	...	1,709	...	...	...	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,252
Residencies and Agencies	...	462	256	...	...	...	...	15,612	...	...	...	...	2,928	...	...	...	1,504	20,762
Land Revenue	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Surveyor General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	106
Minor Departments	...	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	...	...	265
Educational	...	57	13	411	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	587
Law and Justice	...	81	...	433	...	...	...	8,806	...	15,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,832
Churches and Burial grounds	16,554	189	248	...	...	5	...	22	...	4,211	...	...	470	...	...	...	...	21,690
Jails	...	2,139	301	145	...	...	...	259	...	32,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	85,972
Police	...	99	16	117	...	...	...	1,228	...	17,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,011	19,704
Medical	...	...	56	35	...	12	...	1,512	...	2,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	4,200
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	52
Public Works	...	155	88	...	...	...	...	1,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,083
Miscellaneous	4	39	2,041	292	...	...	310	185	...	19,305	...	...	12,676	...	2,547	...	15	37,504
	16,665	3,534	3,672	1,475	...	2,088	310	24,582	2,917	95,839	247	239	58,244	7,261	8,874	2,722	14,240	242,909
Deduct—Contributions	42	2,134	2,446	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	4,713
	16,623	1,400	1,226	1,472	...	2,088	310	24,582	2,917	95,839	247	239	58,244	7,261	8,786	2,722	14,240	238,196
Repairs.																		
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	444
Customs	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	114	268
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	715	...	...	−820	3,082	2,977
Opium	...	...	64	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,070	2,410	...	...	6	4,549
Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	350	1,000
Postal	45	54	94	14	...	218	...	93	225	312	...	312	1,646	1,461	1,525	834	1,092	7,935
Telegraph	30	82	103	...	...	34	...	883	46	115	...	339	822	410	583	400	1,919	5,766
Viceregal Residences, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,991	...	5,292	...	...	11,283
Residences for Local Governments	27	...	400	228	...	359	...	...	...	598	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	1,683
Residencies and Agencies	...	537	194	...	...	...	...	6,797	...	...	...	...	−4	...	...	...	423	7,947
Land Revenue	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	29	5	...	...	85	543
Surveyor General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	78
Minor Departments	...	...	−310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	116	...	...	...	−177
Educational	...	278	38	59	...	...	...	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	809
Law and Justice	31	56	19	2	...	...	...	898	...	1,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,658
Churches and Burial-grounds	4,815	103	54	15	...	53	...	37	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,291
Jails	...	38	250	14	...	...	...	1,103	...	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	2,488
Police	...	59	18	63	...	...	...	3,802	...	5,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	9,429
Medical	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	2,072	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,178
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	...	...	...	...	592
Public Works	...	229	163	50	...	...	...	5,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,757
Miscellaneous	59	32	398	76	...	...	2,373	−3,587	...	2,808	...	...	51	...	644	...	533	4,587
	5,007	1,491	2,052	655	...	563	2,373	18,620	271	11,825	...	668	12,640	4,685	8,244	414	8,115	78,122
Deduct—Contributions	78	...	971	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	...	...	...	...	1,761
	4,929	1,491	1,081	630	...	563	2,373	18,620	271	11,825	...	668	11,953	4,685	8,244	414	8,115	76,371
CARRIED OVER	21,552	2,891	2,307	2,102	...	2,651	3,183	43,202	3,188	107,664	247	907	70,206	11,946	17,030	3,136	22,355	314,567

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
BROUGHT FORWARD	21,552	2,891	2,307	2,102	...	2,651	3,183	43,202	3,188	107,664	247	907	70,206	11,946	17,030	3,136	22,355	314,567
IMPERIAL—*contd.*																		
COMMUNICATIONS.																		
Works.																		
Metalled and bridged roads	...	10,553	3,124	2,788	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	6,496	...	...	...	...
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	16,367	...	...	...	24,301	...	...	−117	...	...	192,327
District roads	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	127,444	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	46	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
Accommodation for travellers	...	59	96	...	...	...	...	1,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,105
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
	...	10,853	3,266	3,140	...	...	...	18,407	...	127,444	1,017	24,301	...	...	6,379	...	...	194,807
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,248
	...	10,853	2,018	3,140	...	...	...	18,407	...	127,444	1,017	24,301	...	...	6,379	...	...	193,559
Repairs.																		
Metalled and bridged roads	...	10,336	12,091	6,264	...	...	...	4,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	943	...	...	...
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	742	...	...	...	...	...	4,761	...	...	...	297	...	...	...	...	...	73,428
District roads	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	31,410	1,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	232	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
Accommodation for travellers	...	183	142	...	...	...	...	1,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,101
Miscellaneous	...	3	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
	...	11,264	12,465	7,423	...	...	...	10,541	...	31,410	1,511	297	...	...	943	...	...	75,854
Deduct—Contributions	...	809	2,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,578
	...	10,455	9,696	7,423	...	...	...	10,541	...	31,410	1,511	297	...	...	943	...	...	72,276
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																		
Works.																		
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,858	...	...	...	...	...	19	13,877
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504
Water-supply	...	397	...	135	...	...	...	8,886	...	3,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	13,828
Petroleum oil-wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886
Coal mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Miscellaneous	...	3,887	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	2,029	...	...	270	...	...	...	998	7,196
	...	4,284	...	147	...	...	...	10,588	97	5,563	13,858	...	270	...	...	...	1,397	36,204
Deduct—Contributions	...	4,284	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,291
	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	10,588	97	5,563	13,858	...	270	...	...	...	1,397	31,913
Repairs.																		
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	189
Water-supply	...	725	...	156	...	...	...	107	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	1,166
Miscellaneous	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	1,550
	...	823	...	156	...	...	...	107	...	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	2,907
Deduct—Contributions	...	823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823
	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	107	...	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	2,084
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	21,552	24,190	14,021	13,961	...	2,651	3,183	82,845	3,285	273,405	16,633	25,505	70,476	11,946	24,352	3,136	24,249	575,590
Establishment	4,957	4,139	9,385	3,189	...	610	1,375	18,964	947	50,193	1,184	5,366	10,690	2,740	5,417	121	4,697	119,585
Tools and Plant	321	2,370	626	488	...	40	...	1,170	48	8,217	75	383	800	179	323	47	326	15,543
Charges	5,690*	...	360	361	...	884	...	1,173	...	−1,739	−4,968	805	−1,387	...	625	...	...	2,804
Total Public Works Officers carried over	32,522	30,708	24,392	16,998	...	4,185	4,558	104,152	4,280	330,076	12,934	32,059	80,579	14,865	30,717	3,304	29,272	713,521

* Suspense Balance held on the auxiliary books of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Public Works Officers brought forward	32,522	30,708	24,392	16,998	...	4,165	4,558	104,152	4,280	330,076	12,924	32,359	80,579	14,865	30,790	3,904	29,592	756,864
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																		
Works.																		
Residencies and Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Educational	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Law and Justice	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,467
Repairs.																		
Excise and Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Residencies and Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	216
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489
COMMUNICATIONS.																		
Works.																		
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313
District roads	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648
Repairs.																		
Metalled and bridged roads	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	285
District roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	503	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	649
TOTAL	...	239	...	...	503	...	...	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,024
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																		
Works.																		
Improvements to Towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
Water-supply	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Miscellaneous	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
TOTAL	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	774
Repairs.																		
Water-supply	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
TOTAL	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Total Works and Repairs	...	686	...	...	503	...	...	5,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,635
Establishment	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	...	837	...	...	503	...	...	6,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,350
GRAND TOTAL	32,522	31,545	24,392	16,998	503	4,165	4,558	110,162	4,280	330,076	12,924	32,359	80,579	14,865	30,790	3,904	29,592	764,214

20. In Upper Burma the large outlay of Rx. 330,076 is due to the opening out of the Province generally and to some extent to the commencement of new roads undertaken in the interests of labourers seeking relief on account of scarcity. The other provinces showing large outlay are Baluchistan and Bengal. The principal works on which outlay was incurred were—

In Military Works Department—

New Protestant Churches at Multan and Quetta.

In Rajputana and Central India—

Road—Bhim-Barakhan Sujat.

In Coorg—

Road from Veerarajendrapett to Periapatam.
Bridge across the Cauvery at Siddapur.

In Baluchistan Agency—

New block of Public Offices, Quetta.
Roads—Hindu Bagh, Fort Sandeman.
Mir Ali Khel-Khajuri Kuch.
Viala-Mir Ali Khel.
Flood Protective Works, Quetta.

In Upper Burma—

Buildings—Jails at Mandalay, Katha, Bhamo, Minbu, Kindat, Myingyan, Meiktila and Shwebo.
Roads—Myingyan-Fort Stedman.
Maymyo-Lashio.
Tillin-Gangaw.
Taungdwingyi.
Ye-u to Kin-u Railway Station.
Ye-u-Chindwin.
Thabrikin-Mogôk.

In Lower Burma—

Masonry tower—Savage Island Light-house.
Light-house at Oyster Island.

In Assam—

Hill cart-road from Nichuguard to Kohima.
,, ,, from Mao to Manipur.

In Bengal—

New offices for the Home, Revenue and Agricultural and Public Works Departments of the Government of India.

In Punjab—

Roads—Dera Ghazi Khan-Loralai.
Latammar-Dera Ismail Khan.

On repairs of buildings Baluchistan shows the largest outlay, *viz.*, Rx. 18,620, or nearly one-fourth of the whole sum expended. This is due to the special repairs necessitated by the unusually heavy rains having caused considerable damage to buildings.

Nearly half of the total outlay on the up-keep of roads has been incurred in Upper Burma, Rajputana, Baluchistan, Central India and Coorg absorb most of the remainder.

21. The *Provincial* outlay was incurred in the undernoted Provinces upon the objects specified below :—

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
CIVIL BUILDINGS. *Works.*	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	157	...	...	...	136	1,490	1,852
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	72	...	...	...	1,556	1,632
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	68	10	...	108
Postal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	572
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...	124	2,111	2,346	1,215	2,207	8,423
Residences for Local Governments, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,557	...	9,227	684	2,410	5,107	971	5,004	2,834	36,794
Secretariat Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	...	69	682	443	5,021	1,750	112	720	9,328
Circuit houses not being Commissioner's Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,209	...	...	...	15,253	15,636	12,868	29,192	23,360	99,508
Board of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	1,898	265	386	...	2,844
Political Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	1,646	2,254
Stamps and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	36
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	239	144	6,222	751	8,415	615	38	16,510
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,337	...	6,557	2,813	22,936	7,255	4,899	42,983	9,129	101,909
Churches and Burial-grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	...	170	...	700	1,345	1,280	1,729	770	6,486
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,581	...	41,302	2,000	13,030	16,610	30,605	5,550	24,891	150,569
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,687	...	6,394	1,659	7,543	5,923	15,819	7,556	17,980	70,566
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,975	...	864	961	26,600	9,404	19,025	20,416	23,824	103,069
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,272	...	2,594	201	11,962	7,649	18,609	25,772	44,419	113,476
Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	716	...	...	7,226	164	8,197
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	184	...	68	96	109	230	744
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	817	...	592	92	871	...	3,358	2,308	1,464	9,502
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,573	1,352	1,866	3,463	4,211	4,083	83	44,631
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,311	...	99,316	11,020	111,079	82,246	133,585	151,010	156,805	797,372
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3,997	13,942	19,329	2,212	22,513	62,026
Repairs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,308	...	99,316	11,020	107,082	68,304	114,256	151,708	134,292	735,346
Government Experimental Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	157
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	195
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	...	314	...	...	147	538	1,542
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	80	48	...	151
Postal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	...	...	...	...	...	...	747
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	853	242	...	242	1,362
Residences for Local Governments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	...	947	428	2,384	2,132	1,305	3,734	2,407	13,648
Secretariat Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	103	83	1,366	198	775	132	260	2,975
Circuit houses not being Commissioner's Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	...	...	...	7,216	9,285	3,708	2,171	9,004	32,089
Board of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	101	101	432	...	1,104
Stamps and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	49
Political Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	98	25	623	774
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	48	295	758	1,997	181	1,477	4,774
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	...	6,750	1,722	10,345	2,047	1,009	402	3,181	22,657
Churches and Burial-grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	...	1,057	348	2,631	1,167	1,325	1,522	2,962	11,450
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	943	...	1,334	548	6,025	3,348	4,592	2,020	2,518	23,325
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	18	104
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	...	876	240	3,733	8,052	4,859	326	4,396	23,084
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	401	545	6,211	2,644	893	1,093	2,250	14,134
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	158	50	3,177	818	721	2,374	3,363	10,745
Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	2	40	45	40	377
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	150	85	223	149	622
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	...	1,163	992	1,133	616	898	1,159	1,139	7,880
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,823	1,069	3,009	...	501	3,402	929	11,733
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,802	...	13,526	6,086	50,535	32,328	23,224	19,436	35,537	186,474
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,066	...	...	...	456	1,525
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,802	...	13,526	6,086	49,469	32,328	23,224	19,436	35,081	184,923
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,110	...	112,842	17,106	156,551	100,632	137,480	171,204	169,373	920,298

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Brought forward	Rx. ...	Rx. ...	Rx. ...	Rx. ...	Rx. ...	Rx. ...	Rx. ...	Rx. 55,110	Rx. ...	Rx. 112,842	Rx. 17,106	Rx. 156,551	Rx. 100,632	Rx. 137,480	Rx. 171,204	Rx. 169,373	Rx. 920,298
COMMUNICATIONS. *Works.*																	
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,469	...	...	3,695	42,621	29,568	7,510	33,541	31,335	284,013
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,760	...	15,932	15,776	13,197	...	16,646	...	12,682	
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,248	
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	...	...	357	...	2,379	18	...	...	3,516
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	...	772	131	1,654	3,995	...	47	6,787
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,179	...	15,932	20,629	55,949	33,601	28,178	33,541	46,312	291,321
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	575	20	...	...	5,163	5,787
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,179	...	15,932	20,600	55,374	33,581	28,178	33,541	41,149	285,534
Repairs.																	
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,126	...	...	7,491	53,409	79,671	50,899	113,765	60,635	431,470
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,788	...	56,049	18,200	8,959	6	17,183	...	19,144	
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	...	6	...	...	4,250	
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	...	...	1,454	...	7,860	9,021	...	5	19,389
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	1,617	412	2,994	3,216	...	1,127	9,548
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	116
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,136	...	56,049	30,512	62,810	90,546	80,319	113,765	85,386	460,523
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	380	...	...	21	455
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,136	...	56,049	30,512	62,756	90,166	80,319	113,765	85,365	460,068
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. *Works.*																	
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,144	3,028	151	...	5,323
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	69
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,160	...	338	3,488	5,986
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,204	...	27	147	373	114,758	39,272	−188	...	165,593
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	...	...	74	...	180	7,208	114	...	8,555
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	904	...	...	...	...	904
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	1,228	...	...	...	1,249
Coal mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,198	...	557	2,727	7,046	126,913	52,226	812	2,486	204,965
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,849	...	...	264	1,094	16,937	46,287	...	1	69,432
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,349	...	557	2,463	5,952	109,976	5,939	812	2,485	135,533
Repairs.																	
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	344	1,531	...	2,474
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,835	...	44	3,879	
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	26	40	4	93	220	...	...	388
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	392	81	...	583
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	2,449	...	...	48	284	3,063
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782	...	8	...	...	...	96	886
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,216	355	...	37	3,294	7,902
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1,090	40	6,683	1,157	4,791	1,697	3,418	18,881
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	405	196	...	27	636
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1,090	40	6,675	752	4,595	1,697	3,391	18,245
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160,779	...	126,470	70,721	297,309	395,107	340,823	324,316	301,[illegible]	[illegible]
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,877	...	27,349	23,440	76,460	73,495	37,620	42,923	30,[illegible]	[illegible]
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,046	...	3,515	2,229	[illegible]	2,525	2,645	2,023	4,[illegible]	27,[illegible]
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	−504	...	6,633	−410	[illegible]	−4,731	7,895	5,699	−3,556	31,[illegible]
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	114	...	[illegible]
Total Public Works Officers care[illegible] over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,198	...	[illegible]	104,999	398,020	466,037	325,377	271,678	395,953	2,325,279

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Officers of other Departments.																	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Public Works Officers brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,198	...	234,028	104,990	388,020	406,037	325,377	271,676	395,953	2,325,279
PROVINCIAL—contd.																	
Civil Buildings.																	
Works.																	
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	19
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,297	...	3,297
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	246
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	...	...	...	404
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	...	3,297	...	3,966
Repairs.																	
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,442	...	...	...	1,442
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	819	...	819
Churches and burial-grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	...	...	...	...	703
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,533	...	...	...	1,533
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	2	...	...	...	78
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,819	...	...	...	1,819
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	4,796	...	819	...	6,394
Communications.																	
Works.																	
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	...	986
Unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	24
District roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
Bridges and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	...	...	...	641
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	...	296
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	95
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	...	1,282	...	2,142
Repairs.																	
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,521	...	...	5,172	...	6,693
Unmetalled ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	...	...	...	1,086
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	26
Bridges and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,771	...	...	...	1,771
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,553	...	...	4	...	3,557
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	...	...	...	634
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,074	3,611	...	5,176	...	13,861
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.																	
Works.																	
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	226
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,189	...	[illegible]	1,091	28,834
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	9,666
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,840	...	...	...	1,840
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,044	...	[illegible]	1,091	40,566
Repairs.																	
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	145	...	175
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	...	[illegible]	66	560
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	[illegible]	...	360	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	6,804	...	[illegible]	...	6,904
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	7,328	...	[illegible]	66	7,999
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,319	25,808	...	[illegible]	1,157	74,928
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	67	...	5,342	[illegible]	...	...	7,254
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	295
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,867	2,445	8,210	1,751	[illegible]	53,389
Total Charges of other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	37,867	2,510	14,523	32,690	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,210	135,838
Grand Total Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,233	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

22. The following table shows the proportions in which Provincial outlay has been utilized on Buildings, Roads, etc. :—

Provinces.	Percentage of total outlay. Civil Buildings. Works.	Civil Buildings. Repairs.	Communications. Works.	Communications. Repairs.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Works.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Profit and Loss and Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
Officers of the Public Works Department.												
Central Provinces.	25	3	29	20	4	...	17	2	...	...	100	
Lower Burma	42	6	7	24	...	...	16	2	3	...	100	
Assam	10	6	20	30	2	...	30	2	...	...	100	
Bengal	28	13	14	16	1	2	20	1	5	...	100	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	17	8	9	22	27	...	18	...	−1	...	100	
Punjab	35	7	9	25	2	1	18	1	2	...	100	
Madras	56	7	12	5	...	1	16	1	2	...	100	
Bombay	34	9	10	21	1	1	23	2	−1	...	100	
	32	8	12	20	6	1	19	1	1	...	100	
Officers of other Departments.												
Central Provinces.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	
Lower Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	97	100	
Bengal	...	6	...	35	...	3	...	...	...	56	100	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	2	15	3	11	24	23	16	1	...	5	100	
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	53	100	
Madras	8	2	3	12	75	...	...	...	...	...	100	
Bombay	...	...	...	...	49	3	...	...	...	48	100	
	3	5	2	10	30	6	5	...	...	39	100	

23. The outlay by Officers of the Public Works Department has been expended in the following proportions :—

32 per cent. on new *Buildings*.
12 „ „ „ *Roads*.
6 „ „ „ *Miscellaneous Improvements*.
8 „ „ „ repairs to *Buildings*.
20 „ „ „ „ to *Roads*.
1 „ „ „ „ of *Miscellaneous Improvements*.
19 „ of the total outlay has gone in payments to *Establishment*.
1 „ on *Tools and Plant*.
1 „ is held in suspense.

Attention is invited to the outlay by Public Works Officers on new buildings, on which over Rx. 700,000 were spent compared with about Rx. 290,000 on new roads. The variations in the percentages are very marked, especially in Madras and Lower Burma. In Madras the outlay on new buildings is 56 per cent. against 12 per cent. on new roads, and in Lower Burma 42 per cent. on new buildings against 7 per cent. on roads. Punjab, Bombay, and Bengal also show considerably larger outlay on new buildings than on new roads, ranging from 35 to 28 per cent. on new buildings against 9 to 14 on roads.

In Assam the Provincial Establishment supervises works paid for from incorporated local funds without charge: this accounts to some extent for the high percentage shown against Provincial Establishment in the foregoing table, *viz.*, 30 per cent. The percentage in other Provinces for Establishment is normal.

The outlay by Officers of other Departments is comparatively small: this agency is chiefly made use of in Madras, Lower Burma, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In Lower Burma the whole outlay appears under Miscellaneous; 24 per cent. of the total outlay in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is devoted to Miscellaneous Public Improvement works and 23 per cent. to repair works of the same class; repairs to buildings and roads absorb 15 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively.

In Madras, 75 per cent. of the total outlay has been spent upon Miscellaneous Public Improvement works, 8 per cent. on new buildings, and 12 per cent. on up-keep of roads.

24. *Repairs* of Buildings and Roads have taken up the under-noted percentages of the total outlay:—

Provinces.	Percentage of total outlay incurred on repairs.		
	Buildings.	Roads.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
Public Works Officers.			
Central Provinces	3	20	...
Upper Burma	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Lower „	6	24	...
Assam	6	30	...
Bengal	13	16	2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8	22	...
Punjab	7	25	1
Madras	7	5	1
Bombay	9	21	1
Officers of other Departments.			
Central Provinces	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Upper Burma			
Lower „			
Assam			
Bengal	6	35	3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	15	11	23
Punjab	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Madras	2	12	...
Bombay	...	...	3

25. The principal works on which outlay was incurred were—

In Central Provinces—

Buildings—

New Residency at Nagpur.
Hospital in Central Jail, Jabalpur.

Roads—

Nagpur-Umrer.
Mull-Umrer.
Lamptha-Paraswara.
Saonair-Chhindwara.
Seoni-Chhindwara.
Arang-Kharial, Raipur-Kalahandy.
Bilaspur-Mandla border.
Budnur-Itarsi.
Chhindwara-Singanama.
Mandla-Bilaspur.
Mandla-Dindari.
Raipur-Dhamtari.

In Lower Burma—

Buildings—

Central Jail at Insein.
New Public Offices, Rangoon.
Deputy Commissioner's Court-house with Thanna and Treasury at Sandoway.

Road—

Prome and Shwegun-Hlinebwe.

In Assam—

Roads—

Nowerband-Changsil.
Completing Goramur road.
Improving and bridging the Northern Trunk.
Bridge over Digha river at Burnihat.
Bridge over Singra river, Assam Trunk road.
Completing iron bridge over Krishnai river, Assam Trunk road.

In Bengal—

Buildings—

Collectorate and Income Tax Office, Calcutta.
Additions and extensions of the Small Cause Court Building, Calcutta.
New Police Court Building, Lalbazar, Calcutta.
School of Art and Art Gallery, Calcutta.
Out-offices of the Medical College and Eden Hospitals, Calcutta.
Deputy Commissioner's Court, Jalpaiguri.
Revenue and Judicial Building, Chittagong.
Judge's Court, Noakhali.

Roads—

Darjeeling bazar-Lebong spur.
Matighora-Noxalbari.
Bridge over Suburnoneikha river.
Sangai bridge.
Mahanadi bridge.
Renewing permanent bridges on the Darjeeling hill cart-road.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Buildings—

Additions and alterations to Thomason Hospital, Agra.
Reformatory School, Central Prison, Bareilly.
Re-roofing barracks in Gorakpur Jail.

Roads—

Altering alignment of road to the Gogra ferry at Balwaghat.
New cart-road from Brewery to Naini Tal.
Bridge over Hindun river.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements—

Water-supply, Cawnpore.
" " Benares.
" " Huldwani.
Drainage works, Naini Tal.

In Punjab—

Buildings—

Boarding-house, Government College, Lahore.
Jubilee Museum, Lahore.
Central Jail, Montgomery.
Additional accommodation in Civil Court at Delhi.
New Police Lines at Delhi.
New Jail at Amballa.
Restoration of Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.

Roads—

Gomal Pass.
Improvement to Mall, Lahore.
Bridge over Chukki torrent.
Bridges along Kangra Valley cart-road.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements—

Protective works at Dera Ghazi Khan.

In Madras—

Buildings—

Collector's Office at Calicut.
Cutcherries at Bellary.
District Jail, Cuddapah.
Government House, Ootacamund.
New Law Courts, Madras.
Technical Institute and Public Library, Madras.
General Hospital, Madras.
Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

Roads—

Potinghi-Koraput, Potinghi ghât and Ayitri-Gudalur.
Bridges on Potinghi ghât, Ponniar river, and Godilum river.

In Bombay—

Buildings—

New Revenue Offices at Broach.
Record Office, Poona.
New Distillery Buildings, Surat and Dhulia.
New Central Jails, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad.
Anjuman-i-Islam School, Bombay.
Elphinstone Middle School, Bombay.
St. George's Hospital, Bombay.
European General Hospital, Aden.

Roads—

Bridge over Sabarmati river to connect Bavla road.
" over Vatenk river on Bibipula road.

26. The money obtained from *Incorporated Local Funds* has been expended on the undernoted objects:—

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.																
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																
New Works.																
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	....	138
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	100	...	...	167
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	..	...	...	11
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	167
Educational	4	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	18	...	...	5,777	4,958	...	4,192	15,414
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,551	2,907	...	1,815	30,273
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	114	...	52	1,951	...	...	2,197
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	94	794
	4	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	109	114	...	31,447	10,221	700	6,401	49,161
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,598	...	...	...	19,598
	4	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	109	114	...	11,849	10,221	700	6,401	29,563
Repairs.																
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,090	...	...	1,090
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	143
Minor Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	147	...	...	257
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	...	...	417
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	...	310
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	2,493	3,304	...	14	5,831
Medical	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	2,092	1,624	...	242	4,060
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	153	...	241	1,071	...	...	1,495
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	53
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	153	...	5,836	8,706	...	309	14,856
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	79
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	153	...	5,457	8,706	...	309	14,777
COMMUNICATIONS.																
New Works.																
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	82	...	...	...	2		...	450	...	35,876	3,304	6,843	13,674	
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads.	16	...	...	...	...	...	11,403		...	19,545	...	28,225	1,172	...	15,768	
District roads, unmetalled and unraised.	...	...	323	...	...	...	...	974	10,054	...	...	8,018	...	...	3,498	162,407
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	226	...	...	2,784	
Bridges and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,291	...	...	6,291
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	663	...	...	...	...	887	2,056
Navigable canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	...	1,091
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	7	...	...	...	790	...	...	359	...	622	1,958	...	1,584	5,320
Miscellaneous	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	16	...	928	...	...	...	12,285	974	10,054	21,017	...	72,067	12,815	7,934	38,185	177,175
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,109	...	50	...	2,159
	16	...	928	...	...	...	12,285	974	10,054	21,017	...	70,858	12,815	7,884	38,185	175,016
Repairs.																
Metalled and bridged roads	480	...	...	...	...	...	1,280		...	163	...	58,742	21,615	1,726	18,876	
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads.	244	...	...	...	...	...	1,576		...	19,566	...	9,684	21,086	...	25,852	
District roads, unmetalled and unraised.	...	...	670	...	...	...	...	192	6,341	...	...	2,200	...	...	11,252	202,126
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	325	...	56	
Bridges and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,255	...	...	1,255
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	...	...	566	...	1,699	2,882
Navigable canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	889	...	889
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	...	180	2,454	...	331	4,136
Miscellaneous	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	724	...	1,087	...	...	...	2,856	192	6,341	21,327	...	70,806	47,301	2,615	58,066	211,315
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	...	364
	724	...	1,087	...	...	...	2,856	192	6,341	21,327	...	70,442	47,301	2,615	58,066	210,951
Carried over	749	...	2,015	...	...	...	15,306	1,166	16,651	42,611	...	168,606	79,043	11,199	102,961	430,307

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over	749	...	2,015	...	...	...	15,306	1,166	16,651	42,611	...	168,606	79,043	11,199	102,961	430,307
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																
Works.																
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,111	82	...	2,193
Markets	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	641	1,964	464	...	...	...	...	...	3,129
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	61
Water-supply	...	...	160	...	...	...	8	...	210	1,760	...	1,448	2,475	15	2,217	8,233
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	143	1,896	...	...	2,062
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,266
Miscellaneous	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	113	438	855	...	...	355	...	...	1,796
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	21
	...	...	255	...	...	...	8	754	4,878	3,042	...	1,591	6,919	97	2,217	19,761
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,497	...	...	...	1,497
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	255	...	...	...	8	754	4,878	3,042	...	94	6,919	97	2,217	18,264
Repairs.																
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	228	...	...	1,265
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	164	...	...	...	...	...	776
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	...	...	909
Water-supply	...	...	14	...	...	...	33	..	3	252	...	10	3,025	...	314	3,651
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	930	87	...	...	1,117
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	...	...	...	...	...	25	576
Miscellaneous	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	559	1,141	...	...	283	...	...	1,997
	...	...	28	...	...	...	33	...	1,725	1,657	...	1,977	4,622	...	339	10,381
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	49
	...	...	28	...	...	...	33	...	1,725	1,657	...	1,928	4,622	...	339	10,332
Total Works and Repairs	749	...	2,298	...	...	...	15,347	1,920	23,254	47,310	...	160,628	90,584	11,296	105,517	458,903
Establishment	76	...	575	...	...	...	...	440	5,278	4,595	....	30,480	12,041	2,584	13,009	78,078
Tools and Plant	11	...	34	...	...	...	...	29	259	...	...	1,496	673	1,194	1,511	5,207
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2	—2
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
	836	...	2,907	...	...	...	15,347	2,389	28,791	51,905	...	201,604	103,298	15,074	120,044	542,195
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.																
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																
New Works.																
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	...	...	64	126	731
Police	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	2,714	...	3,439	5,846	12,150
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	350	1,275	...	5,657	123	7,502
Public Works	...	21	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	3,297	...	...	2,182	...	5,563
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,722	351	...	3,434	18	5,525
	...	74	...	...	...	...	63	97	...	...	...	6,061	4,340	...	14,776	6,113	31,524
Repairs.																
Jails	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	36	54	290
Postal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	56
Police	11	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Educational	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	6,017	...	750	5,274	12,071	
Medical	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	55	400	...	1,541	36	2,062	
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Miscellaneous	17	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	224	...	4,258	13	4,909	
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	448	...	...	898	...	1,435	
Political Agencies	...	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	
	56	415	...	...	...	...	89	...	31	...	951	6,641	...	7,540	5,277	21,309	
Carried over	56	489	...	...	...	...	152	97	31	...	7,012	10,981	...	22,316	11,390	33,684	
	836	...	2,907	...	...	...	15,347	2,389	28,791	51,905	...	201,604	103,298	15,074	120,044	542,195	

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over	836	...	2,907	...	...	...	15,347	2,389	28,791	51,905	...	201,604	103,298	15,074	120,044	542,195
	56	489	...	...	...	...	152	97	31	...	7,012	10,981	...	22,316	11,490	52,624
COMMUNICATIONS.																
Works.																
Metalled and bridged, roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16,383	64	...	20,114	146	36,707
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	24,016	975	...	13,383	648	39,179
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	..	...	9,834	662	...	3,066	616	14,906
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,184	1,593	...	5,652	430	...	8,156	2,273	20,588
Bridges and culverts	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	903	580	...	61,001	2,313	...	13,725	3,912	82,345
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	2,976	...	...	1,019	37	4,072
Navigable canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	100	...	832	...	...	...	...	986
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	554	92	...	2,152	449	...	177	6,925	10,707
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	...	...	195	..	1,045
Miscellaneous	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	3,906	808	...	6,823	719	11,428
	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	4,107	2,365	...	126,702	5,701	...	67,258	15,276	222,123
Repairs.																
Metalled and bridged roads	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,116	78	...	170,802	1,948	253,035
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,908	14,946	...	31,832	8,674	108,260
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,975	...	...	...	23,980	10,554	...	25,126	11,480	80,115
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	620	1,437	...	34,719	3,091	...	18,031	15,054	73,774
Bridges and culverts	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	77	605	..	16,980	1,503	...	4,319	1,456	25,000
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	..	...	...	...	128	...	36	...	1,352	62	...	346	343	2,269
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	50	141	...	3,630	900	...	439	5,843	11,620
Navigable canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	...	649	...	...	823	...	1,683
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	...	...	...	2,941	...	...	2,826	...	6,814
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	4,600	310	...	...	31	5,008
	...	31	...	...	...	...	11,783	814	2,432	...	221,781	31,504	...	254,604	44,820	567,578
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																
New Works.																
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	..	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	319	461
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	172	...	...	511	...	683
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,324	177	...	...	...	...	6,236	...	10,737
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	100	101	...	2,615	...	...	2,216	26,844	32,533
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	737	...	...	28	61	829
Miscellaneous	...	64	...	...	...	...	6	1,182	175	...	354	493	...	2,131	501	5,406
	...	64	...	...	...	...	806	5,606	453	...	4,378	493	...	11,124	27,725	50,649
Repairs.																
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	105
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	20	...	64
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	231	...	...	...	...	800	...	1,160
Water-supply	403	...	...	...	...	...	930	53	...	...	333	...	...	5,120	12,522	19,361
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	251	...	8	57	437
Miscellaneous	...	5	...	...	...	...	10	532	351	...	631	31	...	9,177	396	11,133
	403	5	...	...	...	...	1,010	714	582	...	1,629	282	...	15,125	13,010	32,760
Total Works and Repairs	459	600	...	...	...	...	14,254	11,338	5,863	...	361,502	48,961	...	370,427	112,330	935,734
Establishment	...	24	...	...	...	...	3,456	389	1,097	...	60,618	11,136	961	61,539	19,643	158,763
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	72	47	...	2,834	1,577	...	3,930	698	9,342
Miscellaneous	...	4	...	...	...	...	254	59	177	27	1,660	839	10,944	68	1,695	15,727
TOTAL	459	628	...	...	...	...	18,158	11,858	7,184	27	426,614	62,513	11,905	435,964	134,366	1,109,566
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL	1,295	628	2,907	...	...	...	33,505	14,247	36,975	51,932	426,614	264,117	115,103	451,028	254,410	1,651,761

27. The bulk of the outlay by Public Works Officers has been incurred on "Communications"—Works 32 per cent., of which the outlay in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was by far the largest portion—and Repairs 39 per cent., chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Bombay. The outlay on "New Buildings" by this agency is comparatively small, or about 6 per cent. of the total outlay, and the largest expenditure under this head occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Bombay, chiefly under "Medical" and "Educational."

About 45 per cent. of the total outlay under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" has been spent on "water-supply," principally in the Punjab.

A little over two-thirds of the total outlay from Incorporated Local Funds has been administered by Officers of other Departments.

28. The outlay on repairs to "Communications" under Officers of other Departments amounted to Rx. 567,578, principally in Bengal Rx. 221,781 and Madras Rx. 254,604.

29. The money assigned to public works from Incorporated Local Funds was expended in the following proportions upon Buildings and Communications and other works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements :—

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL OUTLAY.

	Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Profit and Loss and Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
Officers of the Public Works Department.											
Rajputana	...	1	2	87	...	...	9	1	...	...	100
Coorg	...	...	32	37	9	1	20	1	...	...	100
Central Provinces	1	...	80	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Burma, Upper	...	...	41	8	32	...	18	1	...	...	100
„ Lower	1	1	34	22	17	6	18	1	...	...	100
Assam	...	...	40	41	6	4	9	...	...	...	100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6	3	35	35	...	1	19	1	...	...	100
Punjab	10	8	12	46	7	5	11	1	...	...	100
Madras	5	...	52	17	...	...	17	9	...	..	100
Bombay	5	...	32	49	2	...	11	1	...	...	100
Total	6	3	32	39	3	2	14	1	...	...	100
Officers of other Departments.											
Central India	12	66	2	5	10	1	4	...	...	...	100
Central Provinces	...	...	4	64	5	6	19	1	...	1	100
Burma, Upper	1	...	35	7	47	6	4	...	...	...	100
„ Lower	...	...	33	34	6	8	15	1	...	3	100
Bengal	2	...	30	52	1	...	14	1	...	...	100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7	11	9	50	1	...	18	3	...	1	100
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	93	100
Madras	4	2	15	58	2	3	15	1	...	...	100
Bombay	5	4	11	33	21	10	15	...	...	1	100
Rajputana	...	12	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	100
Total	3	2	20	51	5	3	14	1	...	1	100

30. The money assigned for outlay by Officers of the Public Works Department has been incurred in the following proportions :—

6 per cent. on new *Buildings.*
32 „ „ „ *Roads.*
3 „ „ „ *Miscellaneous Improvements.*
3 „ „ repairs to *Buildings.*
39 „ „ „ to *Roads.*
2 „ „ „ *Miscellaneous Improvements.*

Establishment has absorbed 14 per cent. and Tools and Plant 1 per cent.

The following are the percentages with respect to outlay by Officers of other Departments :—

New Buildings	3 per cent.
„ Roads	80 „
Miscellaneous Improvements	5 „
Repairs to Buildings	2 „
„ to Roads	51 „
„ to Miscellaneous Improvements	3 „
Establishment	14 „
Tools and Plant	1 „
Miscellaneous	1 „

31. Repairs have taken up the under-noted percentages of the total outlay :—

Provinces.	Percentage expended on repairs.		
	Buildings.	Roads.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
By Public Works Officers.			
Rajputana	1	87	...
Coorg	...	37	1
Central Provinces	...	19	...
Upper Burma	...	8	...
Lower „	1	22	6
Assam	...	41	4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3	35	1
Punjab	8	46	5
Madras	...	17	...
Bombay	...	49	...
By Officers of other Departments.			
Central India	66	5	1
Central Provinces	...	64	6
Upper Burma	...	7	6
Lower „	...	34	8
Bengal	...	52	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11	50	..
Madras	2	58	3
Bombay	4	33	10
Rajputana	12	...	88

32. The principal works in progress were—

Central Provinces—

Road—
Narsingpur-Lucknadowa.

In Assam—

Roads—
Gauripur-Roha.
Sylhet-Fenchugunj.
Sylhet-Muktapurghat.
Fenchugunj-Kamalgunj.
Mirpur-Madhoopur.
Pagla-Gobindgunj.
Sunamgunj-Pagla.
Nilumbazar-Olivacharra.
Charkhai.

In Madras—Causeway across the Palar river on the road from Rampet to Arcot.

33. The names of works and localities on which outlay by Officers of other Departments has been incurred cannot be given, as accounts are not received in such detail.

34. The works carried out by the Public Works Department from money assigned from Excluded Local Funds were of the following classes :—

	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.							
Works.							
Educational	...	742	...	2,084	18	264	3,108
Medical	...	...	...	3,528	...	1,152	4,680
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	796	796
Police	...	...	...	2,035	...	194	2,229
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
	...	742	...	7,647	18	2,458	10,865
Repairs.							
Law and Justice	...	...	...	112	...	...	112
Educational	...	...	...	1,033	252	...	1,285
Medical	...	...	...	1,228	...	222	1,450
Police	...	...	...	599	...	19	618
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	205	40	245
Custom	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Land Revenue	...	...	...	225	...	...	225
Excise	...	...	...	22	...	...	22
Public Works	...	...	...	40	...	...	40
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	...	...	...	3,260	457	291	4,008
Communications.							
Works.							
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	3	...	3,563	3,566
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	196	196
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	6	...	635	641
District roads	...	...	...	...	...	1,887	1,887
	...	...	...	9	...	6,288	6,297
Repairs.							
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	56	...	1,931	1,987
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	108	...	...	108
District Roads	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Arboriculture	...	...	...	766	...	...	766
	...	...	...	930	...	1,933	2,863
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.							
Works.							
Conservancy	...	...	...	966	...	...	966
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	31	31
Town buildings	...	...	...	3,890	...	...	3,890
Water-supply	...	...	...	9,632	...	32,880	42,512
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	7,934	67	1,766	9,767
Harbours	...	...	...	...	3	11	14
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,149	46	1,636	2,831
Markets	...	...	...	1,014	...	14	1,028
Paving and streets	...	...	...	6,642	...	...	6,642
Lighting	...	...	...	7	138	...	145
	...	...	...	31,234	254	36,338	67,826
Carried over ...	...	742	...	43,080	729	47,308	91,859

	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over	...	742	...	43,080	729	47,308	91,859
Repairs.							
Conservancy	...	...	...	679	...	...	679
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	102	102
Town buildings	...	...	...	2,634	...	...	2,634
Water-supply	...	...	...	3,387	...	216	3,603
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	2,350	...	26	2,376
Harbours	...	...	...	...	217	947	1,164
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	273	43	46	362
Markets	...	...	...	439	...	...	439
Paving and streets	...	...	...	17,175	...	...	17,175
Lighting	...	...	...	2	271	...	273
	...	...	...	26,939	531	1,397	28,807
Total Works and Repairs	...	742	...	70,019	1,260	48,645	120,666
Establishment	...	170	..	4,210	289	4,374	9,043
Tools and Plant	...	11	...	78	19	1,098	1,206
Total	...	923	...	74,307	1,568	54,117	130,915

35. The following table shews the expenditure from Contributions and Local Loans on works carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department:—

	Military Works Department.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Civil Buildings.														
Works.														
Churches and burial grounds	38	45	134	...	63	...	1,051	...	...	...	...	1	27	1,359
Jails	...	2,089	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,286
Opium	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Educational	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1,753	8,493	2,826	179	7,187	20,451
Miscellaneous	5	...	2,041	...	5	...	...	...	...	1,591	89	1,144	...	4,875
Medical	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	2,244	22,715	11,088	903	15,178	52,134
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	15	...	71
Public Works Department Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	5,415	...	...	5,919
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	121
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	...	...	181
Total	43	2,134	2,446	3	71	...	1,135	...	3,997	33,540	19,418	2,242	22,513	87,542
Repairs.														
Opium	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Educational	...	...	3[illegible]	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	143
Miscellaneous	...	...	869	...	160	...	88	...	1,025	...	...	...	...	2,142
Churches and burial grounds	78	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	128
Residences for Local Government	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	49
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	326	405
Viceregal residences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	...	...	...	...	687
Total	78	...	971	25	177	...	88	...	1,754	79	...	...	456	3,628
Communications.														
Works.														
Raised, bridged and metalled roads	...	...	1,202	...	...	...	...	...	575	979	...	50	5,106	7,912
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	7,901	...	544	...	...	130	...	...	...	8,575
District roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	...	...	57	1,077
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	—199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—199
Total	...	...	1,248	...	7,702	...	544	29	575	2,129	...	50	5,163	17,440
Carried over	121	2,134	4,665	28	7,950	...	1,767	29	6,326	35,748	19,418	2,292	28,132	108,610

	Military Works Department.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.
Brought over .	121	2,134	4,665	28	7,950	...	1,767	29	6,326	35,748	19,418	2,292	28,132	108,610
Repairs.														
Raised, bridged and metalled roads	...	809	2,514	...	30	...	...	...	54	478	...	...	17	3,902
Boat-bridges and ferries .	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	4	448
Accon modation for travellers	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	77
TOTAL .	...	809	2,769	...	30	...	...	...	54	744	...	...	21	4,427
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.														
Works.														
Light-houses . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...	...	...	...	208
Improvement to Towns .	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	145	865	...	...	1,152
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	47	200	69	...	...	...	...	...	316
Water-supply . . .	...	13,018	...	...	14,110	...	...	114	374	13,256	38,616	...	...	79,488
Sewerage and drainage .	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	74	...	124	6,797	...	...	7,087
Miscellaneous . . .	...	3,887	...	7	16	378	...	7	425	4,908	...	...	1	9,629
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...	87	...	...	...	...	286
Pavings and streets . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
TOTAL .	...	16,905	...	7	14,360	425	399	264	1,094	18,433	46,288	...	1	98,176
Repairs.														
Improvement to Towns .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	89
Water-supply . . .	...	725	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	196	...	...	932
Miscellaneous . . .	...	98	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	355	...	...	26	519
Educational . . .	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	584	...	...	...	...	...	...	584
Light-houses . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
TOTAL .	...	823	...	...	46	...	624	...	8	453	196	...	26	2,176
Total Works and Repairs .	121	20,671	7,434	35	22,386	425	2,790	293	7,482	55,378	65,902	2,292	28,180	213,389
Establishment . . .	...	1,140	1,587	8	1,320	12	380	...	414	—44	989	94	47	5,897
Tools and Plant . .	...	155	85	...	199	1	25	...	27	—1	62	4	5	562
	121	21,966	9,056	43	23,905	438	3,195	293	7,923	55,333	66,953	2,390	28,232	219,848

36. The suspense balances and objectionable expenditure outstanding at the close of 1891-92 are separately reviewed.

CALCUTTA;
The 24th March 1893.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Accountant General, P.W. Dept.

Acctt. Genl., P. W. Dept., memorandum No. 351 G., dated 24th March 1893.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Document accompanying.

Abstract and detailed accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head Civil Works during 1891-92.

Accompaniment to Accountant General, P. W. D.'s endorsement No. 351 G., dated 24th March 1893.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head CIVIL WORKS during 1891-92, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the Actuals of the year 1890-91.

Revenue. Actuals, 1890-91.	Revenue. Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revenue. Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Revenue. Actuals, 1891-92.	Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details, see page	Expenditure. Actuals, 1891-92.	Expenditure. Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Expenditure. Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Expenditure. Actuals, 1890-91.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	IMPERIAL.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
				ORIGINAL WORKS—	vii				
				Departmental		463,668	459,200	336,100	358,856
				Civil		3,899	...	14,200	2,700
						467,567	459,200	350,300	361,556
				REPAIRS—	vii				
				Departmental		150,731	152,800	141,700	118,692
				Civil		2,746	8,000	500	503
						153,477	160,800	142,200	119,195
				ESTABLISHMENT—	vii				
				Departmental		125,403	131,600	132,600	121,810
				Civil		424	400	...	...
						125,827	132,000	132,600	121,810
				TOOLS AND PLANT—	vii				
				Departmental		15,405	16,000	8,600	8,528
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						15,405	16,000	8,600	8,528
				SUSPENSE—	vii				
				Departmental		1,657	2,000	100	11,705
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						1,657	2,000	100	11,705
				PROFIT AND LOSS—	vii				
				Departmental		...	...	...	12
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						...	...	...	12
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Departmental		...	...	...	...
				Civil		291	100	...	...
						291	100	...	...
				RESERVE—					
				Departmental		...	—25,000	27,900	...
						...	—25,000	27,900	...
				TOTAL—					
12,793	10,500	10,200	11,770	Departmental	vii	756,864	736,600	647,000	619,294
22	...	...	30	Civil	vii	7,350	8,600	14,700	8,818
12,815	10,500	10,200	11,800	Carried over . . .		764,214	745,100	661,700	628,112

"Department" implies that the transactions have been controlled by officers of the Public Works Department; "Civil" means that the agency has been outside the Public Works Department, generally officers of the Revenue, Police or Judicial service.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—continued.

Revenue. Actuals, 1890-91.	Revenue. Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revenue. Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Revenue. Actuals, 1891-92.	Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details, see page	Expenditure. Actuals, 1891-92.	Expenditure. Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Expenditure. Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Expenditure. Actuals, 1890-91.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
12,815	10,500	10,200	11,800	Brought forward .		764,214	745,100	661,700	622,806
				Deduct—					
				Outlay in England—					
				At 2 shilling per rupee . . .	vii	16,751	17,200	5,200	[illegible]6
				Exchange		7,274	7,500	2,000	6,127
						24,025	24,700	7,200	24,872
12,815	10,500	10,200	11,800	Net receipts and outlay in India . .	vii	740,189	720,400	654,500	597,934
				Add—					
				Receipts and outlay in England—	vii				
25,934	25,100	26,200	27,197	At 2 shillings per rupee		99,103	99,300	96,100	94,297
8,474	9,800	11,400	11,810	Exchange on above		43,037	43,300	37,600	30,812
47,223	45,400	47,800	50,807	Total Imperial .	vii	(a)882,329	863,000	788,200	(a)723,043
				PROVINCIAL.					
				Original Works—					
				Departmental		1,156,413	1,184,600	1,231,800	960,945
				Civil		46,674	50,100	90,400	20,578
						1,203,087	1,234,700	1,322,200	981,523
				Repairs—					
				Departmental		663,265	676,400	676,000	640,052
				Civil		28,254	23,400	19,200	22,757
						691,519	699,800	695,200	662,809
				Establishment—	vii				
				Departmental		445,821	448,800	469,900	458,101
				Civil		7,254	6,300	6,500	6,510
						453,075	455,100	476,400	464,611
				Tools and Plant—					
				Departmental		27,709	39,500	29,300	26,612
				Civil		295	300	200	204
						28,004	39,800	29,500	26,816
...	...	...	...	Carried over . Provincial . Departmental .		2,293,208	2,349,300	2,407,000	2,085,710
				Civil . .		82,477	80,100	116,300	50,049
				Imperial		882,329	863,000	788,200	723,043
47,223	45,400	47,800	50,807						

(a) These figures include expenditure incurred by Bombay on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for works and repairs.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—continued.

Revenue. Actuals, 1890-91.	Revenue. Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revenue. Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Revenue. Actuals, 1891-92.	Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details, see page	Expenditure. Actuals, 1891-92.	Expenditure. Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Expenditure. Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Expenditure. Actuals, 1890-91.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
47,223	45,400	47,800	50,807	Brought forward . Imperial . . .		882,329	863,000	788,200	723,043
				Provincial . Departmental		2,293,208	2,349,300	2,407,000	2,805,710
...	...	...	...	Civil . .		82,477	80,100	116,300	50,049
				Suspense—					
				Departmental		31,896	2,000	8,200	—5,498
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						31,896	2,000	8,200	—5,468
				Profit and Loss—					
				Departmental		175	...	...	21
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						175	...	...	21
				Miscellaneous—					
				Departmental		...	...	...	...
				Civil		53,359	59,400	42,700	57,994
						53,359	59,400	42,700	57,994
				Total—					
175,492	143,700	134,200	143,894	Departmental		2,325,279	2,351,300	2,415,200	2,080,233
132,709	126,200	130,600	127,425	Civil	vii	135,836	139,500	159,000	108,043
308,201	269,900	264,800	271,319	Total Provincial .		2,461,115	2,490,800	2,574,200	2,188,276
				INCORPORATED LOCAL.					
				Original Works—					
				Departmental		222,843	242,900	211,000	221,624
				Civil		304,296	301,200	327,400	284,870
						527,139	544,100	538,400	506,494
				Repairs—					
				Departmental		236,060	240,600	230,800	225,306
				Civil		621,438	621,400	600,900	601,784
						857,498	862,000	831,700	827,090
				Establishment—					
				Departmental		78,078	81,400	73,800	75,852
				Civil		158,763	162,900	147,200	157,473
						236,841	244,300	221,000	233,325
				Tools and Plant—					
				Departmental		5,207	5,400	7,600	4,890
				Civil		9,342	8,400	8,700	9,554
						14,549	13,800	16,300	14,444
...	...	...	...	Carried over . Incorporated Local . Departmental		542,188	870,300	523,200	527,87[illegible]
				Civil . .		1,093,839	1,093,900	1,084,200	1,063,[illegible]
				Others		3,343,444	3,353,800	3,362,400	2,911,319
355,424	315,300	312,600	322,126						

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—concluded.

Revenue. Actuals, 1890-91.	Revenue. Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revenue. Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Revenue. Actuals, 1891-92.	Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details, see page	Expenditure. Actuals, 1891-92.	Expenditure. Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Expenditure. Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Expenditure. Actuals, 1890-91.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
355,424	315,300	312,600	322,126	Brought forward . Local . Others		3,343,444	3,353,800	3,362,400	2,911,319
				Brought forward . Local . Departmental		542,188	570,300	523,200	527,672
				Brought forward . Local . Civil		1,093,839	1,093,900	1,084,200	1,053,681
				SUSPENSE— Departmental	viii	—2	...	...	—1 357
				Civil		...	...	...	
						—2	...	...	—1,357
				PROFIT AND LOSS— Departmental		9	...	...	...
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						9	...	...	...
				MISCELLANEOUS— Departmental	viii	...	...	...	...
				Civil		15,727	15,500	9,000	19,999
				TOTAL		15,727	15,500	9,000	19,999
1,680	1,400	1,700	1,928	Departmental	vii	542,195	570,300	523,200	526,415
248,140	236,900	253,900	253,276	Civil		1,109,566	1,109,400	1,093 200	1,073,680
249,820	238,300	255,600	255,204	TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL		16,51,761	1,679,700	1,616,400	1,600,095
				EXCLUDED LOCAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS Departmental		84,988	142,600	145,100	129,481
				REPAIRS— Departmental		35,678	38,300	38,800	34,003
				ESTABLISHMENT— Departmental	ix	9,043	10,500	12,500	8,848
				TOOLS AND PLANT— Departmental		1,206	700	1,000	348
				SUSPENSE— Departmental		...	...	...	...
	100	...	...	TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL	42	130,915	192,100	197,400	172,680
				CONTRIBUTIONS.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS— Departmental		203,158	188,500	33,600	164,131
				REPAIRS— Departmental		10,231	13,700	3,200	8,709
				ESTABLISHMENT— Departmental	x	5,897	3,500	1,300	9,790
				TOOLS AND PLANT— Departmental		562	300	100	496
				SUSPENSE— Departmental		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	43	219,848	206,000	38,500	183,126
324,373	190,600	183,700	196,599	GRAND TOTAL— Departmental	43	4,093,216	4,174,200	3,947,800	3,682,298
380,871	363,100	384,500	380,731	Civil		1,252,752	1,257,400	1,266,900	1,184,926
705,244	553,700	568,200	577,330	TOTAL CIVIL WORKS	43	5,345,968	5,431,600	5,214,700	4,867,200

CALCUTTA;
the 24th March 1893.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE DURING 1891-92.

	England.	India. Director General of Military Works.	India. Rajputana.	India. Central India.	India. Coorg.	India. Hyderabad.	India. Baluchistan.	India. Total.	Burma. Upper Burma.	Burma. Lower Burma.	Bengal.	Punjab.	Total.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL.													
DEPARTMENTAL.													
Rents of buildings	...	127	903	943	92	3	1,464	3,532	1,772	600	36	3,092	9,032
Sales of buildings	...	....	77	120	...	45	...	242	149	...	...	1,000	1,391
„ tools and plant	...	...	3	76	44	...	50	173	168	...	2	—7	336
„ produce	...	13	48	7	...	...	...	68	1	...	...	...	69
„ old materials	...	124	...	2	35	...	100	261	23	...	...	218	502
Value of materials from old buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	2	87
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...	16	10	...	...	26	2	...	...	...	28
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	106	2	67	14	...	51	240	73	...	...	12	325
TOTAL	...	370	1,033	1,231	195	48	1,665	4,542	2,273	600	38	4,317	11,770
Add England	27,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,197	...	...	...	...	27,197
Exchange	11,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,810	...	...	...	...	11,810
TOTAL	39,007	370	1,033	1,231	195	48	1,665	43,549	2,273	600	38	4,317	50,777
Officers of other Departments.													
Sales of produce	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
Sale proceeds of grass of cemeteries	..	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	23
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	7	...	...	...	30
TOTAL IMPERIAL CARRIED OVER	39,007	370	1,033	1,231	195	71	1,665	43,572	2,280	600	38	4,317	50,807

	England.	India. Director General of Military Works.	India. Rajputana.	India. Central India.	India. Coorg.	India. Hyderabad.	India. Baluchistan	India. Total India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Imperial brought over	39,007	370	1,033	1,231	195	71	1,665	43,572	...	2,280	600	...	38	...	4,317	...	...	50,907
PROVINCIAL.																		
DEPARTMENTAL.																		
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,192	...	6,655	1,311	4,197	1,407	1,152	4,384	9,206	29,504
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	...	119	419	939	171	12	1,946	218	3,972
,, tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	21	1,378	1,451	69	341	3,006	240	6,664
,, produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	5	4	119	1,389	2,971	149	925	5,483
,, old materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	45	45	601	500	484	563	1,359	3,816
Value of materials from old buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	4	5	1,335	2	204	107	224	1,889
Receipt from P. W. Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,320	...	310	...	8,630
Receipt from Thomason C. E. College, Roorkee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,374	...	...	...	2,374
Tolls on roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,918	56,885
Ferry receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,309	...	...	1,199	...	1,253	...	...	...	4,631
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	232	21	260
Collections under Highway Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,347	2,347
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...	245	74	7,383	617	570	3,051	4,467	17,190
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,214	...	7,094	4,436	16,086	16,062	5,829	14,348	74,835	143,904
CIVIL.																		
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,150	...	...	3,150
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,997	...	...	1,997
,, produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,294	...	...	...	2,294
,, old materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	...	...	268
Tolls on roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	7,614	...	...	7,714
Ferry receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	...	...	2,204	34,201	61,714	19,480	...	...	108,800
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	31	91	1,545	76	1,749
Fees on masonry, graves, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	65	...	238	290	257	332	198	1,453
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,378	...	65	2,204	34,441	64,329	32,857	1,877	276	137,488
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,592	...	7,159	6,640	40,527	80,391	38,686	10,225	75,049	271,392
INCORPORATED LOCAL.																		
DEPARTMENTAL.																		
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	272	...	...	...	312
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4
,, tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	68
,, produce	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	495	...	491	...	991
,, old materials	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	9	...	136	95	...	...	242
Value of materials from old buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	24
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	23	113	34	...	290
TOTAL	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	2	172	...	1,025	108	525	...	1,838
CIVIL.																		
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	160	...	539	...	216	916
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	43	...	65	580	91	804
,, old materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	51	...	118	609	...	901
,, produce, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,153
Tolls on roads	...	...	...	...	2,440	...	...	2,440	5,799	4,752	7,107	10,230	37,285	...	14,616	94,075	33,983	235,987
Canal and Ferry receipts																	16,487	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	317	...	...	...	317	1,734	...	88	79	3,900	654	220	4,020	170	11,182
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	...	...	...	...	3,821	7,089	...	...	11,498
Tolls on steamers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	...	1,069
TOTAL	...	...	...	317	2,440	...	...	2,757	8,270	4,905	7,195	10,299	41,439	5,634	23,647	99,384	50,948	333,918
TOTAL LOCAL	...	...	4	317	2,442	...	...	2,763	8,270	4,905	7,197	10,471	41,439	6,659	23,845	99,909	50,948	335,756
GRAND TOTAL	39,007	370	1,037	1,548	2,637	71	1,665	46,335	14,862	7,185	14,966	17,111	82,004	86,950	62,843	116,034	125,948	607,148

DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF EXPENDITURE DURING 1891-92.

	England.	India. Director General of Military Works.	India. Rajputana.	India. Central India.	India. Coorg.	India. Mysore.	India. Hyderabad.	India. Port Blair.	India. Baluchistan.	India. Total India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL—																				
DEPARTMENTAL—																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	16,623	1,400	1,226	1,472	...	2,068	310	24,582	47,701	2,917	95,839	247	239	58,244	7,261	8,786	2,722	14,240	238,196
Repairs	...	4,929	1,491	1,081	630	...	563	2,873	18,620	30,187	271	11,825	...	668	11,962	4,686	8,244	414	8,115	76,371
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	10,853	2,018	3,140	...	...	...	18,407	34,418	...	127,444	1,017	24,301	...	...	6,379	...	...	193,559
Repairs	...	...	10,455	9,696	7,423	...	...	...	10,541	38,115	...	31,410	1,511	297	...	...	943	...	...	72,276
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	10,588	10,728	97	5,563	13,858	...	270	...	...	...	1,397	31,913
Repairs	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	107	263	...	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	2,084
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	21,552	24,199	14,021	12,961	...	2,631	3,183	82,845	161,412	3,285	273,405	16,633	25,505	70,476	11,946	24,352	3,136	24,249	614,399
Establishment	...	4,957	4,139	9,385	3,198	...	610	1,375	18,964	42,628	947	50,193	1,184	5,866	10,690	2,740	5,417	721	5,027	125,403
Tools and Plant	...	323	2,370	626	488	...	40	...	1,170	5,017	48	8,217	75	383	800	173	323	47	316	15,405
Suspense	...	5,690	...	360	361	...	864	...	1,173	8,448	...	—1,739	—4,968	605	—1,387	...	698	...	...	1,657
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	32,522	30,708	24,392	16,998	...	4,165	4,558	104,152	217,495	4,280	330,076	12,924	32,359	80,579	14,865	30,790	3,904	29,592	756,864
Deduct—*Outlay in England*—																				
At 2s. per rupee	...	—56	...	337	135	...	...	...	5,467	5,883	...	...	4,635	...	6,160	...	71	...	...	16,751
Loss by Exchange	...	—25	...	146	59	...	...	...	2,374	2,554	...	...	2,013	...	3,675	...	31	1	...	7,274
NET INDIA	...	32,603	30,708	23,909	16,804	...	4,165	4,558	96,311	209,058	4,280	330,076	6,276	32,359	71,744	14,865	30,688	3,902	29,592	732,839
Add—																				
England	99,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,103
Exchange	43,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,037
TOTAL	14 ,140	32,603	30,708	23,909	16,804	...	4,165	4,558	96,311	351,198	4,280	330,076	6,276	32,359	71,744	14,865	30,688	3,902	29,592	874,979
CIVIL—																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,467	2,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,467
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	1,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643	643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643
Repairs	...	...	239	...	...	503	...	...	282	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,024
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	560	774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	774
Repairs	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	686	...	...	503	...	...	5,440	6,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,633
Establishment	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	273	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
TOTAL CIVIL	...	...	837	...	...	503	...	...	6,010	7,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,350
TOTAL IMPERIAL CHARGED OVER	142,140	32,603	31,545	23,909	16,804	503	4,165	4,558	102,321	358,548	4,280	330,076	6,276	32,359	71,744	14,865	30,688	3,902	29,592	882,329

	England.	India.									Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Total India.	Central Provinces.	Upper.	Lower.						
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Imperial brought over	142,140	32,603	31,545	23,909	16,804	503	4,165	4,558	102,321	358,548	4,280	330,076	6,276	32,359	71,744	14,865	30,688	901	29,592	883,529
PROVINCIAL.																			
Civil Works.																			
Departmental.																			
Civil Buildings—																			
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,308	...	99,316	11,020	107,082	68,304	114,256	151,769	134,293	735,348
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,802	...	13,526	6,086	49,460	32,328	23,224	19,436	35,061	184,963
Communications—																			
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,179	...	15,932	20,600	55,374	33,581	28,178	33,541	41,149	285,534
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,130	...	56,049	30,512	62,756	90,166	80,319	13,765	85,365	460,062
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																			
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,349	...	557	2,463	5,062	109,976	5,039	812	2,486	135,553
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1,060	40	6,675	752	4,595	1,697	3,391	18,215
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160,779	...	186,470	70,721	287,308	335,107	256,511	221,019	301,763	1,819,678
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,877	...	37,240	32,440	76,450	73,495	57,426	42,902	90,982	445,821
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,046	...	3,615	2,239	3,282	2,216	3,645	2,002	6,764	27,709
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	114	...	175
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	−504	...	6,633	−410	20,989	−4,781	7,895	5,439	−3,556	31,896
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,198	...	234,023	104,990	388,020	406,037	325,377	271,676	395,953	2,325,279
Civil.																			
Civil Buildings—																			
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	...	3,297	...	3,966
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	4,796	...	819	...	6,394
Communications—																			
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	...	1,282	...	2,142
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,074	3,611	...	5,176	...	13,861
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																			
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,044	...	31,431	1,091	40,566
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	7,328	...	146	68	7,999
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,313	25,308	...	42,150	1,157	74,925
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,342	1,810	...	...	7,254
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	295
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	...	...	...	53,359
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	37,867	2,443	8,210	1,754	2,032	...	1,053
Total Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	37,867	2,510	14,523	32,099	3,942	42,150	2,210
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,233	...	271,895	107,500	402,543	438,736	329,219	313,826	398,163
INCORPORATED LOCAL.																			
Civil Works.																			
Departmental.																			
Civil Buildings—																			
New Works	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	166	...	109	114	...	11,649	10,221	700	6,401	29,563
Repairs	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	147	133	...	5,457	8,106	...	309	14,777
Communications—																			
New Works	...	...	16	...	928	...	...	...	...	944	12,388	974	10,054	21,017	...	70,858	12,815	7,984	38,188	175,016
Repairs	...	...	726	...	1,087	...	...	...	...	1,811	2,856	192	6,341	21,337	...	70,442	47,301	2,615	56,056	207,951
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																			
New Works	...	...	...	...	255	...	...	...	...	255	8	754	4,878	3,043	...	94	6,919	97	2,217	18,264
Repairs	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	83	...	1,725	1,657	...	1,938	4,622	...	839	10,392
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	749	...	2,295	...	...	...	...	3,047	15,347	1,920	23,254	47,310	...	160,632	90,584	11,396	105,517	458,903
Establishment	...	...	76	...	575	...	...	...	...	651	...	440	5,278	4,595	...	39,480	12,041	2,584	13,009	73,078
Tools and Plant	...	...	11	...	34	...	...	...	...	45	...	29	259	...	...	1,490	673	1,194	1,511	5,207
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	−2	−2
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Total	...	...	836	...	2,907	...	...	...	...	3,743	15,347	2,389	28,791	51,905	...	201,604	103,298	15,074	120,044	544,198
Civil.																			
Civil Buildings—																			
New Works	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	74	63	97	...	...	6,061	4,340	...	14,776	6,113	31,524
Repairs	...	...	56	415	...	...	...	...	...	471	89	...	31	...	951	6,641	...	7,540	5,877	21,100
Communications—																			
New Works	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	703	4,107	2,365	...	126,709	5,701	...	67,258	15,376	222,123
Repairs	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	11,583	816	2,432	...	221,781	31,504	...	254,604	44,824	567,575
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																			
New Works	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	64	806	5,606	453	...	4,378	493	...	11,134	27,735	50,569
Repairs	...	...	403	5	...	...	...	...	...	408	1,010	714	582	...	1,829	282	...	16,126	13,010	33,760
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	459	600	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	14,254	11,338	5,863	...	361,503	48,961	...	370,427	112,330	926,794
Establishment	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	3,456	389	1,097	...	60,615	11,196	861	61,539	19,643	158,793
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	73	47	...	2,834	1,577	...	3,930	696	9,328
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	254	59	177	27	1,660	839	10,944	68	1,096	15,727
Total	...	...	459	628	...	...	...	...	...	1,087	18,158	11,858	7,184	27	426,614	63,513	11,806	435,964	134,366	1,109,866
Total Incorporated Local	...	...	1,295	628	2,907	...	...	...	...	4,830	33,505	14,247	35,975	51,932	426,614	264,117	115,103	451,038	254,410	1,651,761
Total carried over	2,140	32,603	32,840	4,537	19,711	503	4,165	4,558	102,321	363,378	237,018	344,323	314,146	191,791	900,901	717,718	476,010	766,755	682,165	4,996,395

	England.	India.									Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Total India.		Upper.	Lower.							
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over	142,140	32,603	32,840	24,537	19,711	503	4,165	4,558	102,321	363,378	237,018	344,323	314,146	191,791	900,901	717,718	475,010	766,755	682,165	4,996,395
EXCLUDED LOCAL.																				
Departmental.*																				
Civil Works.																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	...	7,647	18	2,489	10,896
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,260	457	291	4,009
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	...	10,907	475	2,749	14,878
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6,288	6,297
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	930	...	1,933	2,863
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	939	...	8,221	9,160
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,234	254	36,338	67,826
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,939	531	1,337	28,807
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,173	785	37,675	96,633
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	...	70,019	1,260	48,845	120,866
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	4,210	289	4,374	9,043
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	7[illegible]	19	1,098	1,398
Total Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	923	...	74,307	1,568	54,317	131,315
Total carried over	142,140	32,603	32,840	24,537	19,711	503	4,165	4,558	102,321	363,378	237,018	344,323	314,146	191,791	901,824	717,718	549,317	770,323	736,482	5,127,710

* The outlay by Civil Officers from this source is not known.

	England.	India.									Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Total India.		Upper.	Lower.							
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over	142,140	32,603	32,840	24,537	19,711	509	4,165	4,558	102,321	363,378	237,018	344,323	314,146	191,791	901,824	717,718	549,317	770,323	736,282	5,126,120
CONTRIBUTION.																				
DEPARTMENTAL.*																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	43	2,134	2,446	3	...	...	...	...	4,626	71	...	1,135	...	3,997	33,540	19,416	2,242	22,513	87,542
Repairs	...	78	...	971	25	...	...	...	...	1,074	177	...	88	...	1,754	79	...	...	456	3,628
	...	121	2,134	3,417	28	...	...	...	...	5,700	248	...	1,223	...	5,751	33,619	19,416	2,242	22,969	91,170
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	1,248	7,703	...	544	29	575	2,129	...	50	5,163	17,440
Repairs	...	...	809	2,769	...	...	...	...	...	3,578	30	...	...	...	54	744	...	...	21	4,427
	...	...	809	4,017	...	...	...	...	...	4,826	7,733	...	544	29	629	2,873	...	50	5,184	21,867
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	16,905	...	7	...	...	...	...	16,912	14,360	426	399	264	1,094	19,433	46,288	...	1	98,176
Repairs	...	...	823	...	...	...	...	...	...	823	40	...	624	...	8	453	196	...	30	2,176
	...	...	17,728	...	7	...	...	...	...	17,735	14,400	426	1,023	264	1,102	19,886	46,484	...	27	100,352
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	121	20,671	7,486	28	...	...	...	...	28,661	22,360	426	2,780	293	7,482	55,378	66,008	2,292	28,180	212,389
Establishment	...	...	1,240	1,557	2	...	...	...	...	2,805	1,330	12	360	...	414	—44	999	94	47	5,967
Tools and plant	...	...	155	85	...	...	...	...	...	240	199	1	25	...	27	—1	62	4	5	562
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	...	121	21,966	9,056	43	...	...	...	...	31,156	23,905	438	3,165	293	7,923	55,333	66,063	2,390	28,232	219,918
GRAND TOTAL	142,140	32,724	54,806	33,593	19,754	509	4,165	4,558	102,321	394,534	260,923	344,761	317,341	192,084	909,747	773,051	616,270	772,713	764,514	5,345,968

*Outlay from this source by officers of other Departments is not known.

CALCUTTA;
Dated 24th March 1893.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Accts. Genl., P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

Railway.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE RAILWAY BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1891-92.

No. 447-A.—R., dated Simla, the 9th June 1893.

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

Read—

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the Capital and Revenue Accounts of Railways in India for 1891-92.

RESOLUTION.—The note* above referred to exhibits in a concise and comprehensive form the transactions of the Public Works Department with regard to railways during the year 1891-92. It contains much valuable and useful information not readily obtainable elsewhere, and brings out clearly the profitable nature of the State's investments in railways.

* Copy appended.

2. The principal points of interest brought forward by the Accountant General in his note are as follows:—

I.—The financial results to the State of the working of State and Guaranteed Railways.

II.—The Capital transactions of Guaranteed Railways.

III.—The Capital accounts of Indian Railway Companies.

IV.—The transactions with regard to the construction of State Railways.

3. It will be observed from paragraph 7 of the note, that the Revenue Account of "State Railways" has during 1891-92 resulted in a gain; but that including the transactions of Guaranteed Railways and Subsidised Companies and the expenditure on surveys, the net result to the State is a loss of Rx. 315,864. For this small charge upon the general tax-payer the country possessed in 1891-92, 15,694 miles of open railway with all the indirect advantages accruing therefrom. The loss in the year is directly attributable to the low rate of exchange. The traffic was exceptionally good.

4. The revenues of India were liable during the year to a total sterling charge for interest and annuities of £5,653,176, or in Indian currency of Rx. 8,108,138, the exchange amounting to Rx. 2,454,962.

5. The net receipts accruing to Government from State lines gave a return of 6·13 per cent. on the total Capital outlay at the close of the year. The Capital outlay, however, includes the outlay on lines under construction or abandoned, and the outlay on lines which have been constructed for defensive purposes, which do not pay their working expenses. To obtain a fair estimate of the return from railways on the capital expended on them, the outlay on the above lines should be excluded. Excluding such outlay, the result would be as follows:—

	Rx.	Rx.
Capital outlay on State lines to 31st March 1892		133,764,954
Deduct—Outlay on lines under construction or abandoned	4,156,742	
„ —Outlay on construction of Frontier lines not included in sum above deducted	11,573,318	
Total deductions		15,730,060
Remainder		118,034,894

This sum includes a sterling outlay of £33,553,451 on account of debt created in the purchase of railways which were constructed by Companies (since reduced by a sinking fund to £32,877,093), but it excludes the portion undischarged

at the end of 1891-92 of the liabilities of Government in connection with the purchase of the undermentioned lines, which are being extinguished by annuities charged upon the Revenue Account, to the extent shown below :—

	£
East Indian Railway (including £6,550,000 Deferred Annuities)	24,662,249
Eastern Bengal Railway	2,790,908
North Western Railway	8,942,152
TOTAL	36,395,309

In stating the Capital which earned Rx. 8,197,454 during 1891-92 it seems fair to include in it the rupee equivalent of these amounts, applying the average rate of exchange of the year under review.

Adopting this method, the Capital outlay rises from Rx. 118,034,894 to Rx.183,836,257, and the return to Government becomes 4·46 per cent.

6. The railways referred to above as frontier (or defensive) lines are the following :—

Open lines.	Capital outlay. Rx.
1. Sind-Pishin main line	6,493,297
2. Bolan temporary line	268,651
3. Bolan High Level line	137,870
4. Chenab Bridge, Ramuwalla	398,282
5. Sind-Sagar, Eastern and Western Sections	2,352,296
6. Mianwali-Mari Branch	116,027
7. Chaman Extension	1,510,890
8. North Western Railway, Gradient Improvements	266,005
TOTAL	11,573,318
Lines under construction and Stores in Reserve.	
9. Frontier Railways, Reserve Material	391,888
10. Mari-Attock	68,114
11. Mushkaf-Bolan	184,032
12. Peshawar Railway Reserve	35,750
TOTAL	679,784
GRAND TOTAL	12,253,102

7. The working of Guaranteed Railways resulted in a loss to the State of Rx. 299,366. The Madras Railway was worked during the year at a loss of Rx. 359,428, whilst the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways gave a profit of Rx. 20,680 and Rx. 39,382, respectively.

8. The net amount of guaranteed interest advanced by the State to 31st March 1892, on account of the three Guaranteed Railways, after taking as a set-off the aggregate of the net revenue balances for the several half-years to 31st December 1891, is £13,952,380.

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

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note referred to, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, for information.

ORDERED also, that a copy of the Resolution and note be forwarded to the Finance Department, and that the papers be published in the *Gazette of India*.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.

Note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 383 R., dated 21st April 1893, with accompaniment.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. Resolution No. 447 A.—R., dated 9th June 1893.

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the Capital and Revenue Finance Accounts of Railways in India for 1891-92.

1. The Revenue and Expenditure of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department is recorded under the following major heads :—

Revenue—

XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Traffic Receipts).
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of advances of interest).

Expenditure—

34.—Construction of Protective Railways (charged against Famine Insurance).
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).
38.—State Railways—Working Expenses, Interest charges, etc.
39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land, Supervision, and Interest.
40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidies, and Advances of Interest.
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (Surveys, etc.).
48.—State Railways—Construction.
50.—State Railways—Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities.

2. In addition to the foregoing, this note and the accounts attached to it embrace the transactions recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts under the head "Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies," as well as the transactions of the following Native States Railways, the accounts of which are dealt with in this Department :—

Bhopal State Railway (Bhopal Section).
Amraoti Railway.
Khamgaon Railway.

3. The Warora and Umaria Collieries, both as regards Capital and Revenue transactions, are classed under State Railways.

4. For convenience, this note is divided into the following sections :—

Section A.—State Railways—Revenue transactions (Major heads XXVI and 38).
" *B.*—Guaranteed Railways—
(*i*) Revenue transactions (Major head XXVII).
(*ii*) Surplus Profits, Land, etc. (Major head 39).
" *C.*—Subsidized Companies (Major heads XXVIII and 40).
" *D.*—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (Major head 41).
" *E.*—Construction Expenditure (Major heads 34, 37, 48, and 50).
" *F.*—Capital account of Guaranteed Companies.
" *G.*—Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies (exclusive of the three old Guaranteed Companies).
" *H.*— Railways belonging to Native States.

General results of the year.

5. An account is submitted with this review exhibiting in abstract by funds and Finance heads the Revenue and Expenditure on account of State and

Guaranteed Railways during the year, and affording a comparison of the results of the year with the Budget and Revised Estimates and the actuals of 1890-91.

6. The outlay on construction was as follows:—

	Rx.	£
34.—Construction of Protective Railways (Famine Insurance)	484,795	
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue) .	163,233	
48.—Construction of Railways (not charged to Revenue) .	2,770,336	
Capital outlay by the old Guaranteed Companies .	50,064 =	45,891
State lines constructed by the agency of Companies .	1,166,211 =	915,798
TOTAL .	4,634,639	961,689

7. The results shown by the Railway Revenue Account are as follows:—

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidized Companies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gross Receipts . . .	16,411,934	6,846,421	32,994	...	23,291,349
Working expenses . .	7,516,291	3,353,303	...	...	10,869,594
Surplus profits and shares of net earnings, etc., paid to Companies	698,189	737,659	...	...	1,435,848
Interest on debt incurred for Capital	4,427,960	...	...	...	4,427,960
Annuities, charged upon Revenue Account*	2,428,763	...	...	...	2,428,763
Interest on advances of Capital by the Secretary of State .	226,497	...	...	...	226,497
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies . . .	1,004,674	...	...	...	1,004,674
Guaranteed interest of the old Companies . . .	...	3,069,430	...	...	3,069,430
Land charges, supervision and subsidies . . .	...	19,257	32,265	...	51,522
Advances of interest to certain Companies . . .	...	...	865	...	865
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	92,060	92,060
Total Expenditure .	16,302,374	7,179,649	33,130	92,060	23,607,213
Net gain + or loss — to Government	+109,560	—333,228	—136	—92,060	—315,864
Compared with—					
in 1890-91 . . .	—387,297	—145,989	—4,808	—149,197	—687,291
in 1889-90 . . .	—983,920	—699,530	—20,027	—149,124	—1,852,601
in 1888-89 . . .	—1,254,616	—922,839	+14,697	—70,634	—2,233,392
in 1887-88 . . .	—1,121,343	—930,333	—18,863	—51,847	—2,122,386

8. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that after meeting all charges for annuities and interest (including interest on capital expended on lines not opened for traffic), charges for land for Companies' lines, and miscellaneous expenditure on surveys, etc., the result for the year is a net charge to the State of Rx. 315,864 only. The traffic was exceptionally good, and this loss may be directly attributed to the unfavourable rate of exchange during the year. The interest and annuities paid in England amounted to £5,653,176, which, at the exchange of 1s. 4·73333812*d.* the rupee, aggregated Rx. 8,106,138, the loss by exchange being no less than Rx. 2,454,962.

* These annuities are terminable between the years 1953 and 1958.

SECTION A.

STATE RAILWAYS.

(i)—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

9. At the beginning of the year under review, 12,757 miles of State Railway were open for traffic‡ *viz.*:—

	Miles.
State lines worked by the State—	
Standard gauge	3,532½*
Metre gauge	1,084½
Special gauges	63½
	4,680
State lines worked by the Companies—	
Standard gauge	3,319½
Metre gauge	4,757½†
	8,077

10. During the year 1891-92 the following lengths of line were opened for traffic:—

	Miles.
Bengal and North-Western Railway—	
Tirhoot Section	12½
Company's Section	38½
Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway—	
Lucknow-Bareilly Section	58
Mysore State Railway	15
South Indian Railway	204½
North-Western Railway	65½
Toungoo-Mandalay Railway	21½
Mu Valley Railway	52½
TOTAL .	456

These figures give a total open mileage of 13,213, from which should, however, be deducted the Quetta loop-line (97½ miles) under reconstruction. With this deduction, and allowing for corrections in mileages, the mileage open at end of the year 1891-92 was 13,105½‡ miles. The mileage of railways classed respectively as Imperial and Provincial was as under—

	Miles.
Imperial	10,908½*
Provincial	2,197 †
TOTAL .	13,105½

11. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rx. 16,411,934, the working expenses amounted to Rx. 7,516,291, the shares of net earnings, surplus profits and contributions to Provident Funds paid to Companies amounted to Rx. 698,189, raising the total charges to Rx. 8,214,480, and leaving Rx. 8,197,454 as the net receipts accruing to Government from all the State lines during 1891-92.

12. The Capital expenditure incurred by, or on the direct responsibility of, the State, including the Capital charge involved by incurring a specific amount of debt in purchase or redemption of liabilities in connection with lines for-

* Includes Bengal Central Railway.

† Includes Bengal and North-Western Railway.

} Both these railways are the property of Companies, but for convenience are classified as State Railways.

‡ Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1891-92—Part I, Appendix C.

merly belonging to Guaranteed Companies and acquired by the State is as under; *vide* details in Schedules A, Rx. 129,608,212, and H, Rx. 4,156,742 :—

	Rx.	Rx.
(i) On State lines—		
(*a*) Direct Capital outlay	71,845,506	
(*b*) Redemption of liabilities . . .	33,553,451	
		105,398,957
(ii) On State lines leased to Companies (Capital raised wholly, or in part, by Companies under guarantee)		28,365,997*
TOTAL . .		133,764,954

13. This sum, however, includes expenditure on lines not opened for traffic at the close of the year under review, on materials held in reserve on the North-West Frontier and with storekeepers at ports, on projects abandoned or in abeyance, and inefficient expenditure incurred in connection with lines transferred to Companies, aggregating Rx. 4,156,742 (*vide* Schedule H). Excluding such expenditure, the open line Capital outlay at the close of 1891-92 may be stated at Rx. 129,608,212 (*vide* Schedule A).

14. The net receipts accruing to Government for the year, Rx. 8,197,454, give a return on the total Capital outlay at the close of the year at the rate of 6·13 per cent. and on the *Open line* Capital outlay at the rate of 6·33 per cent.

15. The above results, although representing correctly the return on the Capital outlay actually incurred by the State, cannot be taken as correctly representing the true returns from the State Railways considered from a commercial point of view on the actual money sunk in the various undertakings. The old Guaranteed Railways, which have been purchased by the State, were for the most part acquired by the payment of annuities, including the establishment of sinking funds, which will redeem the capital at the expiry of the period for which the annuities are to run. These charges are met from current revenues, and in respect of the capital thus to be redeemed, no charge appears in the Government account of Capital outlay. On the other hand, when the line was purchased outright, as in the case of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the outlay as shown in the Government books includes the premium paid on the Company's share Capital. The actual outlay incurred on the State Railways—taking in the case of the Guaranteed Railways purchased by Government, the amounts expended by the several Companies *plus* the expenditure since incurred on construction—may‡ be stated at Rx. 163,764,031,† and on open lines at Rx. 159,607,289, on which amounts the net receipts for 1891-92 give a return at the rate of 5·005 and 5·135 per cent., respectively.

16. The receipts and charges, the Capital outlay, and the return per cent. on Capital outlay of each line will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule A. The following is a general summary:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of charges on Receipts.		Capital outlay to 31st March 1892.	Percentage of net receipts on Capital outlay to 31st March 1892.
				Including payments to Companies.	Excluding payments to Companies.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	
Imperial . .	14,324,059	6,896,440	7,427,619	48·14	44·78	114,816,607	6·50
Provincial . .	2,087,875	1,318,040	769,835	63·12	52·77	15,291,605	5·03
TOTAL .	16,411,934	8,214,480	8,197,454	50·05	45·80	129,608,212	6·33

* Excludes the outlay on the Bengal and North-Western Railway not guaranteed by the State.

† Outlay as recorded in Finance and Revenue Accounts (*vide* para. 12) . . . Rx. 133,764,954

Add—Difference between outlay included above and actual rupee expenditure on lines purchased from Companies (*vide* Schedule A.)—

	Rx.
East Indian	21,643,501
Eastern Bengal	1,970,053
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	7,175,806
South Indian	277,955
	31,066,315
Deduct—Premium on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1,067,738
	29,999,077
TOTAL . .	163,764,031

‡ Sterling figures in the old Companies' accounts were converted at fixed contract rates. The difference between contract and actual average rates cannot be stated.

17. It will be seen from the above that the railways classed as Imperial yielded a return of 6·50 per cent. on the Capital outlay as recorded in the Government accounts, while those classed as Provincial yielded a return of 5·03 per cent. The year 1891-92 was, however, unusually favourable for railways generally. There was a satisfactory improvement in coaching traffic due to steady progress on most of the lines, assisted by special fairs at Hardwar and elsewhere, and to the opening out of new lines through districts not hitherto served by any railway. But the favourable results were chiefly due to a large and unexpected increase in goods traffic, which was remarkable for the largely increased exports of wheat and seeds from Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi; coal traffic on the East Indian Railway was brisk, and the scarcity in Rajputana and high prices in Hyderabad and the Southern Mahratta country caused a considerable movement in food-grains.

18. The net receipts from the following Railways exceeded the interest charges for the year :—

Railway.	Net Receipts (less surplus profits paid to Companies).	Interest and annuities, etc.	Surplus to State.
IMPERIAL.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
East Indian	3,314,624	2,357,511	957,113
Rajputana-Malwa	1,117,231	525,602	591,629
Tounghoo-Mandalay*	99,861	84,628	15,233
Patna-Gya	34,788	17,394	17,394
Oudh and Rohilkhand	497,814	484,838	12,976
Warora Colliery	11,276	6,192	5,084
PROVINCIAL.			
Burma	177,910	121,937	55,973
Nalhati	4,417	1,427	2,990

The Eastern Bengal Railway yielded a return of 6·26 per cent. on the Capital outlay as recorded in the Government books, and 5·06 per cent. on the actual rupee outlay, but the net receipts fell short of the interest and annuity charges by Rx. 2,717, due to the heavy loss by exchange on the sterling payments. The North-Western Railway gave a return of 3·26 per cent. on the actual outlay incurred on the line, although the Capital Account is burdened with the very heavy expenditure incurred on the Frontier Sections, amounting to over Rx. 11,500,000, which sections did not cover their working expenses during the year. Owing to this cause and the heavy loss by exchange on the sterling payments of interest and annuities, the net receipts fell short of interest and annuity charges by Rx. 574,890. The true results of the year's working of the Tirhoot State Railway are better than they appear from Schedule A, in which the return on Capital outlay is shown as 3·01 per cent. The Bengal and North-Western Company's share of the earnings of the combined undertaking for the half-year ended 31st December 1890 was not paid until 1891-92, and the amount appears as a charge during that year, thus reducing the net receipts of the State. Excluding this special charge, the State share of the net earnings of the year would more than cover the interest charges. The financial results to the State of the working of the Companies' lines classed as State Railways are shown more fully in Schedule I.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

19. The actual gross receipts and working expenses of State Railways for the year 1891-92 compare with the actuals of 1890-91, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1890-91.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gross receipts .	16,411,934	16,168,050	+243,884	14,660,000	+1,751,934	13,703,224
Working expenses (including surplus profits, etc.)	8,214,480	8,143,200	+ 71,280	7,654,200	+ 560,280	6,771,940
Net earnings . .	8,197,454	8,024,850	+172,604	7,005,800	+1,191,654	6,931,284

* Excludes Net Receipts (Rx. 1,575) of open section of Mu Valley State Railway.

20. The great improvement over the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate is due chiefly to the very favourable goods traffic during the year. The traffic on the East Indian Railway was exceptionally brisk, due to large exports of wheat, rice, seeds, and coal, and to some important religious festivals that occurred during the year. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway uniformly brisk traffic was maintained throughout the year, due to scarcity in different parts of the country and to larger exports of wheat and seeds to Europe. The pilgrims to and from the fairs at Hardwar also influenced the traffic to a smaller extent. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway heavy export traffic in grain, and fairs held at the commencement and close of the year, increased the receipts considerably. Traffic on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was very favourable owing to large exports of wheat and seeds. On the North-Western there was a large increase due chiefly to exports of wheat *viâ* Karachi, frontier expeditions and the Hardwar fair. Other lines were also favourably affected by generally similar causes.

21. The actuals compare favourably with the revised estimate; the actual net earnings approximating closely to the figure in the revised estimate, there being an improvement of about 2 per cent. only. Traffic continued very favourable up to the close of the year.

22. The increase in working expenses over the actuals of the previous year and over the Budget and Revised Estimates is due to the greatly enhanced traffic, which necessarily involves an increase in cost of working, and to the larger payments of surplus profits and shares of net earnings to Companies in proportion to the increase in net receipts.

(*ii*)—*Interest and Annuities.*

23. The charges for interest and annuities on account of State Railways for 1891-92 amounted to Rx. 8,087,894, as under :—

	England.		India.	Total.
	Sterling.	Rupee equivalent.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Interest charged in India on debt incurred for direct outlay by the State	...	...	2,810,454	2,810,454
Interest on debt taken over or incurred in connection with lines transferred from Companies to the State :—				
On debentures since discharged	...	...	174,494	174,494
On debentures, debenture stock and on Indian stock issued in redemption of annuities, debentures and debenture stock and for purchase of undertakings	1,005,952	1,442,799	818	1,443,012
Annuities in purchase of Companies' lines	1,693,388	2,428,763	...	2,428,763
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	681,758	977,820	26,854	1,004,674
Interest chargeable against Companies on advances by Secretary of State	157,919	226,497	...	226,497
Total	3,539,017	5,075,879	3,012,015	8,087,894

24. The interest charged in India on debt incurred for direct outlay by the State, with the exception of a loan of Rx. 1,000,000 from His Highness the Maharaja Holkar for the Holkar State Railway, which bears interest at 4½ per cent., is charged at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The interest is calculated at 4 per cent. on outlay to the end of the previous year and at 2 per cent. on outlay during the year in which incurred.

25. The debt taken over, or incurred in connection with lines acquired, by the State from Companies, relates to the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, Sind, Punjab and Delhi (incorporated in the North-Western Railway), Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways, and consists of debentures and debenture stocks of

the Companies of which the State assumed the liability on the transfer; of India stock issued in purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways; and of stock issued from time to time in redemption of portions of annuities or of debentures and debenture stocks, which are bought up as opportunity offers. The details of the interest charges and the charge on account of each line are as follows :—

	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi.	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	South Indian.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
On debentures discharged	141,867	32,627	...	...	...
On debenture stock	92,659	20,004	...	...	...
On debentures and debenture stock	...	...	...	148,893	77,857
On India 3½ per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of annuity and debenture stock	348,715	29,520	238,990	—291	...
On India 3 per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of annuity, debenture stock and debentures, and for purchase of undertakings from Railway Companies	10,664	30	...	332,468	140,592
On 4 per cent. rupee debt issued in redemption of portion of annuity	213	...	...	...	...
Discount Sinking Fund in redemption of debt incurred in excess of money raised	...	...	...	2,698	...
Total	594,118	82,181	238,990	483,768	218,449

26. The East Indian, the Eastern Bengal and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways were purchased by annuities: the East Indian Railway annuity, terminating in 1953, at the rate of £5-12-6 for every £100 stock of the Company, the Eastern Bengal, terminating in 1957, at £6-3-4·79 per £100 stock, and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, terminating in 1958, at the rate of £5-8-3·141 per £100 stock. In the case of the East Indian Railway a portion of the annuity equivalent to ¼ of the commuted value of the capital stock, or £6,550,000, has been deferred, on which interest at 4 per cent. is allowed. The holders of this portion of the stock participate in the surplus profits. The charges in respect of each line were as follows :—

	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi (North-Western).	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Annuity	1,217,654	167,593	532,616	1,917,862
Interest in lieu of deferred annuity	375,777	...	..	375,777
Sinking Fund	78,576	5,859	48,161	132,596
Contribution towards management of Sinking Funds, etc.	1,971	185	372	2,528
Total	1,673,978	173,636	581,149	2,428,763

27. The charges under "Interest on capital deposited by Companies" and "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances" relate to the newer Companies' lines, which are classed under State Railways. The share capital and debentures raised by the Companies are guaranteed by the Secretary of State, and the interest on the Companies' share and debenture capital appears under the heading "Interest on capital deposited by Companies." During later years, the funds required for additional Capital works have been provided by advances made to the Companies from funds raised by the Secretary of State under the provisions of Act 51, Vict., Cap. 5. The charges for interest on these advances appear under the heading "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances."

28. The charges incurred in connection with each line are given in the following table:—

Railways.	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.			Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.	Grand Total.
	India.	England.	Total.	England.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal-Nagpur . .	19,415	245,617	265,032	111,872	376,904
Bengal Central . .	...	25,100	25,100	23,307	48,407
Indian Midland . .	...	304,075	304,075	53,439	357,514
Lucknow-Bareilly . .	7,439	...	7,439	...	7,439
South Indian . .	...	43,028	43,028	...	43,028
Southern Mahratta* .	...	360,000	360,000	37,879	397,879
Total .	26,854	977,820	1,004,674	226,497	1,231,171

* Including Mysore.

29. The charge in India against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway represents interest on capital expended by Government on the Katni-Umaria State Railway, which was subsequently taken over by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company as a part of its undertaking. This expenditure has not been refunded by the Company, but the State ranks as a shareholder to the extent of the capital contributed by it. Interest on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway Capital —though a sterling Capital—is paid in India.

SECTION B.

Guaranteed Railways.

30. This section deals with (i) the revenue transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay Baroda and Central India, and the Madras Railways; and (ii) the charges incurred by the State in the payment of surplus profits and contributions to provident funds; on land, which under the several contracts is supplied free of charge to the companies; on Government controlling establishments (offices of Consulting Engineers and Government Examiners); and on interest on capital. The Government controlling establishments also exercise, in some instances, supervision over State lines leased to companies, and perform certain duties in connection with State Railways, but the entire cost is included under this head. Recoveries are, however, made from State lines leased to companies on account of Government supervision, and the amount of such recoveries is credited to this head.

I.—Revenue Transactions.

XXVII.—Net Traffic Receipts.

31. At the close of the year under review, the open mileage of the Guaranteed Railways was as follows*:—

	Total length open.	Length laid with two or more tracks.
	Miles.	Miles.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,288¼	459
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460¾	60
Madras	839¼	42½
Total .	2,588¼	561½

32. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways appearing in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, are based on the payments into, and withdrawals from, Government Treasuries, the net receipts (*i.e.*, net payments into Treasury) appearing under head XXVII.—Guaranteed Railways as *net traffic receipts*. The gross receipts do not represent the earnings of the Railway, nor do the charges represent the cost of working. In through traffic transactions each Railway collects large sums of money on behalf of other lines, which are ultimately transferred to the credit of those lines. Such collections, on guaranteed lines, appear on both sides of the accounts as receipts and payments, and as the settlement of through traffic transactions is necessarily somewhat in arrears, a final settlement being made up at the close of each calendar half-year only, the net payments into treasury during any one official year may be more or less than the net earnings. There are other transactions also relating to moneys held temporarily, which are paid in to the credit of Government for the time being, which may similarly affect the results for any year. Transactions of the nature here referred to are called 'Suspense' receipts and payments, and this expression is used in the following table to distinguish them from the actual earnings and working expenses which are termed 'Administrative' figures.

33. The net receipts of the Guaranteed Railways during 1891-92 amounted

* Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1891-92, Part I, Appendix C.

to Rx. 3,493,118. The transactions of each Railway for the year were as follows:—

	Great Indian Peninsula.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Madras.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts—			
Administrative	4,434,551	1,413,901	945,556
Suspense	273,246	1,059,168	85,404
Total	4,707,797	2,473,069	1,030,960
Payments—			
Administrative	2,204,413	599,949	548,941
Suspense	230,521	1,050,776	84,108
Total	2,434,934	1,650,725	633,049
Net Receipts—			
Administrative	2,230,138	813,952	396,615
Suspense	42,725	8,392	1,296
Total	2,272,863	822,344	397,911
Percentage of working expenses to earnings	49·71	42·43	58·05
Average earnings per mile per week	65·84	58·69	21·54

34. Taking the capital expenditure as stated in rupees in the Indian Accounts (in which sterling figures have been converted at the fixed contract rates of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee) the return per cent. on capital outlay incurred to the end of the year was as under:—

	Capital Outlay to 31st March 1892.	Net Receipts, 1891-92.	Percentage on Capital Outlay.
	Rx.	Rx.	
Great Indian Peninsula	27,680,666	2,272,863	8·21
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9,582,300	822,344	8·58
Madras	11,977,567	397,911	3·32

35. During the year 1891-92, traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay Baroda Railways was very favourable. The gross earnings showed a considerable advance over the transactions of previous years, due chiefly to large demands for wheat and seeds for export to Europe, and for districts in Southern India suffering from, or threatened with scarcity. On the Madras Railway the results were not very favourable, owing to the prevalence of cholera and general scarcity. The working expenses were generally high, due for the most part to the heavy traffic; but on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway there was special expenditure due to extensive renewals of engines and coaching and goods stock, on the Bombay Baroda Railway on repairing damages caused by floods in 1891, and on the Madras Railway on renewals of locomotives.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

36. A statement attached to this review, as Schedule B, compares in detail the transactions of the year with the actuals of 1890-91 and with the Budget and Revised Estimates. The following is a summary of the net results:—

Railway.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1890-91.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	2,272,863	2,258,000	+14,863	2,000,000	+272,863	2,060,862
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	822,344	815,000	+7,344	760,000	+62,344	788,404
Madras	397,911	390,000	+7,911	420,000	−22,089	465,254
Total	3,493,118	3,463,000	+30,118	3,180,000	+313,118	3,314,520

37. The improvement over the actuals of 1890-91 and the Budget Estimate was due principally to the heavy traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways in connection with the export of wheat and seeds to Europe, and edible grains to districts suffering from scarcity.

38. The improvement over the Revised Estimate is comparatively small, and is due to the very favourable traffic at the close of the year.

II.—Surplus Profits, etc., Land, Supervision and Interest.

Surplus Profits and Contribution to Provident Funds.

39. Under the contracts with the Guaranteed Railway Companies, a moiety of the excess of net earnings over interest charges for each half-year ending 30th June and 31st December, considered separately, is paid to the Company. In calculating the surplus, however, the interest paid in England is converted into Indian currency at the contract rates of exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee. The amounts paid to the companies are, therefore, more than a moiety of the true surplus after meeting interest charges, since the loss by exchange, *i.e.*, the difference between 1*s.* 10*d.* and actual rates of exchange, is not taken into account, the whole of this loss falling against Government. In any half-year during which the net earnings fall short of the interest charges, the deficiency is borne wholly by Government.

40. A contribution from net earnings is made in aid of provident funds established on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways for the benefit of the Companies' employés, when the return of net earnings on Capital exceeds 6 per cent. per annum on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and 3 per cent. half-yearly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A Provident Fund was established during 1891-92 on the Madras Railway, but on a different basis, the contribution forming a charge to working expenses.

41. The payments to the Companies during the ear 1891-92 on account of surplus profits and contributions to Provident Funds were as follows:—

	Surplus profits.	Contribution to Provident Funds.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	518,726	17,004	535,730
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	179,826	7,498	187,324
South Indian	14,605	...	14,605
Total	713,157	24,502	737,659

42. The surplus profits paid to the South Indian Railway represent a share of profits for the half-year ended 31st December 1890. That line was taken over by the State on the 1st January 1891.

Land.

43. The charges for land for Guaranteed Railways during the year were comparatively small. They were as follows:—

	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	266
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	19
Madras	1,968
	2,253
Less—Sale-proceeds of land relinquished by the Madras Railway	27
TOTAL	2,226

Supervision.

44. The charges falling under this head represent the cost of the establishments of the Consulting Engineers and Government Examiners employed on the supervision, audit and control of the transactions of Companies' lines, and a moiety of the cost of the office of the Director General of Railways. The amounts recovered from Railway Companies are credited to this head. The charges during the year under review were as follows:—

	Control. Rx.	Audit. Rx.
Bombay	11,517	9,491
Madras	7,394	4,347
Calcutta	8,056	2,748
Central Division	6,832	3,902
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7,044	3,372
Director General of Railways	14,748	...
	55,591	23,860
TOTAL	79,451	
Less—Recoveries from Companies	62,420	
Net Charge	17,031	

45. The contributions for Government supervision, audit and control, recovered from the several Railway Companies were as follows:—

	Rx.
East Indian Railway	10,000
Rajputana-Malwa System	13,375
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	2,959
Bengal-Nagpur	6,708
Bengal Central	1,002
Indian Midland	5,419
Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	10,840
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (including Lucknow-Bareilly)	1,013
South Indian	9,289
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	1,815
TOTAL	62,420

46. The contribution payable by the East Indian Railway has been fixed under the contract at Rs. 50,000 half-yearly. In the case of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka line, the State retains 2 per cent. of the net earnings, and this sum is taken as equivalent to the usual contribution to cover the cost of Government supervision, audit and control. But from this has to be met a proportionate share of interest on cost of joint works at Umballa and Delhi, provided by Government free of cost to the Company. No adjustment on this account was, however, made in 1891-92. With the exception of the Bengal and North-Western and the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railways, the contributions paid by other Railway Companies are calculated in accordance with the terms of the several contracts at the rate of Rs. 40 per half-year per mile of line constructed

or under construction. The contributions by the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railways are, under their contracts, calculated at the rate of Rs. 20 per mile half-yearly.

47. It will be observed that no contribution is made by the old Guaranteed Railways towards the cost of Government audit and control.

Interest.

48. The charges for Interest during the year 1891-92 were as under:—

	On Capital held in England. Amount. £	On Capital held in England. Equivalent. Rx.	On Capital held in India. Rx.	On overdrawals on Capital Account. Rx.	Total. Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,185,439	1,700,231	2,271	13,951	1,716,453
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	401,289	575,554	298	19,786	595,638
Madras	527,431	756,474	...	865	757,339
TOTAL	2,114,159	3,032,259	2,569	34,602	3,069,430

The above figures represent the interest paid during the year, and not the liability for interest *for* the year 1891-92. Interest on share capital and debentures is almost invariably paid half-yearly on 1st July and 1st January: the charges appearing in the accounts for the official year, therefore, may be said generally to represent the interest due for the calendar year. The payments during the official year differ from the liability for interest owing to additions to, or conversions of debentures. Considerable additional Capital was raised during the year under review, the bulk of it in December 1891, and consequently the liability for interest for the year 1891-92 would be somewhat higher than the actual payments. The interest on overdrawn Capital represents interest charged by Government at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on advances to the Companies in excess of their paid-up Capital.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

49. In the statement attached to this review, as Schedule C, will be found a comparison in detail of the actual charges for Surplus Profits, etc., Land and Supervision, and Interest, with the Revised and Budget Estimates and with the Actuals of 1890-91, of which the following is a summary:—

	Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate. Estimate.	Revised Estimate. Actuals, more or less.	Budget Estimate. Estimate.	Budget Estimate. Actuals, more or less.	Actuals, 1890-91.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Surplus Profits, etc.	737,659	732,800	+4,859	571,500	+166,159	473,334
Land and Supervision.	19,257	17,710	+1,547	27,500	− 8,243	42,988
Interest	3,069,430	3,074,510	−5,080	2,989,510	+ 79,920	3,130,941
TOTAL	3,826,346	3,825,020	1,326	3,588,510	237,836	3,647,263

50. The large increase in surplus profits over actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, is due to the great improvement in net revenue already referred to, on the Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, the Companies sharing with Government in the enhanced profits. The decrease in the interest charges as compared with the actuals of 1890-91 is due to the removal of the South Indian Railway form the category of Guaranteed Railways on its acquisition by the State on 1st January 1891. The increase over the Budget Estimate is due to the fall in

the rate of exchange during the year, as compared with the estimated rate adopted for Budget purposes. The actuals and the Revised Estimate are in close accord.

Effect on State revenues.

51. The following table shews the direct results to the State of the *working* of the Guaranteed Railways for the year:—

	Net Traffic Receipts.	Charges.				Gain or loss (+ or −).
		Interest.	Surplus Profits.	Contributions to Provident Funds.	Total.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . .	2,272,863	1,716,453	518,726	17,004	2,252,183	+ 20,680
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	822,344	595,638	179,826	7,498	782,962	+ 39,382
Madras . .	397,911	757,339	—	—	757,339	−359,428
TOTAL .	3,493,118	3,069,430	698,552	24,502	3,792,484	−299,366

52. In addition to the above, the cost of land provided at the expense of the State and a proportionate share of the cost of the Government controlling establishments has to be taken into consideration, in order to arrive at the real financial results to the State of the connection with Guaranteed Railways. The above table, however, shows prominently the effects of the provisions in the contracts under which surplus profits are declared half-yearly, and the sterling interest for such purposes is converted at the fixed contract rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* (*vide* para. 39). Thus the Great Indian Peninsula Railway received as surplus profits during the year the sum of Rx. 518,726, while Government (although nominally entitled to share equally with the Company) received a clear surplus of Rx. 20,680 only. During the second-half of 1891 the net earnings fell short of the guaranteed interest and Government had to make good the deficiency, and to bear also the loss by exchange on interest paid in England, from its share of the surplus of the first-half of the year. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company received Rx. 179,826 as surplus profits, while the actual surplus accruing to the State was only Rx. 39,382.

53. The following statement shows the total amount advanced on account of guaranteed interest to each of the Guaranteed Railways to 31st March 1892, the net revenue of the several lines to the 31st of December 1891, appropriated towards the repayment of that amount, and the balance. For the purposes of this statement, the net revenue and the guaranteed interest paid in India are converted at the contract rates of exchange. The amounts shown as guaranteed interest paid in England represent true sterling:—

Railway.	Guaranteed interest advanced to 31st March 1892.			Aggregate of net revenue balances for the several half-years to 31st December 1891, inclusive—less moieties of surplus profits repaid to Companies.	Net amount advanced.
	In England.	In India.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula .	32,262,228	470,140	32,732,368	28,834,287	3,898,081
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	11,283,895	87,335	11,371,230	9,333,790	2,037,440
Madras	15,477,725	2,142	15,479,867	7,463,008	8,016,859
TOTAL .	59,023,848	559,617	59,583,465	45,631,085	13,952,380

SECTION C.

SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.

(Major Heads XXVIII and 40.)

54. The transactions in connection with subsidized railways which in the Government accounts appear under the heading Subsidized Companies represent—

Under *Revenue*, Head XXVIII.—Repayments of advances of interest.

Under *Expenditure*, Head 40.—Cost of land supplied free, subsidies, and advances of interest.

REPAYMENTS OF ADVANCES OF INTEREST.

55. The amounts credited as Revenue under this head comprise repayments to Government on account of advances of interest by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company and by the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore Railway.

56. In the case of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, the State advanced interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the Company's share capital while the line was under construction. In consideration of this payment the State is entitled, under the terms of the contract, to a moiety of any surplus earnings, after meeting working expenses, interest on borrowed capital, if any, and a sum sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Company's share capital, until such time as the interest advanced by the Secretary of State, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, shall have been repaid. The amount repaid to the Secretary of State during 1891-92 was £995, equivalent at the average rate of exchange of the year to Rx. 1,427. The following is a summary of the advances and repayments of interest to the close of 1891-92:—

Year.	Advances.	Repayments.	
		England.	India.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1882-83	432	...	...
1883-84	4,667	...	...
1884-85	7,986*	...	...
1885-86	...	...	119
1886-87	...	...	32
1889-90	...	91	...
1890-91	...	975	...
1891-92	...	1,427	...
TOTAL .	13,085	2,493	151

* Interest (£295) realized from investment of funds deposited by the Company for a fixed period taken in reduction of advances of interest.

57. The payment by the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore State Railway, represents the net charge for interest paid by Government to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, in connection with the Mysore Railway. The Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Mysore State, has guaranteed the interest on the capital raised by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the construction of the Mysore Railway, and the Durbar makes good the excess of interest over net revenue, and will receive any excess of net revenue over interest charges. The receipts and working expenses and interest charges of the Mysore Railway are recorded in the Government accounts under their respective Railway heads, and the net charge for interest only (*i.e.*, interest on Capital expended *minus* net receipts), which is recoverable from the Mysore Durbar, is credited under this head. The amount recovered from the Mysore Durbar during 1891-92 was Rx. 31,567 arrived at as under:—

	Rx.
Interest on Capital	68,845
Less—Charge for interest on the unexpended balance of the Capital retained in its hands, borne by Government	5,854
Remainder	62,991
Net Receipts	31,424
Net charge for interest recovered from the Mysore Durbar	31,567

Land, Subsidies and Advances of Interest.

58. The charges for land, subsidy and advances of interest are borne partly by Imperial and partly by Provincial Revenues. The items falling on the Imperial Government are charges for land, provided free of cost under the terms of the contracts, in connection with the Bengal and North-Western, Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Nilgiri Railways. The Nilgiri Railway is also entitled, under the terms of its contract, to interest at 3 per cent. on its capital deposited in a Government Treasury for three years, or until the line is opened throughout for traffic, if earlier.

59. The charges debited to Imperial Funds during 1891-92 on account of subsidized railways were:—

		Rx.
Bengal and North-Western Railway	(Land charges)	11,947
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	(„)	3,574
Bengal Central Railway	(„)	—13
Nilgiri Railway	(„)	2,551
Ditto	(Interest)	865
	Total	18,924

60. The credit appearing against the Bengal Central Railway represents the sale proceeds of certain land relinquished by the Company. This land was made over to the Company prior to 1st July 1885, up to which date land was supplied free to that Company, and the cost was charged to this head. Under the new contract, land supplied after the 1st July 1885 is paid for by that Company.

61. The charges borne by the Provincial Governments in connection with subsidized railways are—

Assam.—An annual subsidy, payable to the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, on account of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, of such amount—subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000—as, together with the net earnings of the Railway, shall be sufficient to yield a return of 5 per cent. per annum on Capital outlay, and a share of the pay and allowances of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Bengal.—Charges for land which, under the terms of the contracts, has to be provided free of cost to the Tarkessur, Dooars, and Deoghur Railways.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—An annual subsidy of Rs. 40,000 payable to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company up to 31st December 1894.

62. The amounts debited against Provincial Revenues during 1891-92 were—

	Rx.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway (Subsidy, etc.)	10,070
Dooars Railway (Land)	136
Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway (Subsidy)	4,000
Total	14,206

The maximum amount of the subsidy payable in respect of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, was paid to the Company during the year.

63. The total charges in connection with each line to the close of 1891-92, will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule D.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

64. The actual receipts during the year under Head XXVIII compare with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies.	Actuals.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.	
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	1,427	1,400	+27	...	+1,427
Mysore	31,567	22,400	+9,167	32,400	—833
	32,994	23,800	+9,194	32,400	+594

65. When the Budget Estimate was framed it was not anticipated that any refund would be realized from the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company. The difference between actuals and the Revised Estimate of the repayment by the Mysore Durbar is due to the net revenue of the railway having fallen below the estimate and to a wrong calculation of the interest on the unexpended balance of capital in hands of Government.

66. The actual expenditure during the year under Head 40, compares with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

40.—Subsidized Companies—	Actuals.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.	
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial	18,924	23,300	—4,376	35,000	—16,076
Provincial	14,206	14,400	—194	15,100	—894
Total	33,130	37,700	—4,570	50,100	—16,970

67. The above lapses are due to some land acquisition cases on the Bengal and North-Western Railway not having been finally settled during the year, and to delay in settlement of disputed claims in connection with land for the Nilgiri Railway.

SECTION D.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

68. The following expenditure is recorded under this head :—

(*a*) Outlay on surveys.
(*b*) Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges.
(*c*) Director General of Railways' Establishment (share of).
(*d*) Port Storekeepers' Establishments.
(*e*) Abt material and engine suspense account.
(*f*) Share of Bengal Public Works Establishment charges.
(*g*) Land charges in connection with Native States' Railways.

69. At the commencement of the year 1891-92 the following surveys were in hand :—

Imperial.

Meiktila-Myingyan Survey.
Kawlin-Mogoung „
Mogul Serai-Howrah „
Kashmir Railway „
Zhob Valley „
Frontier Railway „
Bolan High Level Line „

Provincial.

Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Jaunpur Survey.
Surveys in Madras and Bombay.

70. During the course of the year the under-mentioned surveys were undertaken by the Imperial Government :—

Sambalpur-Khurda Survey.—A complete detailed survey of the proposed route for a line of railway from Sambalpur to Khurda, or some other convenient station on the East Coast Railway, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,98,374.

Wazirabad-Multan Survey.—A survey for a line of railway from Wazirabad to Multan, intended to form portion of a system of feeder lines for the North-Western Railway, at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,321.

Kurnool Branch Survey.—A survey for a branch railway from the Kurnool road station on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway to the town of Kurnool, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,697.

Kalka-Simla Railway Survey.—A fresh project for the construction of a railway from Kalka to Simla, to be quite independent of the existing cart-road, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,07,980.

Jangshai-Tatta Railway Survey.—A survey for a feeder line to the North-Western Railway from Jangshai station to Tatta in the Karachi Collectorate, at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,124.

Nusseerabad-Kekri Survey.—A survey for a project which had been put forward, for the construction of a branch railway on the metre-guage from Nusseerabad Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Kekri, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,000. This project was prepared in view of the possibility of relief works being necessary in Ajmere.

71. The Madras Government also ordered the re-alignment of the East Coast Railway in the Ellore and Rajahmundry divisions and a reconnaissance to Bimlipatam at the expense of Provincial revenues.

72. On the commencement of construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, it was decided to charge the expenditure incurred during the year to that date on the Bolan High Level Line Survey against the construction grant of the line. Similarly, the outlay during 1891-92 on the Kawlin-Mogoung Survey was debited to the construction grant of the Mu Valley State Railway, and consequently the outlay on these two surveys during the year did not fall against the major head "41."

73. The expenditure incurred during the year 1891-92 amounted to Rx. 92,060, as under :—

	Rx.
Imperial	80,223
Provincial	11,837
Total	92,060

74. The Imperial outlay includes the following :—

	Rx.
Outlay on surveys	56,325
Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges	7,090
Director General of Railways' Establishment (share of)	14,747
Port Storekeepers' Establishments	2,213
Abt material and engine suspense account	—662
Land charges in connection with Native States' Railways	510
Total	80,223

75. The details of outlay on surveys will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule E. The items debited during 1891-92 to the account "Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges" were—

	Rx.
Leave allowances of pensionable employés on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway	1,260
Technical Section of Director General of Railways' Office	1,009
Railway Accounts Committee charges	17
Leave allowances of officers on foreign service	1,321
Bonus to Clerks' Provident Fund	63
Passage and outfit allowance to Mr. Lawson, late Supervisor, Public Works Department	52
Arrear furlough allowances of Mr. Finney	37
Repairs to Commander-in-Chief's carriage	73
Furlough allowances paid in India	295
Furlough allowances of Mr. G. M. Drury, Traffic Superintendent, East Coast Railway	351
Salary of K. C. Chowdhury, Assistant Surgeon, Eastern Bengal Railway	257
Salary, deputation allowance, etc., to Major Temple for the period he was employed in visiting railway stations in Burma in connection with the subject of local railway taxation	185
Leave allowances of officers attached to Zhob Valley Railway Survey	872
Surplus employés on the North-Western and Eastern Bengal State Railways	446
Furlough allowances of Sree Nath Roy, Honorary Assistant Examiner	270
Privilege leave allowances of Mr. C. J. Baker, Executive Engineer, from 13th June to 21st August 1891, after officiating as Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department	321
Salary of Mr. C. S. Harris while employed on the verification of stores on the Bengal and North-Western Railway	61
Salary and deputation allowance to Mr. R. K. Biernacki, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent	197
Cost of photographs of the Lartigue system of railways	3
	7,090

76. The amount debited to this head on account of the Establishment of the Director General of Railways, represents half the fixed monthly charge of Rs. 21,000 debited by the Civil Department, under the authority of Public Works Department Resolution No. 6125, dated 9th November 1888, and half the salary and travelling allowances of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways. The other moiety of these charges is debited to the major head "39—Guaranteed Companies—Land and Supervision."

77. The amount debited as Port Storekeepers' Establishments represents—

	Rx.
(1) The cost of the Port Storekeeper's office at Calcutta . .	2,154
(2) Establishment entertained by the Marine Storekeeper, Bombay, in connection with the local purchase of stores for State Railways	175
(3) Central Office stores contingencies	115
(4) Credits on account of sale of stores buildings at Bombay, and receipts on Capital account	—231
	2,213

78. The expenditure recorded under Provincial represents—

	Rx.
Share of Bengal Public Works Secretariat Establishment charges	7,616
Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Jaunpur Survey	703
East Coast Railway Survey	1,817
Provincial Surveys in Madras	1,793
Ditto Bombay	—92
TOTAL .	11,837

79. The first item represents the share of the Bengal Public Works Secretariat Establishment charges debitable to the Provincial State Railways in Bengal. As under the terms of the Provincial contract which came into operation with effect from 1st April 1892, the control of the State Railways in Bengal has been transferred to the Imperial Government, a charge of this nature will no longer appear in the accounts.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

80. The actual outlay on "41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure" during the year compares with the provision in the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

Head of Account.	Actuals.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.	
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
41.—Imperial . . .	80,223	78,800	+1,423	120,000	—39,777
41.—Provincial . . .	11,837	10,160	+1,677	8,750	+ 3,087
TOTAL .	92,060	88,960	+3,100	128,750	+36,690

81. The lapse on the Budget Estimate is mainly due to smaller outlay than was anticipated on the Mogul Serai-Howrah Survey, and to the outlay on the Kawlin-Mogoung and Bolan High Level Line Surveys having been transferred to the construction head, as work was commenced on the lines during the year.

82. The excess over the Revised Estimate appears chiefly against the East Coast Railway Survey. Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 18,166 was incurred during the year chargeable against Provincial Revenues. It is believed that provision on this account was made in the Local Government's estimate, but owing to intimation not having been received in time by the Government of India, the amount was not incorporated in the estimates of the Public Works Department.

SECTION E.

STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE.

(Major heads 34, 37, 48 and 50.)

83. At the beginning of the year under review the following railways or sections were under construction by funds provided by the State :—

	Miles.
By State agency—	
North-Western, Mianwali-Mari Extension	36
Chaman Extension	29¼
East Coast	516
Mu Valley	183½
By agency of Companies—	
Godhra-Rutlam	113
Tirhoot (Riga to Dhang)	9
South Indian (Pakala to Guntakal)	200½
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	46
Mayavaram-Mutupet (Tiruvalur to Mutupet)	29

84. The Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway is being constructed by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company, partly from funds provided by the Tanjore Local Board and partly from the Provincial balances of the Madras Government, on the condition that the profits to be derived from the undertaking be shared between the Government of Madras and the Local Board in proportion to the capital contributed by each.

85. During the course of the year, construction operations were commenced on the following new lines and extensions :—

	Miles.
Assam-Bengal (Gauhati-Lumding Section)	154
Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares (Lucknow-Rai Bareli Section)	49
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	54¾
Mushkaf-Bolan	56¾
Mari-Attock	104
Hyderabad-Umarkot (to Sadipalli)	58½
Eastern Bengal, Barsoi-Kissengunj Extension	36
Mayavaram-Mutupet (Mayaveram to Tiruvalur)	24¾
Mu Valley (Gyodoung to Mogoung)	131¼
Burma, Meiktilla Branch	13
Tirhoot (Dhang to Bairagnia)	3½

86. Work was begun in 1891-92 on the Gauhati-Lumding Section of the Assam-Bengal Railway in anticipation of the formation of the Company for its construction. The Company have since taken over the works.

87. The Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Benares Railway, 152 miles in length, was approved, but for the present operations have been confined to the construction of the Lucknow-Rae Bareli section. This section is estimated to cost Rs. 29,89,390.

88. The Bareli-Rampur-Moradabad Railway is estimated to cost Rs. 73,19,252, of which sum the Rampur State has agreed to contribute Rs. 47,00,000, as a special loan to Government, carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

89. The Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, which is being constructed to provide permanent communication with Quetta, which shall be safe from injury by floods or otherwise was commenced in November 1891. The new line runs through the Mushkaf Valley, from near Sibi to Kolapur on the Quetta Loop of the North-Western Railway, a distance of 56¾ miles. It is estimated to cost Rs. 1,39,32,948.

90. The commencement of construction on the Kamalpur section of the Mari-Attock Extension of the Sind-Sagar Section of the North-Western Railway at an estimated cost of Rs. 54,24,553, for 25 miles of line, was sanctioned in September 1891.

91. The construction of the Barsoe-Kissengunge extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,95,059, was sanctioned in July 1891.

92. Sanction was accorded in December 1890 to the construction of a branch line of Railway from Meiktila Road Station on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Extension of the Burma Railway, to the town of Meiktila, a distance of about 13 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,03,415, but work was not commenced until 1891-92.

93. Sanction was accorded in March 1891 to the construction of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway as a provincial work. The complete project is for a line from Giddu Bundar on the Indus to the Nara River, a distance of 77½ miles. Estimates have been framed and provisionally sanctioned for Rs. 18,71,294 for the whole line, but at present it has been resolved to complete the line only as far as Sadipalli near the Mithrao Canal, 58¼ miles.

94. In the Budget Estimate a sum of Rx. 4,135,500 was provided for Capital expenditure on State Railways as under:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	975,000
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	210,500
48.—State Railways—Construction	2,950,000
TOTAL	4,135,500

and this sum was distributed for expenditure as follows:—

	Rx.
For outlay in England (treated as final charges in the Home accounts)	1,192,000
„ „ „ India	2,477,100
„ Exchange	466,400
TOTAL	4,135,500

95. The allotments to lines were as below:—

	Rx.
By State agency—	
Mu Valley	516,400
Chaman Extension	28,000
Frontier Railway Reserve	11,000
North-Western, Mianwali-Mari Branch	27,000
Hyderabad-Umarkot	115,000
East Coast	1,100,000
Open lines	540,260
Stores (Fluctuations in reserves and stores in transit)	13,340
TOTAL	2,351,000

	Rx.
By agency of Companies—	
Tirhoot, Durbhunga-Bairagnia Branch	45,000
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	80,000
South Indian (Villupuram-Guntakal)	380,000
Godhra-Rutlam	250,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	93,100
Open lines	74,100
TOTAL	922,200
Reserve	862,300
GRAND TOTAL	4,135,500

96. It will be observed that the large sum of Rx. 862,300 was held in reserve at the beginning of the year, the bulk of which was retained for new projects under contemplation at the time. The sum held in reserve was set aside for—

	Rx.
Moghal Serai-Sone-Palamow Project	300,000
Sumbulpur Branch	250,000
New Frontier Railways	234,000
Unforeseen requirements	78,300
TOTAL	862,300

97. The Moghal Serai-Sone-Palamow project was placed in abeyance, and the Sumbulpur Branch was undertaken by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company as a part of its undertaking. The sum of Rx. 550,000 reserved for these two projects was thus set free for other schemes. The new frontier lines commenced during the year were the Mushkaf-Bolan and a section of the Mari-Attock line. The expenditure charged against these projects during the year exceeded the reserve set aside for new frontier lines, but this was, to a considerable extent, due to the utilization of surplus plant and stores from other lines, which did not involve any actual outlay. A reserve of permanent-way material was also collected for the Peshawar Railway, but as this material was almost entirely drawn from the stock of the North-Western Railway, the establishment of this reserve did not involve any appreciable charge against the grant. The other new lines undertaken by the Imperial Government were the Gauhati-Lumding Section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, the Lucknow-Rai Bareli Section of the Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Benares Railway, the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway, the Barsoe-Kissengunj extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and later in the year the Meiktila Branch Railway. But owing to the comparatively late date on which these projects were matured and sanctioned, the expenditure fell far short of the funds at the disposal of Government originally reserved for the Moghal Serai-Sone-Palamow line and the Sumbulpur Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Indents for stores required from England were sent forward as early as possible, but could not be complied with to any large extent.

98. From different causes, which will be stated hereafter, other lines were unable to fully utilize the grants allotted to them, and although additional funds to a considerable extent were allotted to the East Coast Railway and other minor extra grants were sanctioned, it became apparent towards the close of the year that a considerable lapse was inevitable. A sum of Rx. 170,400 was transferred to "49.—Irrigation Works," and the Revised Estimate was finally submitted for Rx. 3,257,100 or Rx. 708,000 less than the amount available after the transfer of Rx. 170,400 just referred to. In submitting the Revised Estimate for this reduced amount, it was assumed that there would be considerable

lapses on the final allotments for several lines, which might amount to Rx. 200,000, and allowance was made accordingly, but, as the results shewed, the lapses were comparatively small.

99. The amount of the Revised Estimate, *viz.*, Rx. 3,257,110 was provided as follows:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	294,900
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	182,610
48.—State Railways—Construction	2,779,600
TOTAL	3,257,110

and was distributed for expenditure as under:—

	Rx.
For outlay in England	870,000
„ „ in India	2,007,810
„ Exchange	379,300
TOTAL	3,257,110

100. The actual outlay amounted to Rx. 3,418,364 as under:—

	Rx.
In England	864,309
„ India	2,178,718
Exchange	375,337
	3,418,364

resulting in a lapse of Rx. 717,136 on the Budget Estimate and an excess of Rx. 161,254 over the Revised Estimate of the year. Compared with the Revised Estimate the actuals in India and in England stand as follows:—

	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
India	2,007,810	2,178,718	170,908	...
England	870,000	864,309	...	5,691
Exchange	379,300	375,337	...	3,963
TOTAL	3,257,110	3,418,364	161,254	

101. The distribution of the outlay during the year by finance heads is as under:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	484,795
37.— „ of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	163,233
48.—State Railways—Construction	2,770,336
	3,418,364

No expenditure was incurred during the year in connection with the redemption of liabilities.

102. In the statement attached to this review as Schedule F will be found full details of the expenditure of the year compared with Budget and Revised

Estimates and shewing the details of classification by Fund heads. The following is a general abstract:—

RAILWAYS.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate. Estimate.	Budget Estimate. Actuals + more or − less.	Revised Estimate. Estimate.	Revised Estimate. Actuals + more or − less.
Expenditure by State agency—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Open lines*	436,001	540,260	−104,259	541,410	−105,409
Mu Valley	506,200	516,400	−10,200	519,090	−12,890
Burma, Meiktila Branch	1,057	...	+ 1,057	3,650	− 2,593
Assam-Bengal, Northern Section	47,876	...	+47,876	103,400	−55,524
Eastern Bengal, Barsoe-Kissengunj Extension.	87,420	...	+87,420	84,800	+ 2,620
Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares	31,855	...	+31,855	36,000	− 4,145
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	18,626	...	+18,626	25,000	− 6,374
North Western, Mianwali-Mari Branch	26,491	27,000	− 509	26,000	+ 491
„ „ Chaman Extension	2,865	28,000	−25,135	15,030	−12,165
Frontier Railway Reserve	23,996	11,000	+12,996	27,970	− 3,974
Peshawar „ „	35,750	...	+35,750	38,400	− 2,650
Mari-Attock	68,114	...	+68,114	72,500	− 4,386
Mushkaf-Bolan	182,369	...	+182,369	130,700	+51,669
East Coast	1,303,738	1,100,000	+203,738	1,250,000	+53,738
Hyderabad-Umarkot	117,221	115,000	+ 2,221	125,400	− 8,179
Stores (Fluctuations in reserves and stores in transit)	62,570	13,340	+49,230	−103,030	+165,600
TOTAL	2,952,149	2,351,000	+601,149	2,896,320	+55,829
Expenditure by agency of Companies—					
Open lines	−286,031	74,100	−360,131	−269,660	−16,371
Villupuram-Guntakal	351,440	380,000	− 28,560	373,000	−21,560
Godhra-Rutlam	204,501	250,000	− 45,499	235,000	−30,499
Tirhoot, Durbhunga-Bairagnia Branch	41,949	45,000	− 3,051	48,000	− 6,051
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	111,694	80,000	+ 31,694	113,200	− 1,506
Mayavaram-Muturpet	42,662	93,100	− 50,438	53,100	−10,438
TOTAL	466,215	922,200	−455,985	552,640	−86,425
Reserve	...	862,300	−862,300	8,150	− 8,150
Deduct—Estimated lapses	...	...	...	−200,000	+200,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,418,364	4,135,500	−717,136	3,257,110	+161,254
Distributed as under—					
England	864,309	1,192,000	−327,691	870,000	− 5,691
India	2,178,718	2,477,100	−298,382	2,007,810	+170,908
Exchange	375,337	466,400	− 91,063	379,300	− 3,963
TOTAL	3,418,364	4,135,500	−717,136	3,257,110	+161,254

* Includes Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation account.

103. *Budget Estimate.*—The more important variations from the Budget Estimate, materially affecting the results, and excluding the new projects taken in hand during the year, are due chiefly to the following causes:—

State Agency.

Open Lines.—The lapse occurs chiefly on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and on the Wardha Coal Railway and on the Warora Colliery. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway the authorities failed to work up to the budget programme, the expenditure on final heads amounting to Rx. 6,722 only, as compared with Rx. 61,450 entered in the budget. There were also larger credits for sales of stores than were anticipated and the supplies of English stores fell short of estimate. The lapse on the Wardha Coal Railway is due to credits for rolling stock sold during the year, and that on the Warora Colliery to the postponement of work on new pits. These lapses were to some extent counterbalanced by increased outlay on the Burma and Eastern Bengal Railways.

Chaman Extension.—The reduction is due to the transfer of plant and stores to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

Frontier Railway Reserve.—The increase is due to the supply of additional material to complete the reserve as finally decided on.

East Coast.—The grant was increased during the year as funds were available, and work was pushed on.

Stores transactions.—The increase is due to payments being made for English stores uninvoiced, or received too late to be adjusted in the line accounts for the year.

Companies Agency.

Open Lines.—There was a large lapse of Rx. 360,131, the principal lapses being South Indian, Rx. 202,508, Rajputana-Malwa, Rx. 89,113, East Indian, Rx. 38,361, and Tirhoot, Rx. 20,937. The lapse on the South Indian is attributed to over-estimates of requirements of stores, both English and Indian, excessive provision for construction, and increased credits for sales of material to branch lines. The lapse on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is chiefly due to large sales of stores to the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, but the expenditure on construction was considerably below the estimate. The lapse on the East Indian Railway is due to certain works provided for in the Budget Estimate having been abandoned or postponed, and to delay in the receipt of stores from England. The lapse on the Tirhoot Railway is due to the sale of engines to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway, and to a failure to work up to the budget programme of construction.

Godhra-Rutlam.—The very considerable lapse is attributed to a serious outbreak of sickness which caused an interruption of work for a considerable period.

Dharmavaram-Hindupur.—Additional grants were allotted during the year, on funds becoming available, and work was pushed on.

Mayavaram-Mutupet.—It was expected that considerable progress would be made with construction, but owing to the land required being under cultivation, this was found to be impracticable. The expenditure incurred was on acquisition of land and collection of material.

104. *Revised Estimate.*—Compared with the Revised Estimate, the principal variations, and the reasons assigned, are briefly as follows:—

State Agency.

Open lines.—The lapse occurs chiefly on the North Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways. On the former line, the lapse was due to short supplies of English stores, and transfer of plant and stores to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the lapse is due to short supplies of stores from England, to larger credits for sales, and to some extent to smaller progress on works.

Mu Valley.—The lapse is due to short supplies of English stores and to reduced outlay on erection of rolling stock.

Assam-Bengal.—The lapse is due chiefly to short supplies of English stores.

Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Benares.—The lapse is due to an excessive estimate for earthwork, the failure of a contract for supply of sleepers, and short outlay on establishment.

Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad.—The lapse was due to delay in acquisition of land and savings on the provision for establishment.

Chaman Extension.—The lapse is due to the transfer of plant and stores to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

Mushkaf-Bolan.—The excess is due to the transfer of plant and stores from the North Western Railway and Chaman Extension, authorized after the Revised Estimate was passed.

East Coast Railway.—A reduction was made by the Government of India in the Revised Estimate, but the outlay was in excess.

Hyderabad-Umarkot.—The lapse is due to the failure of contractors for the supply of sleepers to keep to their engagements.

Stores transactions.—The excess is due to payments in England towards the close of the year for stores uninvoiced, or received too late for issue to lines in time for adjustment in the accounts of the year. This excess counterbalances lapses on other estimates.

Companies Agency.

Open Lines.—The lapse is chiefly on the South Indian, due to excessive estimates under final heads and stores, and on the East Indian Railway due to delay in supply of stores from England.

Godhra-Rutlam.—The lapse is apparently due to short supplies of stores from England.

Mayavaram-Mutupet.—The lapse is attributed to delay in the acquisition of land and difficulty in collecting labour and materials.

105. *Total Capital outlay.*—The total outlay incurred on State Railways up to the end of the year has amounted to Rx. 105,398,957 as under—

	Rx.
Indian outlay	53,108,066
Debits to the Indian Books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	52,290,891
TOTAL	105,398,957

the distribution by finance heads being as follows:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	3,418,774
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	6,065,044
48.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue	62,361,688
50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities	33,553,451
TOTAL	105,398,957

106. Full details of the above will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule G.

SECTION F.

Capital Account of Guaranteed Companies.

107. Each of the Guaranteed Railway Companies has a sterling Capital. Under the respective contracts, funds required to meet expenditure in India are advanced at a fixed rate of exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee, and, on the other hand, advances in England when converted into Indian currency are converted at the same rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee. The figures relating to Capital expenditure in this section, where stated in sterling, represent as regards withdrawals by the Companies in England true sterling, and as regards withdrawals in India the equivalent in rupees at the rate of 1*s.* 10*d.*; where stated in Rx. sterling has been converted into rupees at the same rate.

108. The following table shows the amount of Capital raised to the 31st March 1892:—

	Share Capital.		Debentures.		Debenture Stock.		Capital not bearing interest.		Total.
	India.	England.	Nominal amount.	Cash received.	Stock represented.	Cash received.	India.	England.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula .	496,897	19,503,103	2,711,300	2,711,300	2,701,450	2,475,559	74,929	215,145	25,476,933
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	21,672	7,528,628	1,238,500	1,238,500	...	...	...	18,419	8,807,219
Madras	...	10,257,630	700,000	700,000	...	...	...	12,014	10,969,644
Total .	518,569	37,289,361	4,649,800	4,649,800	2,701,450	2,475,559	74,929	245,578	45,253,796

109. Interest on the Share Capital, Debentures, and Debenture Stock is guaranteed by the Secretary of State, the rates of interest being as under:—

	Great Indian Peninsula.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Madras.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Share Capital at 5 per cent. .	20,000,000	7,550,300	8,757,670	36,307,970
„ „ 4¾ „ .	...	...	999,960	999,960
„ „ 4½ „ .	...	...	500,000	500,000
Debenture Stock at 4 „ .	2,701,450	...	...	2,701,450
Debentures at 3½ „ .	845,200	...	237,800	1,083,000
„ „ 3¼ „ .	1,866,100	1,238,500	462,200	3,566,800
Total .	25,412,750	8,788,800	10,957,630	45,159,180

110. The average rate of interest payable in gold on the Capital of these Guaranteed Companies is a little under 4·75 per cent. Under the contracts, the State must continue to pay interest on the Share Capital at the rates guaranteed until the contracts terminate, and it is consequently unable to obtain any advantage from the increasingly easy condition of the money market. The State can now raise money at a little over 3 per cent., but it has to continue to pay 5 per cent. on the bulk of the Share Capital, which, with the low exchange, at the average rate for 1891-92, is equivalent to a payment of interest at a rate of over 7 per cent. on the sterling Capital converted at par.

111. During the year 1891-92, debentures were issued in England to the extent of £979,700, but as debentures to the extent of £68,000 were discharged during the year, the net addition to the guaranteed Capital was £911,700. The amount raised by each Company was as follows:—

		£	£
Great Indian Peninsula			331,300
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	Amount raised . . .	536,000	468,000
	„ discharged . .	68,000	
Madras			112,400
	Total .		911,700

112. The following table shows the amounts withdrawn by the several Companies on Capital account up to the 31st March 1892, and the balances of Capital at their credit, or amount of overdrafts, on that date:—

	Paid-up Capital.	Capital withdrawn.			Balance at	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula . .	25,476,933	7,191,356	18,182,588	25,373,944	102,989	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	8,807,219	2,488,068	6,295,707	8,783,775	23,444	...
Madras	10,969,644	4,209,378	6,770,058	10,979,436	...	9,792
Total .	45,253,796	13,888,802	31,248,353	45,137,155	126,433	9,792

or, as stated in the Indian accounts, sterling being converted into rupees at the contract rates of exchange, the figures stand as under:—

	Paid-up Capital.	Capital withdrawn.			Balance at	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . .	27,798,018	7,845,116	19,835,550	27,680,666	112,352	..
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	9,607,875	2,714,256	6,868,044	9,582,300	25,575	...
Madras	11,966,884	4,592,049	7,385,518	11,977,567	...	10,683
Total .	49,367,777	15,151,421	34,089,112	49,240,533	137,927	10,683

113. The net Capital expenditure during the year on the Guaranteed Railways amounted to £45,891 as below:—

	Withdrawals.			Refunds.			Net withdrawals.
	In India.	In England.	Total.	In India.	In England.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula .	335,990	307,144	643,134	733,148	5,414	738,562	−95,428
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	123,068	156,170	279,238	254,538	542	255,080	24,158
Madras	190,677	140,176	330,853	213,275	417	213,692	117,161
Total .	649,735	603,490	1,253,225	1,200,961	6,373	1,207,334	45,891

114. The large refunds in India represent chiefly the value of stores issued to Revenue for working and maintenance which in the first instance are paid for from Capital funds.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

115. The following table compares the actual transactions during the year with the actuals of 1890-91, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1891-92:—

	Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1890-91.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . . .	—104,103	—91,700	—12,403	463,800	—567,903	301,347
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	26,354	38,000	—11,646	58,600	— 32,246	35,663
Madras . .	127,813	123,400	4,413	125,300	2,513	167,971
Total .	50,064	69,700	—19,636	647,700	—597,636	504,981

116. The difference between the actuals of 1890-91 and 1891-92 is due, for the most part, to larger refunds for value of stores issued on account of Revenue and sold. The actuals fall short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 597,636. This great difference appears chiefly against the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and was due partly to a lapse on the provision for stores from England, and partly to larger refunds than were anticipated from Revenue owing to a heavier consumption of stores in working the enhanced traffic during the year. The Bombay-Baroda Railway also shows a considerable saving, due chiefly to larger issues to Revenue, but to some extent to an excessive estimate of construction outlay. The differences between actuals and the Revised Estimate are not large.

SECTION G.

Capital of Indian Railway Companies.

(Exclusive of the old Guaranteed Companies.)

117. The accounts reviewed in this section represent the capital transaction of the following Railway Companies:—

Bengal Central.

Bengal Nagpur.

Indian Midland.

Southern Mahratta.

Mysore.

Rohilkhund-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly Section).

Assam-Bengal.

118. Each of these Companies has a sterling capital, consisting partly of share capital and debentures raised by the Companies direct on guarantees by the Secretary of State, and partly of advances made by the Secretary of State from funds raised by him under the provisions of Act 51, Vict., Chap. 5. This latter arrangement is found more economical than allowing the Companies to raise funds direct, but the sums thus raised and advanced to the Companies are considered as part of the Companies' capital. Interest on such advances is charged against the Railway Revenue Account and has to be met before surplus profits can be declared.

119. The financial terms of the contracts, the rates of interest guaranteed, and the rates of exchange at which the capital is converted into Indian currency vary in each case. These points are briefly stated below.

120. *Bengal Central Railway.*—Although for convenience classed among State Railways, the line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. This Railway was originally constructed under a limited guarantee of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, while the line was under construction, such interest, together with interest thereon, being repayable out of surplus profits. But a revised contract was entered into with effect from the 1st July 1885, under which the Company receives a guarantee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on share capital and a quarter of *net earnings* paid half-yearly, the claim to the repayment of interest advanced under the original contract being at the same time waived. The capital when stated in Indian currency is converted at the rate of 1*s.* 5·262*d.* the rupee.

121. *Bengal-Nagpur Railway.*—This Company receives a guarantee at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on share capital, and is entitled to a quarter share of surplus profits,—*i.e.*, of the excess of net earnings over interest—calculated annually. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is £1 = Rs. 13.

122. *Indian Midland Railway.*—This Company also receives a guarantee of 4 per cent. per annum on its share capital, and is entitled to a quarter share of surplus profits, calculated annually. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is £1 = Rs. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

123. *Southern Mahratta Railway.*—This Company now receives a guarantee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (4 per cent. up to 31st December 1890) and a quarter of *net earnings*. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling Capital into rupees is, as regards the Capital (£500,034) specially raised for the completion of the Bellary-Kistna Railway, which was taken over by the Company, £1 = Rs. 14, and for the remainder of the Capital, £1 = Rs. 12.

124. *Mysore Railway.*—This line was completed and is worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. That Company raised sufficient funds by the issue of debenture stock to repay to the Mysore Durbar the outlay previously

incurred by that State and to complete the extension to link in with the Southern Mahratta system. Acting on behalf of the Mysore Durbar, the Secretary of State has guaranteed interest at 4 per cent. on the nominal amount of the debenture stock issued. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company also receives a quarter of net earnings. The rate of exchange for conversion of the sterling capital into Indian currency is 1s. 5·931*d.* the rupee.

125. *Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly Section).*—The Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company took over, with effect from the 1st January 1891, the Bareilly-Pilibhit and the Lucknow-Sitapur State Railways, undertaking to complete the link between these lines, and to work the whole with their own line of Railway. The Company agreed to raise capital to the extent of £160,000 by the issue of debentures, with the power to discharge this obligation by the payment of rupees in India, the amount so paid being deemed the equivalent of sterling money at the average rate of exchange during the half-year immediately preceding the date of such payment. The Company subsequently issued sterling debentures for £147,000, which sold for Rs. 20,34,105. This sum was paid into the Calcutta treasury, and at the rate fixed by the contract is deemed to be equivalent to a sterling payment of £160,837. The debentures were issued under a guarantee of the Secretary of State at the rate of 3¼ per cent. per annum. The previous outlay incurred by the State has not been refunded to Government, and it has been further agreed that any additional capital required shall be provided by the Secretary of State. Any surplus profits after paying the debenture interest, and interest at 4 per cent. on the outlay by the State, are to be divided between Government and the Company in the ratio of their respective shares of capital.

126. *Assam-Bengal Company.*—This Company was formed and paid in a small portion of its share capital before the close of the year; but no expenditure was incurred within the year by the Company.

127. The following table shows the amount of capital raised to the 31st March 1892:—

	Bengal Central.	Bengal Nagpur.	Indian Midland.	Southern Mahratta.	Mysore.	Rohilkhand-Kumaon.	Assam-Bengal.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital—							
India (at contract rates)	...	...	...	8,460	...	...	...
England	500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,491,540	...	...	102,905
Debentures—							
Nominal amount	...	*1,500,000*	*2,754,100*	*943,100*	...	*147,000*	...
Cash received	...	1,500,000	2,754,100	943,100	...	160,837†	...
Debenture Stock.—							
Stock represented	...	...	...	...	*1,200,000*	...	...
Cash received	...	...	...	...	1,200,000*	...	...
Capital not bearing interest—							
India (at contract rates)	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
England	...	5,781	2,016	30,923	24,000	...	...
Total subscribed by Companies	500,000	4,505,781	5,756,116	4,474,057	1,224,000	160,837	102,905
Advances made from money raised under Act 51, Vic. Cap. 5	500,000	2,400,000	1,230,000	1,979,900	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,000,000	6,905,781	6,986,116	6,453,957	1,224,000	160,837	102,905
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Equivalent in Rx	1,390,337	8,977,515	8,732,645	7,844,755	1,638,280	203,419	144,835‡

* The cash received in this case was £ 1,224,000, of which the sum of £ 24,000 is included under "Capital not bearing interest."
† Rs. 20,34,195 were actually paid into the Treasury, and this, under the contract, is taken as equivalent to £ 160,837.
‡ At the average rate for the half-year ending December 1891.

128. The following abstract shows the different rates of interest guaranteed in the case of each line on the share and debenture capital:—

	Bengal Central.	Bengal Nagpur.	Indian Midland.	Southern Mahratta.	Mysore.	Rohilkhand-Kumaon.	Assam-Bengal.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital at 4 per cent.	...	3,000,000	3,000,000	...	...	...	...	6,000,000
Share Capital at 3¼ per cent.	500,000	...	...	3,500,000	...	...	102,905	4,102,905
Debenture stock at 4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1,200,000	...	...	1,200,000
Debentures at 3¼ per cent.	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	855,000	...	...	...	2,855,000
Debentures at 3¼ per cent.	...	500,000	1,754,100	88,100	...	147,000	...	2,489,200
TOTAL	500,000	4,500,000	5,754,100	4,443,100	1,200,000	147,000	102,905	16,647,105

129. During the year 1891-92, the only capital raised by Companies direct was the sum of £102,905 subscribed on account of share Capital by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, and the debentures issued by the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company, amounting to £147,000, but which has been credited to the Company as £160,837. Advances were made from moneys raised under Act 51, Vict., Cap. 5, to the Indian Midland Railway Company, £100,000, and to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, £1,356,900. The latter was, however, utilized to meet the discharge of debentures falling due during the year. The net addition to the Companies' capital was therefore only £363,742 as under:—

		£	£
Assam-Bengal—	Share capital		102,905
Rohilkhand-Kumaon—	Debentures		160,837
Indian Midland—	Advances under Act 51, Vict.		100,000
Southern Mahratta	Advances under Act 51, Vict.	1,356,900	...
	Less—Debentures discharged	1,356,900	
TOTAL			363,742

130. The following table shows the amounts of capital withdrawn by the several companies up to the 31st March 1892, and the balances of capital at their credit, or the amounts of overdrafts, on that date. In this table, the amounts shown as withdrawn in England represent true sterling, the amounts shown as withdrawn in India represent rupees converted at contract rates, and also take into account the differences between remittances from England converted at contract rates and the average rates of exchange at which they are incorporated in the Indian books:—

	Paid-up Capital (including advances).	Capital withdrawn.			Balance at	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal Central	1,000,000	325,925	487,404	813,329	186,671	...
Bengal Nagpur	6,905,781	4,826,692	2,298,184	7,124,876	...	219,095
Indian Midland	6,986,116	4,692,353	2,159,974	6,852,327	133,789	...
Southern Mahratta	6,453,957	5,787,896	1,704,388	7,492,284	185,673	...
Mysore	1,224,000					
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	160,837	161,663	65,029	226,692	...	65,855
Assam-Bengal	102,905	...	...	...	102,905	...
TOTAL	22,833,596	15,794,529	6,714,979	22,509,508	609,038	284,950

or as stated in the Indian accounts, the sterling capital being converted at the contract rates, and the withdrawals in England being converted at the average rates of exchange applicable under the contract, the figures stand as under:—

	Paid-up Capital.	Capital withdrawn.	Balance at	
			Credit.	Debit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal Central	1,390,337	995,990	394,347	...
Bengal Nagpur	8,977,515	9,262,339	...	284,824
Indian Midland	8,732,645	8,563,823	168,822	...
Southern Mahratta	7,844,755	7,750,592	94,163	...
Mysore	1,638,280	1,501,967	136,313	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	203,419	291,286	...	87,867
Assam-Bengal	144,835	...	144,835	...
Total	28,931,786	28,365,997	938,480	372,691

131. The overdraft shown against the Bengal Nagpur Railway is due to the inclusion in the Capital account of the sum of Rx. 485,383* expended by the State on the Katni-Umaria State Railway, which was subsequently taken over by the Company (*vide* para. 29 above). It should also be mentioned that a sum of Rx. 1,657,058 was expended by Government on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, now incorporated in the Southern Mahratta Railway system, and that this amount has not been included in the foregoing tables of expenditure. Similarly, a sum of Rx. 512,114 expended by Government on the Bareilly-Pilibhit and Lucknow-Sitapur Railways, prior to their transfer to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company, has not been included in those statements. These items are classed, as originally charged, under 48—*State Railways—Construction* and are included in the expenditure dealt with in Section E.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

132. In the following table the actual expenditure during the year is compared with the Revised and Budget Estimates, and with the actuals during 1890-91 :—

Railway.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1890-91.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal Central	22,596	26,300	—3,704	38,100	—15,504	21,443
Bengal Nagpur	816,849	846,500	—29,651	740,000	+76,849	1,029,202
Indian Midland	194,557	211,000	—16,443	305,000	—110,443	395,254
Southern Mahratta	51,734	61,100	—9,366	86,100	—34,366	105,306
Mysore	11,908	25,000	—13,092	73,800	—61,892	45,266
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly)	68,567	71,900	—3,333	80,000	—11,433	186,792
Total	1,166,211	1,241,800	—75,589	1,323,000	—156,789	1,783,263

* Equivalent at contract rate to £373,372.

133. The large decrease in the expenditure during 1891-92, as compared with the outlay during 1890-91, is due to the more advanced stage of construction and gradual completion of works generally.

134. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the excess in the case of the Bengal Nagpur Railway is due chiefly to the commencement of construction on the Sumbalpur Branch and to the supply of additional rolling stock found necessary owing to development of traffic. The lapses have been attributed chiefly to the following causes :—

Bengal Central.—To short outlay on ballasting, the provision for which appears to have been excessive, and to delay in arrival of girders from England.

Indian Midland.—To a too sanguine estimate in regard to the receipt from England of material for the locomotive workshops, etc.

Southern Mahratta.—To reduced payments for land and the postponement of certain construction works and alterations to rolling stock.

Mysore.—To the postponement of works originally contemplated and delay in the settlement of claims for compensation for land.

Rohilhand-Kumaon (*Lucknow-Bareilly.*)—To delay in the supply of material from England.

135. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the lapse on the Bengal Central Railway is attributed to the causes assigned for the short outlay as compared with Budget; the lapses on the Bengal Nagpur, Indian Midland and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railways are attributed to short outlay in England or delay in the supply of English stores ; that on the Southern Mahratta to delay in settlement of claims for land and other liabilities, and that on the Mysore Railway to the sale of a large quantity of permanent way and other material at the close of the year, which transaction was not settled when the estimate was submitted.

SECTION H.

NATIVE STATE RAILWAYS.

Capital and Revenue Transactions.

136. The accounts reviewed in this section represent the transactions of the following Railways belonging to Native States, the accounts of which are dealt with in this Department:—

Bhopal State Railway (Bhopal Section).
Khamgaon Railway.
Amraoti Railway.

137. It may be mentioned that the transactions of the following Foreign Railways, with the accounts of which this Department has no concern, are not dealt with in this review:—

* The Gaekwar's.
* Jodhpore-Bickaneer.
Nizam's Guaranteed.
Morvi.
* Rajpura-Bhatinda.
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbundar.
* Jammu-Kashmir (Kashmir Section).
* Kolhapur.
* Cooch Behar.
Bina-Guna.
West of India Portuguese.
* Pondicherry.

138. An officer of the Public Works Accounts Department is lent to the Native States for the purpose of keeping the accounts of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbundar Railway, and the accounts of the lines marked with an asterisk are either kept or supervised by Public Works Accounts officers. It has been proposed that the accounts of the Bina-Guna Railway should be audited by a Public Works Accounts Officer.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

139. *Capital.*—The Bhopal State Railway is the joint property of the Imperial Government and the Bhopal Durbar. This line connects Itarsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with Bhopal, crossing the river Nerbudda in the neighbourhood of Hoshungabad. The line runs for 13 miles through British territory and for 44 miles through the Native State of Bhopal.

140. Funds for the construction of this line were at first provided as follows:—

	Rx.
By the British Government	125,000
By the Bhopal State	500,000

But as further funds were required to meet the cost of additional works and alterations necessary to bring the line up to the required standard to carry the heavy traffic anticipated on the opening of the Indian Midland Railway, and as Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal was not prepared to advance more than the sum of 50 lakhs already contributed, it was decided to provide the necessary money from Imperial resources. The contribution made by the Durbar was fully utilized before the end of 1890-91, so that the expenditure incurred subsequently was met from grants under the head "48—State Railways—Construction," and as such is reviewed in the section pertaining thereto.

141. The capital expended on the line to the close of 1891-92 has amounted to Rx. 667,623, and has been charged as follows:—

	Rx.
To British Government	167,622
To Bhopal State	500,000

142. *Revenue.*—During the period to which these accounts relate, the line was worked by the Indian Midland Railway on the following terms: on payment of such sum as shall bear the same rate per cent. to the gross receipts of the Bhopal State Railway for any half-year, as the aggregate working expenses (excluding cost of maintenance) of the amalgamated undertaking shall bear to the aggregate gross receipts of the amalgamated undertaking for the same half-year, *plus* the actual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of way and works, *plus* 5 per cent. of the gross earnings for supply of rolling stock. The earnings and expenses are adjusted by the calendar half-year, and the amounts included in the accounts for the official year 1891-92 represent the results of working during the calendar year 1891.

143. The revenue receipts and charges of the year are, under the terms of the agreement with the Durbar, divided between the British Government and the Bhopal State in the proportion of the capital contributed by each, and on this basis the division of the transactions of the year 1891-92 was made as shown in the following table:—

	Government.	Bhopal State.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts	13,088	46,043	59,131
Expenditure	8,228	28,728	36,956
Net Receipts	4,860	17,315	22,175

144. The revenue account appertaining to the Durbar is, however, liable for its proportion of the loss on working the Railway to end of the previous year, to the extent of Rx. 7,444. This amount was in previous years debited as a temporary measure to the Capital account of the line, pending recovery from the surplus revenue accruing to the Durbar. Allowing, therefore, for the refund to Capital from the surplus earnings accruing to the Durbar during the year 1891-92, the actual receipts and charges relating to the Bhopal State stand as under:—

	Rx.
Receipts	46,043
Expenditure	36,172
Net Receipts	9,871

145. This sum was paid to the Durbar under the instructions conveyed in Public Works Department letter No. 383 A.—R., dated 9th September 1889, and is equivalent to a return of 1·97 per cent. per annum on the capital provided by the Durbar. The Durbar share of the net earnings for the year is equivalent to a return of 3·46 per cent.

KHAMGAON AND AMRAOTI RAILWAYS.

146. *Capital.*—These railways have been constructed from funds provided from the surplus revenues of Berar. The Khamgaon Railway, 7½ miles in length, runs from Jalamb Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Khamgaon, and the Amraoti Railway, 5½ miles in length, connects Budnera with Amraoti.

147. The capital expended on these lines to the end of 1891-92 is as under:—

	To end of 1890-91.	During 1891-92.	Total to date.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway	49,052	—69	48,983
Amraoti "	44,734	201	44,935

148. *Revenue.*—Both these lines are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on the following terms: the payment to the Company of the same percentage of the gross receipts of the State line, that the working expenses of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and branch lines, taken together, bear to the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and branch lines, *plus* five per cent. of the gross receipts of the State line for the use of rolling stock. The transactions are adjusted by the calendar half-year, and the results incorporated in the accounts of the year 1891-92 represent the transactions of the calendar year 1891.

149. The receipts and charges of the year under review are shown in the following table:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway	6,667	3,405	3,262
Amraoti „	11,291	5,952	5,339

150. The net receipts represent returns of 6·66 and 11·88 per cent. per annum on the total capital expended on the Khamgaon and Amraoti Railways, respectively.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

151. The actual Capital outlay on the lines dealt with in this section compares with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

Railway.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.	
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon	—69	—70	+1	—30	—39
Amraoti	201	210	—9	—30	+231
Total .	132	140	—8	—60	+192

152. The credits represent the value of stores issued on Revenue Account. The excess over the Budget Estimate of the Amraoti Railway is due to certain petty construction works, not anticipated when the estimate was framed, having been found necessary and put in hand during the year.

153. The actual revenue transactions compare with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

	Actuals.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.	
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bhopal—					
Receipts . . .	46,043	44,700	+1,343	34,700	+11,343
Expenditure . . .	28,728	29,500	—772	32,700	—3,972
Net Receipts .	17,315	15,200	+2,115	2,000	+15,315
Khamgaon—					
Receipts . . .	6,667	6,500	+167	5,700	+967
Expenditure . . .	3,405	3,300	+105	3,000	+405
Net Receipts .	3,262	3,200	+62	2,700	+562
Amraoti—					
Receipts . . .	11,291	11,100	+191	10,000	+1,291
Expenditure . . .	5,952	5,900	+52	5,500	+452
Net Receipts .	5,339	5,200	+139	4,500	+839

154. There was an improvement in earnings on all three lines and especially on the Bhopal Railway, the latter due to the increase in traffic from the North-Western Provinces carried over the line. The cessation of special renewals on the Bhopal Railway accounts for the fall in expenditure on that line. On the other lines the differences are unimportant.

Simla: *The 21st April 1893.*

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Accott. Genl., P. W. Dept.

Acctt. Genl., P. W. D.'s Memorandum No. 383 R., dated 21st April 1893. / 1st May „

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract and Detailed Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure on Railways in India during and to the end of 1891-92.

Accompaniment to Accountant General's, P. W. Dept., Note No. 383 R., dated 21st April 1893.

Abstract by Fund and Finance Heads of the Revenue and Expenditure on Railways in India during 1891-92, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the accounts of 1890-91.

Revenue.							Expenditure.			
Accounts, 1890-91.	1891-92. Budget Estimate.	1891-92. Revised Estimate.	1891-92. Accounts.	For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	1891-92. Accounts.	1891-92. Revised Estimate.	1891-92. Budget Estimate.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		IMPERIAL.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					XXVI AND 38.—STATE RAILWAYS.					
					Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses.					
4,428,495	4,450,300	4,930,300	4,957,632		East Indian		1,643,008	1,675,000	1,560,000	1,484,564
1,551,105	1,880,000	2,170,000	2,205,116		Rajputana-Malwa		1,087,885	1,077,500	985,000	926,066
...	...	...	...		Sindia		...	...	14,500	...
8,776	10,300	14,400	13,088		Bhopal		8,228	9,500	9,800	10,434
90,929	61,000	52,000	54,425		Warora Colliery		43,149	42,500	45,000	64,772
	25,000	25,600	25,897		Wardha Coal		19,952	20,450	14,000	
33,980	37,500	28,200	27,996		Umaria Colliery		25,976	26,000	25,500	23,681
319,391	450,000	618,000	637,317		Bengal Nagpur		303,037	305,000	295,000	234,881
193,311	212,500	195,000	210,028		Tounghoo-Mandalay		110,167	115,700	115,000	108,278
...	...	...	13,614		Mu Valley		12,039	...	...	...
155,945	118,000	82,500	40,519		Eastern Bengal		...	...	...	...
74,047	75,000	75,000	76,110		Bengal Central		57,000	57,500	53,500	49,263
51,749	52,500	60,500	60,771		Patna-Gya		25,983	25,600	24,700	23,739
734,471	780,000	860,000	879,286		Oudh and Rohilkhand		381,472	380,000	360,000	350,042
331,907	380,000	425,000	436,012		Indian Midland		267,555	293,000	270,000	254,146
2,730,775	2,750,000	3,220,000	3,309,010		North Western		1,953,535	1,950,000	1,780,000	1,749,515
(a)[illegible]	712,500	716,200	725,984		South Indian		497,698	492,000	482,500	(a)89,070
122,768	130,000	132,500	134,356		Mysore		102,932	97,200	100,000	96,446
7,473	8,000	8,550	8,737		Bezwada Extension		5,828	5,800	5,500	5,837
26,314	26,000	29,600	30,858		Dhond and Manmad (net receipts)		...	...	...	...
457,136	495,000	483,000	477,303		Southern Mahratta		350,996	352,500	380,000	336,715
					Deduct—Estimated lapses		...	—100,000	...	...
11,791,871	12,653,600	14,126,350	14,324,059	A	TOTAL	A	6,896,440	6,825,250	6,520,000	5,807,449
					Interest on debt.					
					India		2,480,038	2,474,000	2,498,200	2,363,625
					England		1,005,952	1,006,000	1,005,900	865,342
					Exchange		436,847	438,600	393,600	282,751
					TOTAL		3,922,837	3,918,600	3,897,700	3,511,718
					Annuities in purchase of Railways.					
					East Indian		1,673,978	1,676,100	1,624,200	1,546,445
					Eastern Bengal		173,636	173,700	168,300	160,445
					North Western		581,149	581,900	563,800	536,157
					TOTAL		2,428,763	2,431,700	2,356,300	2,243,047
					Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.					
					Lucknow-Bareilly		7,439	7,700	...	...
					Bengal Central		25,100	25,100	24,400	23,218
					Bengal Nagpur		265,032	265,300	257,600	246,621
					Indian Midland		304,075	304,400	295,000	281,282
					Southern Mahratta		360,000	360,400	349,200	356,233
					South Indian		43,028	43,100	41,700	...
					TOTAL		1,004,674	1,006,000	967,900	907,354
					Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.					
					Bengal Central		23,307	23,400	22,700	21,560
					Bengal Nagpur		111,872	112,000	117,500	76,049
					Indian Midland		53,439	53,400	51,900	40,669
					Southern Mahratta		37,879	37,900	33,100	24,707
					TOTAL		226,497	226,700	225,200	162,985

(a) Includes the transactions of the Villupuram-Guntakal and Nellore branch which were accounted for separately in 1890-91.

Revenue. Accounts, 1890-91.	Revenue. 1891-92. Budget Estimate.	Revenue. 1891-92. Revised Estimate.	Revenue. 1891-92. Accounts.	For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Revised Estimate.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Budget Estimate.	Expenditure. Accounts, 1890-91.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					XXVII.—Guaranteed Railways.					
					Net Traffic Receipts.					
465,254	420,000	390,000	397,911		Madras					
788,404	760,000	815,000	822,344		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.					
2,060,862	2,000,000	2,258,000	2,272,863		Great Indian Peninsula					
186,754	...	...	...		South Indian					
3,501,274	3,180,000	3,463,000	3,493,118	B	Total					
					XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies.					
					Repayment of advances of interest.					
30,505	32,400	22,400	31,567		Mysore					
975	...	1,400	1,427		Rohilkhand-Kumaon					
31,480	32,400	23,800	32,994	D	Total					
					34.—Construction of Protective Railways.					
					East Coast	F	484,795	(a)294,900	975,000	
					39.—Guaranteed Companies. Surplus profits, land supervision, and interest.					
					Surplus profits.					
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India		187,324	182,300	155,000	150,149
					Great Indian Peninsula		535,730	535,900	410,000	323,185
					South Indian		14,605	14,600	6,500	...
					Total	C	737,659	732,800	571,500	473,334
					Land and supervision.					
					India (share of Office of Director General of Railways)		14,748	14,400	14,300	14,337
					Central Provinces		10,734	10,600	9,600	10,074
					Bengal		10,804	10,500	11,900	10,699
					North-Western Provinces and Oudh		10,416	10,000	9,700	7,026
					Madras		13,682	12,600	12,500	11,406
					Bombay		21,293	21,700	25,500	38,169
					Reserve		...	...	4,200	...
							81,677	79,800	87,600	91,711
					Deduct—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision		*62,420*	*62,100*	*60,100*	*48,723*
					Total	C	19,257	17,700	27,500	42,988
					Interest.					
					Madras		757,339	...	...	701,537
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India		595,638	3,074,500	2,989,500	556,822
					Great Indian Peninsula		1,716,453			1,586,188
					South Indian		...	...	...	286,394
					Total	C	3,069,430	3,074,500	2,989,500	3,130,941

(a) Total grants allotted ... Rx. 484,900
Deduct—Estimated lapses ... 200,000
294,900

Revenue. Accounts, 1890-91.	Revenue. 1891-92. Budget Estimate.	Revenue. 1891-92. Revised Estimate.	Revenue. 1891-92. Accounts.	For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Revised Estimate.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Budget Estimate.	Expenditure. Accounts, 1890-91.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					40—Subsidized Companies—Land and advances of interest.					
					Bengal Central		—13	...	...	...
					Bengal and North-Western—Land		11,947	13,500	16,700	10,971
					Delhi-Umballa-Kalka		3,574	3,800	600	10,691
					Nilgiri—Land and interest		3,416	6,000	11,000	...
					Reserve		...	...	6,700	...
					Total	D	18,924	23,300	35,000	21,662
					41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.					
					Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges		7,090	6,000	10,000	9,941
					Director General's Establishment		14,747	14,400	14,200	14,337
					Port Storekeeper's Establishment		2,213	2,100	2,500	928
					Bikanir Desert Survey		...	...	...	3,351
					Reserve		...	50	17,540	...
					Jubbulpore-Nagpur Survey		...	...	...	1,370
					Sambulpore Road „		—665	—670	...	665
					„ Kurdha „		4,452	6,000	...	...
					Meiktila-Myingyan		1,563	1,250	260	716
					Kawlin-Mogoung Survey		...	...	16,200	15,817
					Shan Hills Survey		...	...	...	2,488
					Chindwin „		...	...	...	1,547
					Moghal Sarai-Howrah Survey		6,450	7,400	14,900	17,704
					Pilibhit-Seramau Survey		...	...	...	—2,448
					Bannu Survey		...	...	...	—2,005
					Wazirabad-Multan Survey		694	730	...	...
					Jungshahi-Tatta Survey		14	...	...	...
					Kohala Survey		...	...	...	238
					Kalka-Simla Survey		672	...	...	...
					Kashmir Surveys		18,966	19,000	17,400	6,687
					Zhob Valley Survey		11,782	12,000	16,000	28,366
					Hyderabad-Umarkot Survey		...	...	...	706
					Frontier Railway Surveys		12,166	10,000	7,800	11,573
					Peshawar-Dhakka Survey		...	...	...	3,512
					Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account		—662	—660	...	1,662
					Bolan High Level Line Survey		...	...	3,200	1,663
					Palanpur-Deesa Survey		...	...	...	196
					Kurnool Branch Survey		159	450	...	...
					Nuseerabad-Kekri „		72	200	...	...
					Mehsana-Viramgam (land)		545	550	...	66
					Anand-Petlad (land)		—35	...	...	...
					Total	E	80,223	78,800	120,000	119,080
					48—State Railways—Construction.					
					East Indian		—75,061	—65,700	—36,700	—14,232
					Rajputana-Malwa		—44,316	—45,000	41,500	691
					Holkar		2,566	2,500	5,000	1,720
					Godhra-Rutlam		204,501	235,000	250,000	78,193
					Bhopal		19,654	20,000	4,300	16,912
					Stores and Reserve		62,570	—94,880	862,100	—24,134
					Outlay on balances of indents thrown forward on Secretary of State's telegram		...	...	100,000	...
					Warora Colliery		1,267	2,290	24,700	—25,095
					Wardha Coal		—27,811	—27,800	—6,500	
					Umaria Colliery		7,179	8,410	3,000	5,446
					Nagpur-Chattisgarh Depreciation Account		—16,485	—19,100	...	—39,827
					Burma		38,261	45,170	25,000	10,666
					Toungboo-Mandalay		7,621	6,700		4,200
					Mu Valley		506,200	519,090	500,000	429,390
					Meiktila Branch		1,057	3,650	...	...
					Assam-Bengal—Northern Section		47,876	103,400	...	...
					Eastern Bengal		128,340	111,160	115,000	237,997
					Carried forward		863,419	804,890	1,887,400	676,927

Revenue. Accounts, 1890-91.	Revenue. 1891-92. Budget Estimate.	Revenue. 1891-92. Revised Estimate.	Revenue. 1891-92. Accounts.	For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Revised Estimate.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Budget Estimate.	Expenditure. Accounts, 1890-91.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					48—State Railways—Construction—*continued.*					
					Brought forward		863,419	804,890	1,887,400	676,927
					Eastern Bengal, Barsoi-Kissengunge Branch		87,420	84,800	...	...
					Tirhoot		—5,937	—1,410	15,000	17,518
					„ Durbhanga-Bairagnia Branch		41,949	48,000	45,000	74,927
					Patna-Gya		336	1 600	3,000	533
					Nalhati		1,610	700	100	981
					Oudh and Rohilkhand		2,119	15,580	55,000	23,338
					Cawnpur-Achnera		1,712	1,300	2,500	44
					Bareilly-Pilibhit		...	...	...	369
					Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Benares		31,855	36,000	...	...
					Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad		18,626	25,000	...	...
					Amritsar-Pathankot		—661	—640	...	362
					Rewari-Ferozepore		6,924	7,500	7,000	1,275
					North Western			249,330		335,094
					„ Gradient Improvements		265,700	120,000	245,000	...
					Chenab Bridge (Ramuwalla)			...		7,599
					Jammu-Kashmir			...		3,055
					North Western—Mianwali-Mari Branch		26,491	26,000	27,000	69,202
					Sind-Pishin—Chaman Extension Construction		8,616	20,180	25,000	234,912
					Sind-Pishin—Petroleum Operations		—5,751	—5,100	3,000	1,232
					Frontier Railways Reserve		23,996	27,970	11,000	123,040
					Peshawar Railway Reserve		35,750	38,400	...	...
					Mari-Attock		69,114	72,500	...	...
					Mushkaf-Bolan		133,369	130,700	...	...
					Dharmavaram-Guntakal		111,694	113,200	80,000	1,907
					South Indian		—174,508	—173,000	25,000	1,015,281
					Villupuram-Guntakal		351,440	373,000	380,000	
					Bellary-Kistna		6	50	...	2,074
					Bezvada Extension		1,913	2,000	2,000	3,461
					East Coast		218,943	755,100	125,000	288,293
					Dhond and Manmad		6,191	6,000	9,000	447
					Total	F	2,770,336	2,779,600	2,950,000	2,881,783
					Provincial.					
					XXVI and 38.—State Railways.					
					Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses.					
228,678	382,500	410,000	406,038		Burma		228,128	231,500	220,000	207,845
6,198	6,300	6,500	6,402		Jorhat		6,091	6,000	5,600	5,795
1,713	2,000	2,000	1,953		Cherra-Companygunj		1,909	1,950	2,000	1,917
1,106,167	1,060,000	1,062,500	1,106,865		Eastern Bengal		626,279	615,000	517,500	542,205
10,008	10,000	9,000	9,235		Nalhati		4,818	6,000	8,600	7,832
69,725	...	...	...		Tirhoot		2,216	...	...	21,093
330,600	510,000	485,000	488,354		Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot		415,491	422,500	350,000	131,951
2,954	...	...	1,991		Bareilly-Pilibhit		...	...	...	7,893
23,729	...	...	...		Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau		...	...	...	23,590
7,356	52,500	55,500	56,313		Lucknow-Bareilly		33,108	35,000	30,500	4,428
11,225	11,200	11,200	11,224		Amritsar-Pathankot		...	...	...	...
1,911,368	2,006,400	2,041,700	2,087,875	A	Total	A	1,318,040	1,317,950	1,134,200	964,491
					Interest on debt.					
					India		505,123	505,800	505,400	493,477
					37.—Construction of Railways.					
					Jorhat		273	400	1,400	1,167
					Cherra-Companygunj		2	—40	500	404
					Kaunia-Dhurla		775	1,450	500	1,304
					Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau		2,300	2,300	...	—36,319
					Mayavaram-Mutupet		42,662	53,100	93,100	28,612
					Hyderabad-Umarkot		117,221	125,400	115,000	...
					Total	F	163,233	182,610	210,500	—4,813
					40—Subsidised Companies—Land and Subsidy.					
					Dooars (land)		136	300	1,000	9
					Tarkessur		...	...	...	504
					Dibru-Sadiya (subsidy, etc.)		10,070	10,100	10,100	10,113*
					Rohilkhand-Kumaon (subsidy)		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
					Total	D	14,206	14,400	15,100	14,626
					41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.					
					Share of Secretariat Establishment (Bengal)		7,616	7,750	7,750	7,991
					Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Benares Survey		703	700	1,000	3,922
					Bhatinda-Bhawalpur Survey		...	...	...	—96
					Bezvada-Masulipatam „		16	20	...	799
					Nanjangod-Gudulur „		420	410	...	...
					East Coast „		1,817	...	...	14,016
					Nellore-Guntoor „		20	20	...	1,763
					Madras-Gudur „		51	50	...	904
					Palghat Kurapatam „		1,286	1,300	...	...
					Ahmedabad-Prantij		56	60	...	218
					Nadiad-Kapadvanj		—85	—90	...	300
					Broach-Jambusar		—63	—60	...	300
					Total	E	11,837	10,160	8,750	30,117
					Capital of Indian Railway Companies.					
					State ownership.					
					Southern Mahratta		51,734	61,100	86,100	105,306
					Mysore		11,908	25,000	73,800	45,266
					Indian Midland		194,557	211,000	305,000	395,254
					Bengal Nagpur		816,849	846,500	740,000	1,029,202
					Bengal Central		22,596	26,300	38,100	21,443
					Lucknow-Bareilly		68,567	71,900	80,000	186,792
					Total	H	1,166,211	1,241,800	1,323,000	1,763,263
					Companies' ownership.					
					Madras		127,813	123,400	125,300	167,971
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India		26,354	38,000	58,600	35,663
					Great Indian Peninsula		—104,103	—91,700	466,800	301,847
					South Indian		...	...	...	4,331
					Total		50,064	69,700	647,700	509,812

* The figures entered under this head represent the actual Rupee outlay (actuals and estimates) expressed in Rx.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Actt. Genl.,
P. W. Dept.

Dated Simla, 21st April 1893.

SCHEDULE A.

Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1891-92.

		Receipts.			Expenses.			Net Receipts.			Capital outlay to 31st March 1892.	Percentage of net receipts on total outlay to 31st March 1892.	*Percentage of charges on receipts.
		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.			
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
I—India	Imperial.												
	East Indian	4,450,000	4,930,000	4,957,302	1,380,000	1,367,000	1,340,647	2,890,000	3,255,000	3,314,294			
	„ Surplus profits	...	...	...	180,000	308,000	302,361						
	England—Rent of buildings occupied by East Indian Railway Company including Exchange	300	300	330	...	...	...	300	300	330			
	Total East Indian	4,450,300	4,930,300	4,957,632	1,560,000	1,675,000	1,643,008	2,890,300	3,255,300	3,314,624	(a)14,241,270	23·27	33·02 / 26·94
	Rajputana-Malwa	1,880,000	2,170,000	2,205,116	910,000	965,000	970,597	895,000	1,092,560	1,117,231	12,998,495	8·60	49·33 / 44·01
	„ Surplus profits	...	...	...	75,000	112,500	117,288						
	Sindia	...	...	...	14,500	...	...	—14,500	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhopal	10,300	14,400	13,088	9,800	9,500	8,228	-500	4,900	4,860	167,623	2·90	62·87
		6,340,600	7,114,700	7,175,836	2,569,300	2,762,000	2,739,121	3,771,300	4,352,700	4,436,715	27,407,388		
II—Central Provinces	Warora Colliery	61,000	52,000	54,425	45,000	42,500	43,149	16,000	9,500	11,276	155,442	7·25	79·28
	Wardha Coal	25,000	25,600	25,897	14,000	20,450	19,952	11,000	5,150	5,945	498,120	1·19	77·04
	Umaria Colliery	37,500	28,200	27,996	25,500	26,000	25,976	12,000	2,200	2,020	100,009	2·02	92·78
	Bengal Nagpur	450,000	618,000	637,317	295,000	305,000	303,037	155,000	313,000	334,280	9,262,339	3·61	47·55
		573,500	723,800	745,635	379,500	393,950	392,114	194,000	329,850	353,521	10,015,910		
III—Burma	Tounghoo-Mandalay	212,500	195,000	210,028	115,000	115,700	110,167	97,500	79,300	99,861	2,119,515	4·71	52·45
	Mu Valley	...	...	13,614	...	...	12,039	...	...	1,575	(b) 387,749	·41	88·43
		212,500	195,000	223,642	115,000	115,700	122,206	97,500	79,300	101,436	2,507,264		
IV—Bengal	Eastern Bengal	118,000	82,500	40,519	...	...	...	118,000	82,500	40,519	...		
	Bengal Central	75,000	75,000	76,110	45,200	47,000	46,355	21,500	17,500	19,110	995,990	1·92	74·89 / 60·91
	„ Surplus profits	...	...	...	8,300	10,500	10,645						
	Patna-Gya	52,500	60,500	60,771	24,700	25,600	25,983	27,800	34,900	34,788	435,011	8·00	42·76
		245,500	218,000	177,400	78,200	83,100	82,983	167,300	134,900	94,417	1,431,001		
V—North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Oudh and Rohilkhand	780,000	860,000	879,286	360,000	380,000	381,472	420,000	480,000	497,814	(c)10,363,864	4·80	43·38
	Indian Midland	380,000	425,000	436,012	270,000	293,000	267,555	110,000	132,000	168,457	8,563,823	1·97	61·36
		1,160,000	1,285,000	1,315,298	630,000	673,000	649,027	530,000	612,000	666,271	18,927,687		
VI—Punjab	North Western	2,750,000	3,220,000	3,309,010	1,780,000	1,950,000	1,953,535	970,000	1,270,000	1,355,475	(d)34,457,038	3·93	59·04
VII—Madras	South Indian	712,500	716,200	725,984	482,500	492,000	497,698	230,000	224,200	228,286	(e)7,412,944	3·08	68·55
	Mysore	130,000	132,500	134,356	89,800	85,500	91,583	30,000	35,300	31,424	1,501,967	2·09	76 61 / 68·16
	„ Surplus profits	...	...	...	10,200	11,700	11,349						
	Bezvada Extension	8,000	8,550	8,737	5,500	5,800	5,828	2,500	2,750	2,909	141,672	2·05	66 70
		850,500	857,250	869,077	588,000	595,000	606,458	262,500	262,250	262,619	9,056,583		
VIII—Bombay	Dhond and Manmad (Net Receipts)	26,000	29,600	30,858	...	...	...	26,000	29,600	30,858	1,105,636	2·79	...
	Southern Mahratta	495,000	483,000	477,303	341,200	311,600	310,766	115,000	130,500	126,307	9,408,100	1·34	73·54 / 65·11
	„ Surplus profits	...	...	...	38,800	40,900	40,230						
		521,000	512,600	508,161	380,000	352,500	350,996	141,000	160,100	157,165	10,513,736		
	Total Imperial	12,653,600	14,126,350	14,324,059	6,520,000	6,925,250	6,896,440	6,133,600	7,201,100	7,427,619	114,316,607	6·50	48·14
Estimated lapse on working expenses		...	...	...	...	—100,000	...	...	100,000	...	...		
Balance Imperial		12,653,600	14,126,350	14,324,059	6,520,000	6,825,250	6,896,440	6,133,600	7,301,100	7,427,619	114,316,607	(f) 6·50	48·14 / 44·78

* In the case of lines worked by Companies two percentages have been entered, the first including, and the second excluding, surplus profits paid to the Companies.

(a) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay, expressed in Rx., is as follows:—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	33,686,941
„ Government after purchase	2,197,830
	35,884,771 on which the net receipts would give a return of 9·24 per cent.

(b) Approximate cost of portion open at close of 1891-92, exclusive of share of suspense.

* In the case of lines worked by Companies two percentages have been entered, the first including, and the second excluding, surplus profits paid to the Company.

(c) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay on the line is as follows:—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	9,268,311
By Government after purchase	27,815
Total	9,296,126 on which the net receipts would give a return of 5·36 per cent.

(d) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. Taking the actual rupee outlay on the old Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway by the Company to date of purchase, the outlay is as follows:—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	12,086,927
By Government after purchase and on system before and after acquisition	29,545,417
	41,632,344 on which the net receipts would give a return of 3·26 per cent.

(e) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay on the line is as follows:—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	4,970,512
By State to end of 1891-92	2,720,387
	7,690,899 on which the net receipts would give a return of 2·97 per cent.

(f) Substituting the actual rupee outlay in the case of purchased lines, the net receipts give a return of 5·22 per cent.

Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1891-92—concluded.

Provincial.		Receipts. Budget Estimate.	Receipts. Revised Estimate.	Receipts. Actuals.	Expenses. Budget Estimate.	Expenses. Revised Estimate.	Expenses. Actuals.	Net Receipts. Budget Estimate.	Net Receipts. Revised Estimate.	Net Receipts. Actuals.	Capital outlay to 31st March 1892.	Percentage of net receipts on total outlay to 31st March 1892.	*Percentage of charges on receipts.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rs.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
I—Burma	Burma	382,500	410,000	406,038	220,000	231,500	228,128	162,500	178,500	177,910	3,067,551	5·80	56·18
II—Assam	Jorhat	6,200	6,500	6,402	5,600	6,000	6,091	600	500	311	75,167	0·42	95·14
	Cherra-Companygunj	2,000	2,000	1,953	2,000	1,950	1,909	...	50	44	77,383	0·06	97·75
		8,200	8,500	8,355	7,600	7,950	8,000	600	550	355	152,550		
III—Bengal	Eastern Bengal	1,032,000	1,062,500	1,105,865	517,500	615,000	626,279	514,500	447,500	479,586	(a)8,309,489	*6·26	*54·63
	Nalhati	10,000	9,000	9,235	8,600	6,000	4,818	1,400	3,000	4,417	36,478	12·11	52·17
	Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot. Company's share of net earnings	510,000	485,000	488,854	350,000	432,500	201,391 216,316	160,000	62,500	71,147	(b)2,361,103	3·01	41·20
		1,552,000	1,556,500	1,603,954	876,100	1,043,500	1,048,804	675,900	513,000	555,150	10,707,070		
IV—North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Lucknow-Bareilly	52,500	55,500	58,304	30,500	35,000	33,108	22,000	20,500	25,196	803,400	3·13	56·78
V—Punjab	Amritsar-Pathankot	11,200	11,200	11,224	...	...	...	11,200	11,200	11,224	561,034	2·00	
	Total Provincial	2,006,400	2,041,700	2,087,875	1,134,200	1,317,950	1,318,040	872,200	723,750	769,835	15,291,605	5·03	63·12 52·77
	GRAND TOTAL	14,660,000	16,168,050	16,411,934	7,654,500	8,148,200	8,214,480	7,005,800	8,024,850	8,197,454	129,608,212	(c) 6·33	50·05 (d) 45·80

* Percentages calculated on total receipts and net receipts including Imperial share.

(a) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay expressed in Rx. is as follows :—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	3,539,837
„ Government after purchase and on other sections constructed by the State	6,739,705
	10,279,542

on which the net receipts (including the Imperial share) give a return of 5·06 per cent.

(b) Capital expended on Tirhoot State Railway.

(c) Substituting the actual rupee outlay in the case of purchased lines the net receipts give a return of 5·68 per cent.

(d) Excluding surplus profits to Companies for working State lines and net earnings of their own concern paid to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

SCHEDULE B.

Guaranteed Railways.

Statement of Revenue Transactions during the official year 1891-92.

Financial Heads.	Actuals, 1890-91. Administrative.	Actuals, 1890-91. Suspense.	Actuals, 1890-91. Financial.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. Administrative.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. Suspense.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. Financial.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92. Administrative.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92. Suspense.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92. Financial.	Actuals, 1891-92. Administrative.	Actuals, 1891-92. Suspense.	Actuals, 1891-92. Financial.
"XXVII—GUARANTEED COMPANIES."	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
"Net Traffic Receipts."												
Payments into Treasury—												
Madras Railway	962,720	42,544	1,005,264	960,000	42,000	1,002,000	930,000	85,000	1,015,000	945,556	85,404	1,030,960
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	1,315,206	637,436	1,952,642	1,310,000	950,000	2,260,000	1,405,000	1,000,000	2,405,000	1,413,901	1,059,168	2,473,069
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	4,006,567	89,750	4,096,317	3,950,000	180,000	4,130,000	4,400,000	248,000	4,648,000	4,434,551	273,246	4,707,797
Total	6,284,493	769,730	7,054,223	6,220,000	1,172,000	7,392,000	6,735,000	1,333,000	8,068,000	6,794,008	1,417,818	8,211,826
Withdrawals from Treasury—												
Madras Railway	497,964	42,046	540,010	540,000	42,000	582,000	540,000	85,000	625,000	548,941	84,108	633,049
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	537,342	626,896	1,164,238	550,000	950,000	1,500,000	590,000	1,000,000	1,590,000	599,949	1,050,776	1,650,725
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,935,173	100,282	2,035,455	1,950,000	180,000	2,130,000	2,162,000	228,000	2,390,000	2,204,413	230,521	2,434,934
Total	2,970,479	769,224	3,739,703	3,040,000	1,172,000	4,212,000	3,292,000	1,313,000	4,605,000	3,353,303	1,365,405	4,718,708
Net Traffic Receipts—												
Madras Railway	464,756	498	465,254	420,000	...	420,000	390,000	...	390,000	396,615	1,296	397,911
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	777,864	10,540	788,404	760,000	...	760,000	815,000	...	815,000	813,952	8,392	822,344
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	2,071,394	—10,532	2,060,862	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	2,238,000	20,000	2,258,000	2,230,138	42,725	2,272,863
Total	3,314,014	506	3,314,520	3,180,000	...	3,180,000	3,443,000	20,000	3,463,000	3,440,705	52,413	3,493,118

SCHEDULE C.

39—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, etc., Land and Supervision and Interest.

Province or Railway.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Actuals, 1891-92.
MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	150,149	155,000	182,300	187,324
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	323,185	410,000	535,900	535,730
South Indian Railway	...	6,500	14,600	14,605
TOTAL	473,334	571,500	732,800	737,659
LAND AND SUPERVISION.				
India—(share of Office of Director General of Railways)	14,337	14,200	14,400	14,748
Central Provinces	10,074	9,600	10,610	10,734
Bengal	10,699	11,900	10,500	10,804
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7,026	9,700	10,000	10,416
Madras	11,406	12,500	12,600	13,682
Bombay	38,169	25,500	21,700	21,293
Reserve	...	4,200	...	...
	91,711	87,600	79,810	81,677
Deduct—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	48,723	60,100	62,100	62,420
TOTAL	42,988	27,500	17,710	19,257
INTEREST.				
India.				
Madras Railway	87	...	900	865
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	303	310	20,310	20,084
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	7,207	2,200	17,300	16,222
TOTAL INDIA	7,597	2,510	38,510	37,171
England.				
Madras Railway	528,698			527,431
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	419,460	2,146,900	2,114,200	401,289
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,190,111			1,185,439
South Indian Railway	215,861			...
TOTAL ENGLAND	2,354,130	2,146,900	2,114,200	2,114,159
Exchange	769,214	840,100	921,800	918,100
TOTAL INTEREST	3,130,941	2,989,510	3,074,510	3,069,430
GRAND TOTAL	3,647,263	3,588,510	3,825,020	3,826,346

SCHEDULE D.

SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Statement of State Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1891-92.

RAILWAYS.	Subsidy.	Interest.	Land.	Miscellaneous.	Total Final Heads of Account.	Estimated Indian Expenditure. Budget.	Estimated Indian Expenditure. Revised.	Guaranteed Interest paid in England, *plus* Exchange.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
DURING THE YEAR.									
Imperial.									
Bengal Central	...	...	—13	...	—13	...	...	...	—13
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	11,947	...	11,947	16,700	13,500	...	11,947
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	3,574	...	3,574	600	3,800	...	3,574
Nilgiri	...	865	2,551	...	3,416	11,000	6,000	...	3,416
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	6,700	...	...	...
Total Imperial	...	865	18,059	...	18,924	35,000	23,300	...	18,924
Provincial.									
Doars	...	...	136	...	136	1,000	300	...	136
Dibru-Sadiya	10,000	...	...	70	10,070	10,100	10,100	...	10,070
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	4,000	...	...	...	4,000	4,000	4,000	...	4,000
Total Provincial	14,000	...	136	70	14,206	15,100	14,400	...	14,206
GRAND TOTAL	14,000	865	18,195	70	33,130	50,100	37,700	...	33,130
TO CLOSE OF THE YEAR.									
Imperial.									
Bengal Central	...	...	72,767	...	72,767	...	...	77,150*	149,917
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	180,313	...	180,313	...	...	...	180,313
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	52,749	...	52,749	...	...	...	52,749
Nilgiri	...	865	2,551	...	3,416	...	...	...	3,416
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,441†	10,441
Total Imperial	...	865	308,380	...	309,245	...	...	87,591	396,836
Provincial.									
Doars	...	...	145	...	145	...	...	...	145
Tarkessur	...	...	14,151	...	14,151	...	...	...	14,151
Dibru-Sadiya	75,277	...	...	2,760	78,037	...	...	...	78,037
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	28,000	...	3,415	...	31,415	...	...	...	31,415
Deoghur	...	...	919	...	919	...	...	...	919
Total Provincial	103,277	...	18,630	2,760	124,667	...	...	...	124,637
GRAND TOTAL	103,277	865	327,010	2,760	433,912	...	...	87,591	521,503

	Net Payments. £	Exchange. Rx.
* 1891-92	2,011	415
1892-93	9,640	2,211
1893-94	21,358	4,880
1894-95	29,473	7,162
TOTAL.	62,482	14,668
		Rx. 77,150

	Net Payments. £	Exchange. Rx.
† 1892-93	351	81
1893-94	3,798	869
1894-95	6,425	1,561
TOTAL	10,574	2,511
		Rx. 13,085

† Includes repayments by Company to Secretary of State.

	Repayments. £	Exchange. Rx.
1889-90	63	28
1890-91	735	240
1891-92	995	432
*TOTAL	1,793	700
		2,493
In India—		
1885-86		119
1886-87		32
Total*		2,644

(a) In the revised classification of the accounts, Rx. 956 of the expenditure on the Deoghar Tramway has been classified under the head 41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure, and a write-back of Rx.37 under the head 40—Subsidised Railways, Land, etc. For convenience the whole has been shown in this account.

SCHEDULE E.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1891-92.

	Surveys, etc.	Outlay for the year 1891-92.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1891-92.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Imperial.			
I.—India.	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	7,090	108,217	115,307
	Director General's Establishment	14,747	154,642	169,389
	Port Storekeeper's „	2,213	79,800	82,013
	Indirect Charges	...	13,444	13,444
	Preparation of project for conversion or doubling of Rajputana-Malwa Railway	...	1,676	1,676
	Bhopal Survey	...	11,392	11,392
	Ajmere-Bhawalpur Railway Survey	...	2,327	2,327
	Great Western of India Railway Survey	...	2,857	2,857
	Stores issued without charge to Nizam's Railway	...	761	761
	Ujjain-Bhopal Survey (project abandoned)	...	822	822
	Bikanir Desert Railway Survey	...	8,310	8,310
		24,050	384,248	408,298
II.—Central Provinces.	Nagpur-Saugor Survey	...	1,427	1,427
	Wardha Coal Extension Survey	...	2,304	2,304
	Raj-Nandgaon-Warangal Survey	...	886	886
	Jubbulpore-Nagpur Survey	...	1,370	1,370
	Sambalpore Road Survey	—665	665	...
	Sambalpore-Kurdha Survey	4,452	...	4,452
		3,787	6,652	10,439
III.—Burma	Meiktila-Myingyan Survey	1,563	(a) 562	2,125
	Shan Hills Survey	...	5,460	5,460
	Chindwin Survey	...	2,616	2,616
		1,563	8,638	10,201
IV.—Assam	Bengal-Assam Railway Survey	...	81,572	81,572
	Sib-Saugor Coal Line (project abandoned)	...	3,399	3,399
	Garo Hills Reconnaissance (ditto)	...	414	414
	Assam Extension Survey (ditto)	...	9,110	9,110
		...	94,495	94,495
V.—Bengal	Benares-Puri Survey	...	77,242	77,242
	*Rungpore-Dhubri Railway Survey	...	3,054	3,054
	†Chittagong-Comilla Survey	...	1,542	1,542
	Western Bengal Survey	...	11,888	11,888
	Moghal Serai-Howrah Survey	6,450	34,332	40,782
		6,450	128,058	134,508
	Carried over	35,850	622,091	657,941

(a) Rx. 154 transferred to 43—Provincial.

* Expenditure previous to 1887-88 (Rx. 5,262) classified as Provincial.

† Expenditure previous to 1887-88 (Rx. 6,028) classified as Provincial.

41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1891-92—continued.

	Surveys, etc.	Outlay for the year 1891-92.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1891-92.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Brought forward	35,850	622,091	657,941
	Imperial—*contd.*			
VI.—Punjab	Bannu Railway Survey	...	12,669	12,669
	Wazirabad-Multan Survey	694	...	694
	Jungshahi-Tatta Survey	14	...	14
	Kohala Survey	...	238	238
	Kalka-Simla Survey	672	...	672
	* Amballa-Kalka-Simla Survey	...	9,870	9,870
	Kashmir Railway Surveys	18,966	6,688	25,654
	Zhob Valley Survey	11,782	28,366	40,148
	Frontier Railway Surveys	12,166	14,400	26,566
	Peshawar-Dhakka Survey	...	4,645	4,645
	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	—662	44,072	43,410
	Bolan Permanent Line Survey	...	15,487	15,487
	Khattan-Baber-Kach Railway Survey	...	2,160	2,160
	Mianwali-Khusulgarh Survey	...	6,257	6,257
	Kach-Quetta Survey	...	1,815	1,815
	Peshawar-Jamrood	...	613	613
	† Indus Valley Eastern Extension Survey	...	7,025	7,025
		43,632	154,305	197,937
VII.—Madras	Kurnool Branch Survey	159	...	159
	South Indian Railway Extension Survey	...	1,045	1,045
	Tinnevelly-Quilon Survey	...	425	425
		159	1,470	1,629
VIII.—Bombay	Palanpur-Deesa Survey	...	196	196
	Nuseerabad-Kekri Survey	72	...	72
	† Karwar-Hubli Survey	...	56,887	56,887
	Aden Railway Survey	...	635	635
	Mehsana-Viramgam (land)	545	1,771	2,316
	Anand-Petlad (land)	—36	3,628	3,593
	Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway (land)	... *	2,633	2,633
		582	65,750	66,332
	Total Imperial	80,223	843,616	923,839
	Provincial.			
I.—Burma	Bassein-Henzada Survey	...	2,330	2,330
II.—Bengal	Share of Secretariat Establishment	7,616	56,513	64,129
	Western Bengal Railway Survey	...	7,519	7,519
	Sakri-Joynuggur Survey	...	325	325
	‡ Chittagong-Comilla Survey	...	6,028	6,028
	Mozufferpore-Sitamarhi Survey	...	2,111	2,111
	‡Rungpore-Dhubri Survey	...	5,262	5,262
	Tarkessur Survey	...	1,723	1,723
	Howrah-Ampta Survey	...	510	510
		7,616	79,991	87,607
	Carried over	7,616	82,321	89,937

* See also Provincial.

† Abandoned project.

‡ Expenditure from 1887-88 classified under Imperial.

41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1891-92—concluded.

	Surveys, etc.	Outlay for the year 1891-92.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1891-92.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Brought forward	7,616	82,321	89,937
	Provincial—*contd.*			
III.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Lucknow-Rai-Bareli-Benares Survey	703	3,922	(a) 4,625
	Hardwar-Dehra Dun Survey	...	777	777
	Cawnpore-Kalpi Survey	...	2,590	2,590
	Benares-Rai Bareli Survey	...	2,042	2,042
	Sitapur-Pilibhit Survey	...	2,298	2,298
	Mau-Ranipur Survey	...	7,192	7,192
	Moradabad Survey	...	1,948	1,948
	Gonda Survey	...	2,611	2,611
	Jaunpore Survey	...	3,348	3,348
	Gorakhpore Survey	...	4,272	4,272
		703	31,000	31,703
IV.—Punjab	Bhatinda-Bhawalpur Survey	...	3,816	3,816
	Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Survey	...	47	47
	*Amballa-Kalka-Simla Survey	...	4,202	4,202
	Rawalpindi-Murree Survey	...	2,649	2,649
	Rajpura-Patiala (Bhatinda Extension) (land)	....	813	813.
		...	11,527	11,527
V.—Madras	Bezvada-Masulipatam Survey	16	799	815
	Nanjangod-Gudulur Survey	420	...	420
	Nellore-Guntoor Survey	20	1,763	1,783
	East Coast Survey	1,817	--1,817	(b)
	Madras Gudur Survey	51	904	955
	Palghât-Kurapatam Survey	1,286	...	1,286
	Palghât-Dindigul Survey	...	1,631	1,631
	Madura-Pamban Survey	...	2,748	2,748
	Porto Novo-Salem Survey	...	3,298	3,298
	Beypore-Calicut Survey	...	1,191	1,191
	Registration of Road Traffic	...	1,464	1,464
		3,610	11,981	15,591
VI.—Bombay	Ahmedabad-Prantij Survey	56	217	273
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj Survey	—85	300	215
	Broach-Jambusar Survey	—63	10,096	10,033
	Bombay Provincial Surveys	...		
		—92	10,613	10,521
	Total Provincial	11,887	147,442	159,279
	GRAND TOTAL	92,060	991,058	1,083,118

(a) Rx. 4,625 will be transferred in the accounts of 1892-93 to 49—Imperial.
(b) Rx. 25,809 transferred to 49—Imperial.
* See also Imperial.

SCHEDULE F.

Statement of Capital Outlay for the year 1891-92.

Railways.	Final Heads of Account.	Deduct—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Account.	Grand Total.	Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	Classification of Total Outlay.			
							34—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	50—Capital charges incurred in redemption of liabilities.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial.										
I.—India: East Indian	17,767	...	—91,273	—73,506	1,555	—75,061	...	...	—75,061	...
Rajputana-Malwa	50,346	...	—94,966	—44,110	206	—44,316	...	...	—44,316	...
Holkar	2,566	...	...	2,566	...	2,566	...	...	2,566	...
Godhra-Rutlam	199,132	...	5,425	204,557	56	204,501	...	...	204,501	...
Bhopal	27,963	...	(a)—8,309	19,654	...	19,654	...	...	19,654	...
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secretary of State	...	...	40,133	40,133	...	40,133	...	...	40,133	...
Director of State Railway Stores	...	...	22,437	22,437	...	22,437	...	...	22,437	...
	298,274	...	—126,543	171,731	1,817	169,914	...	...	169,914	...
II.—Central Provinces. Warora Colliery	—128	...	1,395	1,267	...	1,267	...	...	1,267	...
Wardha Coal	—27,811	...	...	—27,811	...	—27,811	...	...	—27,811	...
Umaria Colliery	9,107	...	—1,928	7,179	...	7,179	...	...	7,179	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account.	6,448	...	—22,941	—16,493	—8	—16,485	...	...	—16,485	...
	—12,384	...	—23,474	—35,858	—8	—35,850	...	...	—35,850	...
III.—Burma: Toungboo-Mandalay	6,955	...	666	7,621	...	7,621	...	...	7,621	...
Mu Valley	608,564	...	—101,646	506,918	718	506,200	...	...	506,200	...
	615,519	...	—100,980	514,539	718	513,821	...	...	513,821	...
IV.—Bengal: Patna-Gya	336	...	...	336	...	336	...	...	336	...
Bengal-Assam, Northern Section.	14,293	...	33,644	47,937	61	47,876	...	...	47,876	...
	14,629	...	33,644	48,273	61	48,212	...	...	48,212	...
Carried over	916,038	...	—217,353	698,685	2,588	696,097	...	...	696,097	...

(a) Includes Rs. 7,444, net loss on Revenue account debited to Miscellaneous Advances in 1890-91 transferred to the Bhopal State during 1891-92.

Statement of Capital Outlay for the year 1891-92—continued.

Railways.	Final heads of Account.	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Accounts.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	Estimated Indian Expenditure.		Classification of Total Outlay.			
									Budget.	Revised.	34—Construction of Protective Railways.	37—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	50—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.
Brought forward	Rx. 916,038	Rx. ...	Rx. −217,353	Rx. 698,685	Rx. 2,588	Rx. 696,097	Rx. 411,829	Rx. 284,268	Rx. 934,200	Rx. 324,940	Rx. ...	Rx. ...	Rx. 696,097	Rx. ...
V.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Oudh and Rohilkhand	6,723	...	−4,603	2,120	1	2,119	42,963	−40,844	6,500	−37,000	...	...	2,119	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	1,890	...	−178	1,712	...	1,712	...	1,712	2,500	1,300	...	...	1,712	...
Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Benares.	23,038	...	8,820	31,858	3	31,855	...	31,855	...	36,000	...	...	31,855	...
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	18,409	...	239	18,648	22	18,626	...	18,626	...	25,000	...	...	18,626	...
	50,060	...	4,278	54,338	26	54,312	42,963	11,349	9,000	25,300	...	...	54,312	...
VI.—Punjab Rewari-Ferozepore	6,924	...	...	6,924	...	6,924	...	6,924	7,000	7,500	...	...	6,924	...
North-Western „ Gradient Improvements.	402,853	...	−136,913	265,940	240	265,700	302,996	−37,296	−32,400	800	...	...	265,700	...
North-Western, Mianwali-Mari Branch.	36,645	...	−10,063	26,582	91	26,491	1,001	25,490	27,000	26,000	...	...	26,491	...
Sind-Pishin, Chaman Extension.	75,537	...	−66,636	8,901	285	8,616	142	8,474	25,000	20,000	...	...	8,616	...
Sind-Pishin, Petroleum Operations.	2,712	...	−8,463	−5,751	...	−5,751	...	−5,751	3,000	−5,100	...	...	−5,751	...
Frontier Railway Reserve	73	...	23,923	23,996	...	23,996	1,053	22,944	9,800	26,900	...	...	23,996	...
Peshawar Railway Reserve	...	...	35,750	35,750	...	35,750	...	35,750	...	38,400	...	...	35,750	...
Mari-Attock	56,256	...	11,858	68,114	...	68,114	1,137	66,977	...	57,500	...	...	68,114	...
Mushkaf-Bolan	87,829	...	94,798	182,627	258	182,369	2,368	180,001	...	122,700	...	...	182,369	...
	668,829	...	−55,746	613,083	874	612,209	308,696	303,513	39,400	294,700	...	...	612,209	...
VII.—Madras. Dharmavaram-Hindupur	63,385	...	48,320	111,705	11	111,694	...	111,694	80,000	113,200	...	...	111,694	...
South Indian	634,814	45,033	−415,332	174,449	−2,483	176,932	...	176,932	408,000	200,000	...	...	176,932	...
Villupuram-Guntakal, including Nellore Branch.														
Bellary-Kistna	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	50	...	...	6	...
Bezvada Extension	1,922	...	...	1,922	9	1,913	...	1,913	2,000	2,000	...	...	1,913	...
East Coast	923,675	...	380,756	1,304,431	693	1,303,738	...	1,303,738	1,100,000	1,250,000	484,795	...	818,943	...
	1,623,802	45,033	[illegible]	1,592,513	−1,770	1,594,283	...	1,594,283	1,590,000	1,565,250	484,795	...	1,109,488	...
VIII.—Bombay. Dhond and Manmad	625	...	5,566	6,191	...	6,191	3,379	2,812	9,000	2,500	...	...	6,191	...
Total Imperial	3,259,354	45,033	−249,511	2,964,810	1,718	2,963,092	766,867	2,196,225	2,581,600	2,212,690	484,795	...	2,478,297	...
Provincial.														
I.—Burma Burma	37,245	...	1,016	38,261	...	38,261	27,902	10,359	−2,000	21,700	...	...	38,261	...
Meiktila Branch	1,057	...	...	1,057	...	1,057	...	1,057	...	3,650	...	...	1,057	...
	38,302	...	1,016	39,318	...	39,318	27,902	11,416	−2,000	25,350	...	...	39,318	...
II.—Assam Jorhat	903	..	−630	273	...	273	...	273	1,400	400	...	273	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj	107	...	...	107	105	2	...	2	500	−40	...	2	...	...
	1,010	...	−630	380	105	275	...	275	1,900	360	...	275	...	...
III.—Bengal Eastern Bengal	145,119	...	−16,687	128,432	92	128,340	67,854	60,486	95,300	36,700	...	...	128,340	...
„ Barsoi-Kissengunge Branch.	87,420	...	...	87,420	...	87,420	...	87,420	...	84,800	...	...	87,420	...
Tirhoot	−3,771	...	(a)−2,142	−5,913	25	−5,938	1,686	−7,624	15,000	−3,100	...	...	−5,938	...
„ Darbhanga-Bairagnia Branch.	42,054	...	18	42,072	122	41,950	...	41,950	45,000	48,000	...	...	41,950	...
Nalhati	516	...	1,095	1,611	1	1,610	...	1,610	−1,900	700	...	...	1,610	...
Kaunia-Dhurla	1,401	...	−626	775	...	775	...	775	500	1,450	...	775	...	...
	272,739	...	−18,342	254,397	240	254,157	69,540	184,617	153,900	168,550	...	775	253,382	...
IV.—N.-W. P. and Oudh. Lucknow-Bareilly	2,300	...	...	2,300	...	2,300	...	2,300	...	2,300	...	2,300	...	...
V.—Punjab Amritsar-Pathankot	−707	...	46	−661	...	−661	...	−661	...	−640	..	...	−661	...
VI.—Madras Mayavaram-Mutupet	25,139	...	17,716	42,855	193	42 662	...	42.662	93.100	53,100	...	42,662	...	...
VII.—Bombay Hyderabad-Umarkot	116,880	...	342	117,222	1	117,221	...	117,221	115,000	125,400	...	117,221	...	...
Total Provincial	455,663	...	148	455,8.1	539	455,272	97,442	357,830	361,900	374,420	...	163,233	292,039	...
GRAND TOTAL	3,715,017	45,033	−249,363	3,420,621	2,257	3,418,364	864,309	2,554,055	2,943,500	*2,587,110	484,795	163,233	2,770,336	...

* Excludes amount of probable lapses, Rx. 200,000.

(a) Stock and advances for 1891-92 Rx. −2,492
Less amount credited to value of stores in hand of Bengal and North-Western Railway on 1st July 1890 −350
−2,142

SCHEDULE G.

Statement of net Capital Outlay from commencement of operations to end of the official year 1891-92.

Railways.	Final heads of Account.	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Account.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	Classification of Total Outlay. 34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.
Imperial.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I.—India: East Indian	14,702,055	848,751	539,310	14,392,614	151,344	14,241,270	12,032,765	2,208,505	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	8,880,587	...	400,708	9,281,295	16,332	9,264,963	2,379,318	6,885,645	...	...	...	...
Holkar	1,308,750	...	...	1,308,750	4,095	1,304,655	341,468	963,187	...	...	...	...
Godhra-Ratlam	245,592	...	45,392	290,984	80	290,904	...	290,904	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	159,477	...	8,557	168,034	411	167,623	...	167,623	...	...	...	...
Secretary of State	...	...	90,763	90,763	...	90,763	90,763	...	...	...	...	...
Director of State Railway Stores.	2,596	...	38,094	40,690	203	40,487	2,424,338	—2,383,851	...	...	...	...
	25,299,057	848,751	1,122,824	25,573,130	172,465	25,400,665	17,268,652	8,132,013	...	...	...	...
II.—Central Provinces: Warora Colliery	160,883	...	—5,260	155,623	181	155,442	52,201	103,241	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	502,174	...	...	502,174	4,054	498,120	94,784	403,336	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur-Etawah	7,515	...	...	7,515	1	7,514	...	7,514	...	...	...	...
Umaria-Colliery	92,898	...	7,121	100,019	10	100,009	19,177	80,832	...	...	...	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	27,598	...	47,700	75,298	...	75,298	...	75,298	...	...	...	...
	791,068	...	49,561	840,629	4,246	836,383	166,162	670,221	...	...	...	...
III.—Burma: Tounghoo-Mandalay	2,078,071	...	43,749	2,121,820	2,305	2,119,515	456,578	1,662,937	...	...	...	...
Mu Valley	1,012,497	...	113,312	1,125,809	1,473	(a)1,124,336	215,275	909,061	...	...	...	...
	3,090,568	...	157,061	3,247,629	3,778	3,243,851	671,853	2,571,998	...	...	...	...
IV.—Bengal: Ranaghat-Bhugwangola	30,244	...	...	30,244	...	30,244	...	(b)50,244	...	...	...	...
Patna-Gya	435,011	...	...	435,011	...	435,011	85,934	349,077	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Assam, Northern Section.	14,293	...	33,644	47,937	61	47,876	...	47,876	...	...	...	...
	479,548	...	33,644	513,192	61	513,131	85,934	427,197	...	...	...	...
V.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh: Oudh and Rohilkhand	10,472,691	330,206	221,379	10,363,864	...	10,363,864	10,477,743	—113,879	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	1,154,246	...	...	1,154,246	6,231	1,148,015	114,109	1,033,906	...	...	...	...
Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares	23,038	...	8,820	31,858	3	31,855	...	31,855	...	...	...	...
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	18,409	...	239	18,648	22	18,626	...	18,626	...	...	...	...
	11,668,384	330,206	230,438	11,568,616	6,256	11,562,360	10,591,852	970,508	...	...	...	...
VI.—Punjab: Rewari-Ferozepore	1,281,809	...	...	1,281,809	947	1,280,862	...	1,280,862	...	...	...	...
North Western	32,493,922	483,665	1,028,985	33,039,242	239,122	32,800,120	12,135,913	20,664,207	...	...	...	...
" Gradient Improvements.												
North Western, Mianwali-Mari Branch.	116,182	...	...	116,182	154	116,028	3,476	112,552	...	...	...	...
Sind-Pishin, Chaman Extension.	1,534,455	...	9,407	1,543,862	2,972	1,540,890	134,574	1,406,316	...	...	...	...
Sind-Pishin, Petroleum Operations.	9,583	...	3,389	12,972	...	12,972	7,992	4,980	...	...	...	...
Frontier Railway Reserve	1,793	...	(d)390,095	391,888	...	391,888	361,457	30,431	...	...	...	...
Peshawar Railway Reserve	...	...	35,750	35,750	...	35,750	...	35,750	...	...	...	...
Mari-Attock	56,256	...	11,858	68,114	...	68,114	1,137	66,977	...	...	...	...
Mushkaf-Bolan	89,492	...	94,798	184,290	258	(c)184,032	2,368	181,664	...	...	...	...
	35,583,492	483,665	1,574,282	36,674,109	243,453	36,430,656	12,646,917	23,783,739	...	...	...	...
VII.—Madras: Dharmavaram-Hindupur	65,553	...	49,828	115,381	11	115,370	...	115,370	...	...	...	...
South Indian	7,432,796	386,517	366,665	7,412,944	...	7,412,944	5,364,150	2,048,794	...	...	...	...
Villuparam-Guntakal, including Nellore Branch.												
Pellary-Kistna	1,236,575	...	322,934	1,559,509	2,001	1,557,508	151,443	1,506,065	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam-Raipur	24,505	...	...	24,505	1	24,504	...	24,504	...	...	...	...
Bezvada Extension	141,897	...	...	141,897	225	141,672	30,985	110,687	...	...	...	...
East Coast	1,092,885	...	528,336	1,621,221	736	(d) 1,620,485	73,351	1,547,134	...	...	...	...
	10,094,211	386,517	1,267,763	10,975,457	2,974	10,972,483	5,619,929	5,352,554	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Bombay: Dhond and Manmad	1,100,457	...	6,751	1,107,208	1,572	1,105,636	435,744	669,892	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta*	(f) 52,707	...	...	52,707	...	52,707	...	52,707	...	...	...	...
	1,153,164	...	6,751	1,159,915	1,572	1,158,343	435,744	722,599	...	...	...	...
Total Imperial	88,159,492	2,049,139	4,442,324	90,552,677	434,805	90,117,872	47,487,043	42,630,829	3,418,774	5,264,762	49,450,669	31,983,667

(a) Includes Rx. 28,059, transferred from 41—Imperial.
(b) Includes Rx. 27, receipts on capital account.
(c) Includes Rx. 1,683 transferred from 41—Provincial.
(d) " " 25,800 " " 41—Provincial.
(e) " " 40,834 shown in Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India as exchange on expenditure in England.

* Abandoned project.

(f) Details as follows :—

	Rx.
Construction	61,476
Suspense accounts	13,262
	74,738
Less—Receipts on capital account	22,031
	52,707

Statement of net Capital Outlay from commencement of operations to end of the official year 1891-92—contd.

Railways.	Final heads of Account.	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Account.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	Classification of Total Outlay. 34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
PROVINCIAL.												
I.—BURMA — Burma	3,015,530	...	66,816	3,082,346	14,795	3,067,551	782,412	2,285,109	...	...	...	...
I.—BURMA — Meiktila Branch	1,211	...	...	1,211	...	(a)1,211	...	1,211	...	...	...	...
	3,016,741	...	66,816	3,083,557	14,795	3,068,762	782,442	2,286,320	...	...	...	...
II.—ASSAM — Jorhat	73,491	...	1,988	75,479	312	75,167	...	75,167	...	...	...	...
II.—ASSAM — Cherra-Companyganj	77,554	...	...	77,554	171	77,383	...	77,383	...	...	...	...
	151,045	...	1,988	153,033	483	152,550	...	152,550	...	...	...	...
III.—BENGAL — Eastern Bengal	8,115,578	72,788	221,137	8,263,927	51,689	8,212,238	3,482,855	4,729,383	...	...	...	...
III.—BENGAL — " Barsoi-Kissengunge Branch	87,420	...	...	87,420	...	87,420	...	87,420	...	...	...	...
III.—BENGAL — Tirhoot	2,123,623	...	(b)14,002	2,137,625	8,975	2,128,650	479,385	1,649,265	...	...	...	...
III.—BENGAL — Darbhanga-Lairagnia Branch	232,577	...	55	232,632	179	232,453	...	232,453	...	...	...	...
III.—BENGAL — Nalhati	33,650	...	3,632	37,282	804	36,478	42,224	—5,746	...	...	...	...
III.—BENGAL — Kaunia-Dhurla	97,251	...	...	97,251	...	97,251	...	97,251	...	...	...	...
	10,690,099	72,788	238,826	10,856,137	61,647	10,794,490	4,004,464	6,790,026	...	...	...	...
IV.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. — Lucknow-Bareilly	513,094	...	...	513,094	980	512,114	16,942	495,172	...	...	...	...
V.—PUNJAB — Amritsar-Pathankot	568,040	...	656	568,696	7,662	561,034	...	561,034	...	...	...	...
VI.—MADRAS — Mayavaram-Mutupet	32,424	...	39,048	71,472	198	71,274	...	71,274	...	...	...	...
VII.—BOMBAY — Hyderabad-Umarkot	120,520	...	342	120,862	1	(a)120,861	...	120,861	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	15,091,963	72,788	347,676	15,366,851	85,766	15,281,085	4,803,848	10,477,237	...	800,282	12,911,019	1,569,784
GRAND TOTAL	103,251,455	2,121,927	4,790,000	105,919,528	520,571	105,398,957	52,290,891	53,108,066	3,418,774	6,065,044	62,361,688	33,553,451

(a) Includes Rx. 154 transferred from 41—Imperial.

(b) Suspense accounts up to end of 1891-92 . . Rx. 56,978
Less value of *stores* in hand of Bengal and North-Western Railway Company on 1st July 1890 42,976
14,002

(c) Includes Rx. 3,640 transferred from 41—Imperial.

SCHEDULE H.

Statement showing expenditure on lines not opened for traffic on 31st March 1892, on stores in reserve, and on abandoned projects, etc. (vide *para. 13*).

	Expenditure to 31st March 1892.
	Rx.
Lines under Construction—	
Godhra-Rutlam	290,904
Mu Valley (un-open section)	736,587
Meiktila Branch	1,211
Assam-Bengal	47,876
Barsoi-Kissengunj	87,420
Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Benares	31,855
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	18,626
Mari-Attock	68,114
Mushkaf-Bolan	184,032
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	115,370
Mayavaram-Mutupet	71,274
Hyderabad-Umarkot	120,861
East Coast	1,620,485
Stores in Reserve—	
Peshawar Railway Reserve	35,750
Frontier Railways Reserve	391,888
At Ports and in transit	181,250
Projects in abeyance—	
Bilaspur-Etawa (Kutni-Etawa Survey)	7,514
Ranaghat-Bhugwangola	30,244
Vizagapatam-Raipur	24,504
Other items—	
Petroleum Operations	12,972
Nagpur-Chattisghur Railway Depreciation Account	75,298
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation)	52,707
TOTAL	4,156,742

SCHEDULE I.

Statements showing the financial results to the State of lines in the hands of Companies other than the old Guaranteed Railways.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

YEARS.	GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID IN ENGLAND. Sterling payments.	*Deduct*—Repayments by Company to the Secretary of State in England.	Net charge to State.	Rate of exchange.	Equivalent in Indian currency (*a*).	Net receipts accruing to Government (*b*).	Net loss to the State (*a*–*b*).
	£	£	£	*s. d.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	4,301	2,290	2,011	1 7·895	24,259	...	24,259
1882-83	13,320	3,680	9,640	1 7·522	1,18,512	...	1,18,512
1883-84	24,003	2,645	21,358	1 7·536	2,62,383	...	2,62,383
1884-85	29,675	202	29,473	1 7·308	3,66,352	...	3,66,352
1885-86	24,802	...	24,802	1 6·2541241	3,26,090	—5,842	3,31,932
1886-87	31,448	...	31,448	1 5·44103006	4,32,745	—87,758	5,20,503
1887-88	32,542	...	32,542	1 4·89891317	4,62,165	79,264	3,82,901
1888-89	35,625	...	35,625	1 4·3790907	5 22,010	2,12,424	3,09,586
1889-90	34,709	35	34,674*	1 4·56598718	5,02.340	2,73,427	2,28,913
1890-91	33,750	...	33,750	1 6·08930408	4,47,778	2,47,845	1,99,933
1891-92	33,750	...	33,750	1 4·73333812	4,84,063	1,91,094	2,92,969
TOTAL	2,97,925	8,852	2,89,073	...	39,48,697	9,10,454	30,38,243

* The Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India show the net charge only, and do not exhibit any amount under repayments.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

YEAR.	GUARANTEED INTEREST. Amount paid in India.	Amount paid in England. Sterling payments.	Rate of exchange.	Equivalent in Indian currency.	Total payments in England and India (*a*).	Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (*b*).	Loss to the State. (*a*—*b*).
	Rs.	£	*s. d.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	...	82,563	1 4·89891317	11,72,570	11,72,570	5,07,165	6,65,405
1888-89	1,94,153	161,293	1 4·3790907	23,63,400	25,57,553	3,64,588	21,92,965
1889-90	1,94,153	190,091	1 4·56598718	27,53,947	29,48,100	7,09,814	22,38,286
1890-91	1,94,153	228,570	1 6·08930408	30,32,554	32,26,707	8,45,094	23,81,613
1891-92	1,94,153	249,250	1 4·73333812	35,74,899	37,69,052	33,42,799	4,26,253
TOTAL	7 76,612	911,767	...	1,28,97,370	1,36,73,982	57,69,460	79,04,522

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

1885-86	...	22,263	1 6·2541241	2,92,707	2,92,707	...	2,92,707
1886-87	...	110,323	1 5·44103006	15,18,116	15,18.116	10,356	15,07,760
1887-88	...	118,252	1 4·89891317	16,79,426	16,79,426	1,04,648	15,74,778
1888-89	...	170,293	1 4·3790907	24,95,282	24,95,282	3,86,422	21,08,860
1889-90	20,495†	218,654	1 4·56598718	31,67,753	31,88,218	8,06,441	23,81,807
1890-91	...	242,661	1 6.08930408	32,19,507	32,19,507	7,77,616	24,41,891
1891-92	...	249,268	1 4·73333812	35,75,158	35,75,158	16,84,568	18,90,590
TOTAL	20,495	1,131,714	...	1,59,47,949	1,59,68,444	37,70,051	1,21,98,393

† Interest on overdrawn Capital.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

YEAR.	GUARANTEED INTEREST.						
	Amount paid in India.	Amount paid in England. Sterling payments.	Rate of exchange. s. d.	Amount paid in England. Equivalent in Indian currency.	Total payments in England and India (a).	Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (b).	Loss to the State (a−b).
	Rs.	£	s. d.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	3,29,502	...	...	...	3,29,502	...	3,29,502
1883-84	8,53,957	...	...	...	8,53,957	−955	8,54,912
1884-85	11,81,696	...	...	...	11,81,696	613	11,81,083
1885-86	2,893	148,821	1 6·2541241	19,56,655	19,59,548	2,15,155	17,44,393
1886-87	3,472	153,860	1 5·44103006	21,17,215	21,20,687	5,67,209	15,53,478
1887-88	3,779	187,579	1 4·89891317	26,64,021	26,67,800	10,42,849	16,24,951
1888-89	2,878	219,271	1 4·3790907	32,12,958	32,15,836	10,08,415	22,07,421
1889-90	...	231,660	1 4·56598718	33,56,178	33,56,178	7,66,046	25,90,132
1890-91	...	239,122	1 6·08930408	31,72,553	31,72,553	12,04,207	19,68,346
1891-92	...	229,410	1 4·73333812	32,90,342	32,90,342	12,63,069	20,27,273
TOTAL	23,78,177	1,409,723	...	1,97,69,922	2,21,48,099	60,66,608	1,60,81,491

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

1886-87	...	48,000	1 5·44103006	6,60,511	6,60,511	1,72,574	4,87,937
1887-88	...	48,000	1 4·89891317	6,81,701	6,81,701	90,551	5,91,150
1888-89	...	48,000	1 4·379	7,03,340	7,03,340	1,12,697	5,90,643
1889-90	...	48,000	1 4·56598718	6,95,401	6,95,401	1,05,582	5,89,819
1890-91	...	48,000	1 6·08930408	6,36,840	6,36,840	2,63,221	3,73,619
1891-92	...	48,000	1 4·73333812	6,88,446	6,88,446	3,14,232	3,74,214
TOTAL	...	288,000	...	40,66,239	40,66,239	10,58,857	30,07,382

The difference between the net receipts and interest *on the actual Capital expenditure incurred on the line* is recovered from the Mysore Durbar, and the balance, representing interest on the unexpended balance of capital retained in its hands, is borne by the State. The amounts so recovered from the Mysore Durbar are as follows :—

	Rs.
1886-87	15,840
1887-88	2,47,642
1888-89	4,27,681
1889-90	4,90,122
1890-91	3,05,052
1891-92	3,15,668

and deducting these amounts from the net charge for interest shown in the last column of the preceding statement, the balance will represent the charge borne by Government, as shown below :—

	Rs.
1886-87	4,72,097
1887-88	3,43,508
1888-89	1,62,962
1889-90	99,697
1890-91	68,567
1891-92	58,546
	12,05,377

LUCKNOW-BAREILLY.

	INTEREST				Net Receipts.	Net charge to the State.
	On outlay incurred by Government prior to transfer to Company.	On Company's Capital.	On advances by Government.	Total.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1889-90*	5,279†	‡	‡	5,279	2,928	2,351
1891-92	20,438	3,928	3,511	27,877	23,205	4,672
	25,717	3,928	3,511	33,156	26,133	7,023

* From 1st January to 31st March 1891.
† One-fourth of interest charge for the year.
‡ Interest charged to Capital during construction.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE TWO MONTHS, APRIL AND MAY.

YEAR.	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.		
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On other Imports.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	1,66	11,62	16,79	1,46	4,93	7,27	18	15	24	57	2,06	5,51	19,49	13,52	37,13
1872-73	2,17	9,94	16,32	91	7,09	8,98	18	16	72	66	2,19	5,08	23,61	16,36	41,20
1873-74	1,57	9,48	13,72	98	5,94	7,78	15	9	22	78	2,11	5,60	24,84	15,50	38,02
1874-75	1,64	10,45	14,30	1,16	5,08	7,12	22	8	22	56	2,39	5,03	22,32	12,34	35,76
1875-76	1,67	12,73	17,35	1,23	6,50	10,04	18	20	54	63	2,33	5,75	23,42	20,53	47,30
1876-77	2,28	10,33	14,34	1,41	6,75*	8,54	23	9	7	95	2,13	4,39	26,97	11,99	38,05
1877-78	2,61	12,61	17,42	1,89	8,17	10,49	45	15	12	92	1,41	2,67	26,06	10,23	40,50
1878-79	2,31	12,38	16,67	1,55	7,80	9,84	39	9	8	56	1,85	3,69	30,27	11,31	41,36
1879-80	1,73	11,13	14,25	1,75	6,38	8,68	46	11	7	64	1,38	2,96	30,05	12,54	38,60
1880-81	2,26	8,39	11,67	1,68	7,60	9,72	88	16	7	1,11	1,67	4,30	26,66	12,31	38,04
1881-82	2,52	9,27	13,76	1,89	7,56*	9,96	84	22	10	1,16	1,64	4,55	25,13	12,31	42,66
1882-83	2,55	4	4,85	2,07	12	2,16	62	2	16	80	...	1,94	27,29	15,37	42,66
1883-84	2,51	...	5,60	1,99	29	2,40	74	...	12	86	...	1,84	27,61	17,18	24,79
1884-85	2,17	7	3,83	2,01	11	2,55	89	2	13	1,04	3	2,34	7,89	17,99	25,88
1885-86	2,16	3	4,24	2,03	12	2,38	82	...	19	1,01	1	1,31	7,73	12,84	20,57
1886-87	2,20	3	4,23	2,00	12	2,47	73	2	25	1,00	1	1,38	7,27	14,00	21,27
1887-88	1,96	7	4,22	2,73	10	3,25	98	2	19	1,19	...	1,50	7,87	14,25	22,12
1888-89	2,39	64	6,00	2,72	1,11*	4,28	91	17	16	1,24	15	1,66	9,63	15,17	24,80
1889-90	2,27	1,15	5,66	2,97	95	4,45	1,08	20	20	1,48	...	1,68	11,69	11,24	22,93
1890-91	2,37	90	6,06	2,89	1,87	5,21	1,19	8	25	1,52	2,08	4,15	12,32	15,53	27,85
1891-92	2,73	1,15	6,24	3,10	1,56	4,97	96	38	19	1,53	1,66	3,83	13,17	16,99	30,16
1892-93	2,76	1,71	6,71	2,98	1,66	5,05	90	5	20	1,15	1,83	3,53	13,52	15,66	29,18
1893-94	2,56	1,02	6,38	3,01	2,22	5,72	96	21	13	1,40	1,48	3,44	13,42	14,58	28,00

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch);
Calcutta, 15th June 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 10th, 1893.

The unsettled weather which prevailed over nearly the whole of India during the previous week ceased over a large part of the country during the week under review. Intermittent and generally feeble advances of monsoon winds gave rain during the week to the west of the Peninsula, to Burma, and to North Bengal, but in other parts of the Indian region the weather was generally fine. The general distribution of pressure was fairly steady and fairly normal throughout the week, but readings were unusually uniform over the Peninsula. Owing to the cessation of rain over a large part of India, the weather became very generally and very decidedly warmer than it was last week, and the mean temperature of the whole of India for the whole week was only 0·3° below the normal average as compared with 3·7° in the previous week.

On the 4th pressure was rising over North-Eastern India and the Peninsula and falling elsewhere. Readings were lowest along the foot of the Himalayas and highest over the Peninsula and the Bay. The wind was westerly and west-south-westerly over the greater part of the country, and was abnormally light at most stations. Showers of rain were reported from several southern stations and from a few central and north-eastern stations. The only heavy fall was 3·56 inches at Silchar. The chart of the 5th showed that pressure was falling, except in West Bengal and the adjoining districts. Pressure was low over the Punjab and the Gangetic plain and high over the west of the Peninsula and the Bay. Readings were very uniform over the Peninsula, and the pressure differences were generally small. Moderate winds of somewhat variable directions prevailed generally, and the weather was showery over the south-west of the Peninsula and over Burma and Bengal. The heaviest falls of rain were 2·70 inches at Calicut and 1·32 inches at Tinnevelly. On the morning of the 6th the barometer was rising briskly along the foot of the hills and changing by small amounts elsewhere. Pressure remained low over the Punjab and the Gangetic plain and high over the west of the Peninsula, the Bay, and Burma. The pressure differences remained abnormally small for the time of year, and the barometer read above the normal average, except in the extreme south and south-east. Light or moderate winds, rather variable in direction, prevailed over the greater part of the country. In the north of the Gangetic plain easterly winds were extending. Rain had been fairly general over the west of the Peninsula, and a few scattered showers had occurred in North-Eastern India. The heaviest amounts were Chitaldroog 2·48 inches, and Colombo, Mangalore, Mercara, Mysore, Bangalore, and Bellary about 1¼ inch. The chart of the 7th showed that pressure had decreased briskly over the Peninsula, but had continued to change by small amounts elsewhere. The distribution of pressure was again very little changed, and the abnormal excess of pressure in all parts of India, except the south of the Peninsula, was nearly as marked as on the previous day. The wind was unusually northerly over parts of Western and Central India, but blew from about normal directions elsewhere. The force remained moderate. Scattered rainfall had occurred over the west of the Peninsula and in North-Eastern India. The amounts were generally small, but Moulmein and Minbu received

over 2 and Mandalay, Trivandrum, and Cochin over 1 inch. On the 8th the barometer was falling over a considerable part of North-Western India and of the Gangetic plain and was rising elsewhere. Consequently, while the relative positions of the areas of high and of low pressure were generally unaltered, the barometric gradient over a large part of the country had increased. Over the Peninsula, however, pressure remained very uniform. The winds blew from about normal directions, and the force was increasing over the Bay and in parts of Western India. Rain had fallen over the west of the Peninsula as well as at several central and north-eastern stations and at one or two places in the Punjab. Cochin and Calicut received over two and Poona, Ahmednagar, Bellary, Tavoy, and Mymensing over one inch. On the 9th pressure was rising almost everywhere. Pressure was low over North-Western and Central India; high over Assam and Burma. Pressure differences were generally small, but particularly over the Peninsula. The winds varied very considerably in direction over a large part of the country, but over the north of the Bay the southerly and over the north of the Gangetic plain the easterly current held steadily. On Saturday, the 10th, except that pressure was unusually uniform over Bombay, the general distribution was fairly normal, readings being highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Punjab and the Gangetic plain, with moderate intervening gradients The wind directions also, except on the Bombay Coast, were fairly normal. Rain had fallen over the west of the Peninsula, at a few central stations, and at several places in Burma and Bengal. The fall was not heavy, except on the West Coast, where 4·50 inches were reported at Cochin, 3·19 inches at Calicut, 2·58 inches at Trevandrum, and 2·47 inches at Bombay.

Temperature.—Owing to the cessation of the rain over a considerable portion of India and the lightness of the fall in other parts, there has occurred a marked rise of temperature as compared with that recorded last week over India.

The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	June.							Mean variation of week.
	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·7	+2·6	+3·4	+1·5	+0·9	+0·8	+2·6	+2·1
Bengal and Assam . .	−0·2	−1·2	−0·1	−0·4	+0·2	−1·0	−1·3	−0·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	−5·0	−2·4	−0·9	+0·8	+1·9	−1·8	−1·6	−1·3
Punjab	−4·2	−1·9	+0·5	+1·9	+2·0	+0·9	+0·5	0
Bombay	−0·9	+0·4	+1·5	+1·2	+0·9	+1·1	+0·8	+0·7
Central Provinces and Berar	−4·2	−3·5	−2·1	−0·5	+0·9	0	+1·1	−1·2
Central India and Guzerat .	−3·8	−2·6	−1·7	+0·4	+1·4	+0·6	+3·3	−0·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	−2·9	−0·7	+0·6	+0·6	+0·7	−1·6	+0·9	−0·3
Madras	−2·3	−1·4	−1·2	−0·6	−1·2	−1·8	−1·1	−1·4
Mean for whole India .	−2·3	−1·2	0	+0·5	+0·9	−0·3	+0·6	−0·3

From the above it will be seen that the mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was only 0·3° below the normal, and that on three days of the week, *viz.*, the 7th, 8th, and 10th, the mean exceeded the normal. In Burma the mean temperature of the week was 2·1° and in Bombay 0·7° above the average,

but in all the other Provinces the mean showed a deficiency, though in most cases the variation was only trifling.

Rain.—During the week under review there has been no rain in the western division of the North-Western Provinces, in the central and western division of the Punjab, in Sind, in the Rajputana divisions, or in Central India (West); while in the Oudh divisions, in the North-Western Provinces (Central), in the remaining Punjab divisions, in Kathiawar, and in the East Coast (North *a*) the average actual rainfall of each division has been less than one-tenth of an inch. In all the other divisions into which India is divided the rainfall has been effective, the average actual rainfall per division ranging from 5·82 inches in Assam (Surma) and 5·72 inches in Malabar to 0·12 inch in the North-Western Provinces (East). The above shows that there was generally very little rain over Northern India and moderate rain over North-Eastern India, the Central Provinces, and the Peninsula. The third column of the rainfall table shows that it was only in the central parts of the Peninsula, comprising the following divisions, *viz.*, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central, South-Central, and South), and the East Coast (South) that there was any excess. This excess amounted to 1·56 inch in Mysore, to 0·78 inch in Madras (Central), to 0·70 inch in Madras (South), and to less than ½ an inch elsewhere. In all other parts of the country the average actual rainfall of the week was deficient. In Burma this deficiency was large, on the West Coast it was considerable, in Bengal and Assam moderate, and elsewhere only slight. Tenasserim received only an average fall of 1·66 inches instead of 9·42 inches, Arakan only 4·91 inches instead of 12·30 inches, Malabar 5·72 inches instead of 10·03 inches, and the Konkan 1·20 inches instead of 5·63 inches. This deficiency of rainfall was attributable to the weakness of the monsoon currents resulting from the premature advances which accompanied the severe cyclone which passed from the Bay into Bengal at the end of May. This cyclone produced abnormally steep barometric gradients and a strong flow of monsoon winds to both sides of India abnormally early in the season; but with its disappearance there occurred a very rapid recovery of the barometer, which resulted in the establishment of a large area of excessive pressure over Northern India. This excessive pressure prevented the free flow northward of monsoon winds, and hence there occurred at the time, when in ordinary years the first burst of the monsoon takes place, a period of feeble air movement and of partial and light rainfall.

The three concluding columns of the table show that during the fortnight May 28th to June 10th, 1893, the total rainfall received has been excessive in twenty-three divisions, deficient in nineteen divisions, and about normal in nine divisions. The deficiency is generally in Burma and parts of North-Western India. In the Gangetic plain there has been a large excess.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Lower Burma . .	Maubin . .	Pyapon . .	6·05 inches.
Arakan . .	Sandoway . .	Sudder . .	7·07 ,,
Assam . .	Sylhet . .	Ditto . .	11·51 ,,
North Bengal . .	Jalpaiguri . .	Debiganj . .	17·19 ,,
Malabar . .	Calicut . .	Trichur . .	16·72 ,,
Mysore . .	Mysore . .	Seringapatam .	8·25 ,,
Deccan . .	Dharwar . .	Mugud . .	6·30 ,,
Madras . .	Anantapur . .	Hindupur . .	5·50 ,,
East Coast . .	Trichinopoly. .	Pudukotah . .	4·96 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 10th.			Rainfall data from May 28th to June 10th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to June 10th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	1·66	9·42	— 7·76	5·84	17·53	— 67
	Lower Burma	1·30	4·50	— 3·20	4·31	8·72	— 51
	Central Burma	1·57	4·64	— 3·07	6·16	8·20	— 25
	Upper Burma	1·85	?	?	2·02	?	?
	Arakan	4·91	12·30	— 7·39	19·07	20·95	— 9
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·24	4·43	— 3·19	7·73	6·96	+ 11
	Assam (Surma)	5·82	7·33	— 1·51	25·80	14·04	+ 84
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·39	3·52	— 2·13	4·61	6·32	— 27
	Deltaic Bengal	0·60	2·39	— 1·79	3·64	4·03	— 10
	Central Bengal	0·61	1·92	— 1·31	4·51	3·66	+ 23
	North Bengal	3·84	4·55	— 0·71	13·33	8·13	+ 64
	Orissa	0·48	1·18	— 0·70	1·80	2·34	— 23
	Chota Nagpur	1·00	1·02	— 0·02	3·53	1·88	+ 88
	Behar (South)	0·26	0·39	— 0·13	1·74	1·10	+ 58
	Do. (North)	0·63	0·86	— 0·23	1·61	1·92	— 16
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·12	0·21	— 0·09	1·44	0·43	+ 235
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0·26	0·38	— 0·12	1·89	0·79	+ 139
	Oudh (South)	0·01	0·22	— 0·21	2·65	0·39	+ 579
	Do. (North)	0·04	0·36	— 0·32	1·74	0·67	+ 160
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·08	0·18	— 0·10	1·81	0·31	+ 484
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·18	— 0·18	0·52	0·34	+ 53
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·23	0·45	— 0·22	0·88	0·85	+ 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·02	0·20	— 0·18	0·26	0·34	— 24
	Do. (Central)	0	0·22	— 0·22	0·23	0·41	— 44
	Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0·26	— 0·25	0·28	0·46	— 39
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·01	0·89	— 0·88	0·49	1·16	— 58
	Do. (North-West)	0·04	0·18	— 0·14	1·00	0·38	+ 163
	Do. (West)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·31	0·16	+ 94
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·72	10·03	— 4·31	9·99	14·16	— 29
	Madras (South Central)	2·20	1·20	+ 1·00	3·73	2·27	+ 64
	Coorg	2·38	6·23	— 3·85	6·14	8·96	— 33
	Mysore	2·72	1·16	+ 1·56	3·81	2·11	+ 81
	Konkan	1·20	5·63	— 4·43	5·98	7·12	— 16
	Bombay Deccan	2·17	1·70	+ 0·47	4·40	2·59	+ 70
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·92	1·46	— 0·54	4·08	2·34	+ 74
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·43	1·96	— 1·53	2·02	2·87	— 30
	Central Provinces (West)	0·36	1·00	— 0·64	1·86	1·48	+ 26
	Ditto (Central)	0·17	0·60	— 0·43	0·87	0·95	— 8
	Ditto (East)	0·54	0·93	— 0·39	2·70	1·37	+ 97
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·32	0·54	— 0·22	0·34	0·69	— 51
	Kathiawar	0·02	0·21	— 0·19	0·02	0·32	— 94
	Sind	0	0·03	0·03	0·11	0·06	+ 83
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·13	1·27	— 1·14	1·39	2·01	— 31
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·65	— 0·65	0·44	1·23	— 64
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·39	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·18	0·72	— 0·54	0·87	1·35	— 36
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·05	2·22	— 2·17	2·10	3·32	— 37
	Hyderabad (South)	1·03	0·88	+ 0·15	2·13	1·98	+ 8
	Madras (Central)	1·46	0·68	+ 0·78	2·19	1·24	+ 77
	East Coast (Central)	0·53	0·69	— 0·16	1·19	1·05	+ 13
	Ditto (South)	0·93	0·59	+ 0·34	1·58	1·09	+ 45
	Madras (South)	1·08	0·38	+ 0·70	1·47	0·72	+ 104

SIMLA, *15th June, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rainfall good in the Deccan, Central, West Coast, and most of the Southern districts, and showers elsewhere. Cultivation and sowing proceeding actively where rain has fallen. Standing crops generally thriving. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water sufficient, and condition of cattle good. General prospects favourable. Prices almost stationary at former high rates.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Rain almost throughout the Presidency Proper. Standing crops in good condition. Preparations for next season progressing in parts of twelve, and sowing in parts of fifteen, districts. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock in good condition and fodder adequate, but water deficient in two districts of Sind.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th June.*—There were occasional showers of rain over the whole Province during the week, except in and around Calcutta and in parts of Behar and Orissa; but the total falls for the week were below the normal in all districts. Cultivation is generally well forward, but in Behar some more rain is now required in places. All standing crops, including autumn rice and jute, are doing well. Spring rice, sesamum, and millets are being harvested with good results. Prices are generally steady. Cattle are in good condition, and there is sufficient supply of fodder and water in all districts. There was a flight of locusts in Gya during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Showers have fallen in places and somewhat heavy rain in the Oudh districts and Moradabad. Fields are being prepared for the autumn crop sowings. Sugarcane flourishing. Irrigation of summer crops in progress. Supplies sufficient. Prices generally steady. Locusts appeared in the Banda district, but no damage was done.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Slight rain has fallen in four districts. Threshing of spring crops in progress; outturn generally good. Extra spring crops doing well. Ploughings for and sowings of autumn crops going on. Cotton and sugarcane crops are thriving. Locusts appeared in parts of the Hissar, Ferozepore, and Dera Ismail Khan districts, but no damage was done, except to the canal crops in the first named district. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Poppy outturn is said to be good. Prices rising in one district, falling in three others, unsettled in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Report not received.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rain fell in all districts. Ploughing for wet-weather crops is progressing favourably throughout Upper Burma. Transplanting of wet-weather paddy has begun, while in two districts sowing of cotton and sesamum is progressing. The price of paddy has fallen in five districts and has risen in only one. The number on relief works in the Meiktila district was 247.

Assam.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Rain wanted in parts of the Assam Valley. Planting of late rice progressing. Fodder sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th June.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good. Crops and prospects favourable. Sowing operations in progress. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG: Rainfall good. The south-west monsoon has set in. Ploughing of rice fields and preparing of nurseries in progress. Planting of coffee commenced. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th June.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather hot and cloudy. Preparation of land continues. Sowing of cotton commenced in parts. Water sufficient, but fodder inadequate in two talukas. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Rain fell in most parts of Central India. Weather cloudy and warm. More rain wanted in Bhopal. Agricultural operations are in progress in some parts and commenced in others. Stock in fairly good condition. Pasturage sufficient. Prices of food-grains still fluctuating in Gwalior, rising in Goona, and steady or high elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Rainfall good in part of Bikanir and showers reported in four other States. Spring crops being reaped in Bikanir. Harvest outturn and agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholpur, where fodder is reported to be failing. Prices rising in three States, falling in two, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Standing crops generally in good condition. Threshing of spring crops going on in the Muzaffarabad district. Reaping commenced in Uri and Rampur. Prices falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Occasional showers. Prospects normal.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{1896}{47}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 16th June, 1893.

Read the following:—

Prospectus of the International Exhibition of Industry, Science, and Art, Queen's Domain, Hobart, Tasmania, 1894-95.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART, QUEEN'S DOMAIN, HOBART, TASMANIA, 1894-95, UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TASMANIA.

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MACQUARIE STREET, HOBART.

PROSPECTUS.

It has been decided to hold an International Exhibition in Hobart during the summer of 1894-95, and the Government of Tasmania has been pleased to grant their official patronage to the undertaking.

The proposal has been taken up by the people of Tasmania and the adjacent Colonies with such general approval that the necessary capital has been most readily subscribed.

The City of Hobart is most favourably situated. The Colony of Tasmania has a population of 150,000, and with the neighbouring Colonies the total population numbers about 4,000,000 inhabitants. Launceston and other centres are within a few hours by rail. The Australian Colonies are easy of access by steam, and the tourists' routes to all places of interest radiate from Hobart.

The objects of the Exhibition are to promote and foster industry, science, and art by inciting the inventive genius of our people to a further improvement in arts and manufactures, as well as to stimulate commercial enterprise by inviting all nations to exhibit their products both in the raw and finished state. Samples of the products, for which this and the other Australasian Colonies have become famous, will be exhibited with a view to increase the development of their natural resources.

Similar and more varied exhibits may be expected from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, America, India, Canada, the Cape, and other Colonies, to which the Government of Tasmania have forwarded an official invitation to grant their substantial support to the undertaking.

A Fine Art Section will form an important and attractive department of the Exhibition. For the accommodation of the art treasures and historical objects a special block of the building will be reserved, and the most ample precautions will be taken for the security of valuable property lent for the purposes of the Exhibition.

Two sections, *viz.*, the Women's Industrial and the Artisan Section, will be particular features. Special arrangements will be made for the management of these.

The site which has been granted by the Government for the Exhibition buildings covers about eleven acres. It is one of exceptional beauty and convenience, being that portion of the Queen's Domain adjoining the Battery and the Central Railway Station.

The buildings which it is proposed to erect will be constructed according to plans prepared by competent architects. The ornamental flower plots, shrubberies, fountains, etc., will be enclosed in the Exhibition grounds, where musical promenades and other entertainments will be provided for the enjoyment of visitors.

The situation of the Exhibition buildings is specially convenient of access for Exhibitors by means of the lines of rail which can be made use of day or night for the passage of railway trucks. Heavy goods can be delivered at a minimum cost and with the least possible amount of risk. In addition to this, the port of Hobart offers a cheap and ready means for the receiving and delivery of all sea-borne goods.

It is intended to afford full postal, telephonic, telegraphic, and banking facilities within the Exhibition buildings, so that all necessary business may be conducted by Exhibitors and others without leaving the premises.

The whole arrangements are in the hands of a powerful Directorate, and everything will be done to facilitate the work of Exhibitors, and minimise their outlay.

REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS.

1. An International Exhibition of Industry, Science, and Art, under the immediate patronage of the Government of Tasmania, will be held in Hobart in 1894-95.

2. The Exhibition will be opened on the 15th day of November 1894, and will continue open during the day and evening for a period of about six months.

3. The principal objects to be exhibited are comprised in the accompanying classification, which must not be considered to be exhaustive.

4. Certificates of Merit will be awarded by competent juries in every section, special certificates being given for exhibits showing superlative merit.

5. Charge will be made for space, except in special cases, to be determined by the Directors. The charge for space inside the building will be 2*s.* per square foot, with a minimum charge of £2 10*s.* Space in main avenues will be charged extra according to position; and wall space, which must be mentioned when making application, will be charged according to location. In all cases the amount of space money must accompany the Application Form, and no exhibits can be admitted unless all payments for space have been made. Spaces not occupied within fourteen days previous to the opening of the Exhibition will be otherwise allotted, and all payments made in respect thereof absolutely forfeited. Exhibitors will have to pay all expenses of conveying, delivering, arranging, fixing, and removing their exhibits, and also the cost of the erection of all fixtures, screens, and

counters when required; and they must personally, or by a representative, superintend the transmission, reception, unpacking, installation, and (at the close of the Exhibition) the removal of their goods. The Executive Committee reserve to themselves the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary at the expense of the Exhibitor, unless this regulation is strictly complied with. Should any goods be deposited in the Exhibition premises during the absence of the Exhibitor or his representative, the Directors will not be responsible for any loss or damage from whatsoever cause arising.

6. Motive power, steam, gas, or water, will be supplied by the Directors at cost price and subject to certain regulations. Exhibitors requiring such motive power must fill up the Special Application Form which has been prepared for that section, and which will be supplied on application. Exhibitors requiring counters, shafting, pulleys, and belting must supply them at their own expense.

7. Schedules and Applications for Space may be had from the Secretary or any of the Official Agents. These must be filled up and returned on or before the 1st of September 1894 to ensure the exhibits being entered in the Official Catalogue.

8. The nature of the articles which it is proposed to exhibit must be fully specified in the Form of Application for Space, and no article which is not clearly described in the Application Form will be allowed in the Exhibition without the special permission of the Directors.

9. The Directors reserve the right to refuse any exhibit without stating any reason for so doing.

10. Foreign and Colonial Commissioners or Official Agents are invited to communicate with the Secretary. The Directors will place at their disposal all information, plans, or documents that may be useful to them.

11. Applicants for space from countries in which no Commissioner or Official Agents have been appointed will correspond direct with the Secretary.

12. The Directors will endeavour to obtain from the various railways, carriers, and steamship companies special terms for the conveyance of Exhibitors' goods to and from the Exhibition, and these arrangements will be communicated to intending Exhibitors.

13. All packages containing goods for the Exhibition must have painted on two sides the distinctive mark 

with the name and address of the Exhibitor. Labels for this purpose will be supplied to each Exhibitor applying for same.

14. Packages from foreign countries must likewise have painted on two sides the distinctive mark 

They must also be marked in such a way as to show distinctly the name of the Exhibitor and the country from whence they came.

15. No case, counter, platform, screen, or partition, must (without special permission) exceed the following dimensions:—

Show cases and partitions	10ft. above the floor.
Counters	2ft. 6in. „ „
Platforms	1ft. „ „

16. Exhibitors may erect railings around their stands, and provide canopies, subject to approval; in every instance these railings and canopies must be within the area of the space allotted. In the case of machinery in motion, it is imperative that it be sufficiently railed.

17. The flooring must not be cut, altered, removed, or strengthened, except by sanction of the Executive Committee, and at the expense of the Exhibitor.

18. No Exhibitor will be permitted to display exhibits in such a manner as to obstruct the light, or project beyond the space allotted, or impede the view along the open spaces, or occasion injury or inconvenience to other Exhibitors.

19. In order to ensure uniformity of decoration, no exhibitor will be allowed to put up flags, banners, or other kind of decoration without permission; and for covering counters, screens, or partitions a uniform material will be selected, which may be bought by Exhibitors at the building.

20. All signs or name boards, which must be new and clean and of approved size, must be placed to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee, and must in no case interfere with the lighting. They must be black or maroon with gold letters.

21. All hand-bills, circulars, etc., connected with exhibits, and intended for gratuitous distribution in the Exhibition, must be printed at the Exhibition by the party to whom that special privilege has been granted by the Directors.

22. Cases must be unpacked immediately on arrival, under the supervision of the officers of Her Majesty's Customs, and all empty cases removed by the Exhibitors or their Agents. The Directors cannot accept any responsibility with reference to empty cases, which must be at once removed from the buildings at the expense of the Exhibitors.

23. Exhibitors will be required to provide all necessary attendance, and to keep their stands and exhibits properly cleaned and in good order during the whole period of the Exhibition. The Directors reserve the right to impose a penalty for a breach of this regulation, and to order the removal of any attendant whose behaviour they consider unseemly.

24. No Exhibitor will be allowed to transfer any portion of the space allotted to him, or to allow any other than his own duly admitted exhibits to be placed thereon, except by permission of the Directors.

25. All goods must be exhibited in the name of the individual or firm signing the Application Form.

26. Exhibitors are requested to mark the selling price of all articles exhibited for the information of visitors, to whom they may explain their exhibits; but they will in all cases be forbidden, unless special permission in writing has been obtained from the Directors, to invite or to allow visitors to purchase goods for removal at the time of purchase, the Exhibition being intended for the purpose of display. Orders can be taken within the Exhibition, but goods must be delivered from establishments outside. Special regulations will be made for perishable articles or goods manufactured in the Exhibition.

27. No exhibit, or part thereof, can be removed before the close of the Exhibition without the special permission of the Executive Committee. Exhibits not removed within fifteen days after the close of the Exhibition will be warehoused at the cost and risk of the owners, and whatever may remain after three months will be sold by auction, and the proceeds applied to defray expenses.

28. No goods will be received prior to the 1st of September 1894 without the special permission of the Directors, nor after the 1st of November, but arrangements may be made for motors, heavy machinery, boilers, or any exhibit requiring under-building.

29. Special care will be required in cases where fire or gas is used by Exhibitors, and a responsible officer will be appointed to carry out the injunctions of the management in this respect. Exhibitors will require to effect their own insurance on their exhibits.

30. No explosives, or any substance which, in the judgment of the Directors, are dangerous, will be admitted, but they may be represented by models.

31. Spirits, oils, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles or inconvenience the public, can only be exhibited in solid and suitable vessels.

32. The Directors reserve to themselves the right of examining or testing any of the exhibits. If any damage or injury shall be occasioned during the Exhibition by any exhibited machine, implement, or article to any visitor or other person, then the Exhibitor to whom such machine, implement, or article may belong shall be responsible for in the first instance, and shall besides indemnify and hold harmless the said Directors from or against all actions, suits, expenses, and claims on account or in respect of any such damage or injury which may be so caused.

33. No article exhibited may be copied, photographed, drawn, or reproduced in any manner without the special permission of the Exhibitor and of the Directors.

34. Photo. passes will be issued to Exhibitors whose exhibits will need daily personal attention, and to a reasonable number of attendants. If these passes be used by any but those to whom they are issued, they will be immediately cancelled.

35. The Directors reserve to themselves the sole right of compiling and printing a Catalogue of Exhibits under regulations which will be duly notified.

36. The Directors do not undertake any responsibility for damage or loss, however caused.

37. The right to alter, amend, add to, or cancel any of these rules is reserved by the Directors.

38. All who become Exhibitors shall be held by so doing to signify their compliance with the whole of these regulations, together with such other regulations as the Directors may issue from time to time.

39 The Directors reserve the right to remove the exhibits and cancel the admission ticket of anyone who does not conform with the regulations.

40 The Directors reserve the power to remove any exhibit from one part of the buildings to another should it in their judgment be incongruous or out of place.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS.

The following are the headings of the Classification :—

GROUP I.—Fine Arts (including Photography, Engravings, etc.)
" II.—Music and Musical Instruments.
" III.—Education and Apparatus for Physical Training.
" IV.—Furniture, Decoration, Fancy Goods.
" V.—Pottery and Glass.
" VI.—Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, and other Time-keepers.
" VII.—Paper, Printing, Bookbinding, and Stationery.
" VIII.—Textile Fabrics, Leather, India-rubber Goods, Clothing.
" IX.—Food, including Drinks.
" X.—Chemistry, Apparatus and Processes, Philosophical Instruments.
" XI.—Electricity.
" XII.—Gas and Lighting other than Electricity.
" XIII.—Heating and Cooking Apparatus.
" XIV.—Cutlery, Ironmongery, Firearms, Military Weapons.
" XV.—Road Carriages, Bicycles, Tricycles, Ambulance.
" XVI.—Machinery, Machine Tools, Hydraulic Machines, and Machines for raising Heavy Weights; Elements of Machines; Furnaces.
" XVII.—Prime Movers, and means of distributing their Power; Railway Plant.
" XVIII.—Naval Architecture and Engineering.
" XIX.—Civil Engineering, Construction, and Architecture, Sanitary Appliances, Aeronautics, etc.
" XX.—Mining and Metallurgy, Minerals, Quarrying, and Fuel.
" XXI.—Agriculture, Horticulture, Arboriculture.
" XXII.—Fisheries.
" XXIII.—Women's Industries.
" XXIV.—Artisan Section.

N.B.—In Groups I, XXIII, and XXIV the space will be free. In all other groups the charge will be at the minimum rate of 2*s.* per foot.

GROUP I.

FINE ARTS.

Class 1.—Sculpture.
Class 2.—Oil paintings.
Class 3.—Water-colour drawings.
Class 4.—Etchings and engravings.
Class 5.—Works in black and white.
Class 6.—Architectural drawings.
Class 7.—Photographs.
Class 8.—Archæology.
Class 8½.—Philatology.

GROUP II.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Class 9.—Organs, harmoniums.
Class 10.—Pianofortes.
Class 11.—Harps.
Class 12.—Ancient, rare, and valuable instruments.
Class 13.—Solo, orchestral, and military instruments.
Class 14.—Musical apparatus and instruments.
Class 15.—Books on methods of teaching music.
Class 16.—Music, engraving, and printing.

GROUP III.

EDUCATION AND APPARATUS FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Class 17.—*Crèches and Infant Schools*—Apparatus and fittings; games, toys, Kindergarten amusements; models and appliances for teaching; examples of school work.

Class 18.—*Primary and Secondary Schools*—Apparatus and fittings; models and appliances for teaching; text-books, diagrams, and examples; specimens of school work.

Class 19.—*Science and Technical School Appliances*—Apparatus and fittings for elementary trade teaching in schools; apparatus and models for science instruction in schools; diagrams, copies, text-books, apparatus, and examples used in schools for teaching handicrafts; models, plans, and designs for the fitting-up of workshops and technical schools; specimens of work done in schools.

Class 20.—*Art Teaching*—Apparatus, models, and fittings for art instruction; diagrams, copies, text-books; specimens of drawing, painting, modelling, designing.

Class 21.—*Schools for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb*—Books, apparatus, and examples of teaching; specimens of work.

Class 22.—*Physical Training and Sports*—Gymnastic apparatus for exercise, drill, etc.; apparatus for cricket, football, tennis, golf, curling, etc.

GROUP IV.

FURNITURE, DECORATION, FANCY GOODS.

Class 23.—*Furniture and Upholstery*—Household furniture; office and library furniture; church furniture; inlaid and carved furniture; upholstery; the nursery and accessories.

Class 24.—*House Decoration applied to Rooms*—Decorated and furnished rooms; japanned-ware; cornices, brackets, screens, picture-frames, mirrors, parquet flooring, and wood-panelling; wooden overmantels.

Class 25.—*Wall Coverings*—Wall papers; leather and canvas embossed wall coverings; wall tapestry.

Class 26.—*Artistic and Ornamental Metal Work*—Artistic and ornamental metal work for house decorations and furnishings; ornamental overmantels.

Class 27.—*Marble Furniture*—Marble furniture, staircases, overmantels; marble wall decoration.

Class 28.—*Basket Work and Basket Furniture*—Basket chairs, tables, and sofas; baskets for travelling purposes; baskets for house use; clothes baskets; and all other basket-ware

Class 29.—*Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking-sticks.*

Class 30.—*Stained Glass for Window Decoration*—Stained and enamelled, cut and engraved, window glass.

Class 31.—*Fancy Articles for House Decoration.*

Class 32.—*Brushes and Combs*—Toilet brushes; combs of all kinds; toilet cases and bags; brushes for household use; stable and horse brushes; brooms; boot-brushing machines.

Class 33.—*Trunks and Portmanteaux*—Trunks and portmanteaux of all kinds; bags for travelling, outdoor, and household use; patent fastenings for trunks and bags.

GROUP V.

POTTERY AND GLASS.

Class 34.—*Bricks, Tiles, Earthenware, Terra Cotta and Stoneware, Architectural Pottery*—Fireclay goods, crucibles, pots, furnaces, chemical stoneware, plain and enamelled encaustic tiles, stoneware.

Class 35.—*Porcelain, Majolica, Artistic Pottery*—Pottery, porcelain, china, earthenware for table or toilet use and for decorations; Majolica, Wedgwood, and Palissy ware; artistic pottery of all kinds.

Class 36.—*Crown, Sheet, and Plate Glass*—Glass used in construction and for mirrors; window glass; plate glass.

Class 37.—*Bottle and Table Glass*—Bottles and bottle glass; patent stoppers and patent bottles for aërated waters; chemical and pharmaceutical glassware, vials, and bottles; table glass of all kinds; cut and engraved glass.

Class 38.—*Artistic Glass for House Decoration, Plaques, etc.*—Decorative glass of all kinds; painted glass; cameo and intaglio in glass.

GROUP VI.

JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, ETC.

Class 39.—*Jewellery and Personal Ornaments*—Gold and silver jewellery and ornaments, inlaid, filigree; diamond jewellery; gems and precious stones; rings and chains.

Class 40.—*Gold and Silver Work*—Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, both ancient and modern; shields, trophies, flasks, and cups, and other samples of work; medals, dies, gold leaf.

Class 41.—*Clocks*—Chronometers, astronomical clocks, church and turret clocks, clocks of ancient design, clocks for household and general use; hour glasses, sun dials, metronomes, watchmen's clocks.

Class 42.—*Time Signals*—Methods of controlling clocks; apparatus for the distribution and signalling of time.

Class 43.—*Watches and Chronometers*—Machine and hand-made watches; examples illustrative of the stages of manufacture of watches and chronometers; keyless chronographs; repeating, calendar, and other forms of watches.

GROUP VII.

PAPER, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY.

Class 44.—*Paper, and Materials for Manufacture of Paper*—Paper of all kinds, wrapping, writing, drawing, printing; mounting boards, millboards, papier maché, imitation of leather and wood, etc.; tracing paper, tracing cloth.

Class 45.—*Letter-press and other Printing*—Specimens of printed and illustrated books; samples of type-printing by hand and machine; lithographic printing, colour printing, copper-plate printing; specimens of ruling; specimens of commercial book printing and billheads; posters and printing of same.

Class 46.—*Bookbinding*—Bookbinding in every form; samples of special designs for bindings; bound books, account books, etc.

Class 47.—*Artists' Materials and Instruments*—Easels, stools, palettes, palette knives, drawing boards, drawing instruments, pencils, brushes, colours and varnishes, water-bottles; new inventions in connection with the same.

Class 48.—*Writing Materials and Stationery*—Stationery for the desk; stationers' articles, pens, pencils, inkstands; playing cards; typewriters, manifold writers, copying presses, sealing wax.

GROUP VIII.

TEXTILE FABRICS, LEATHER, INDIA-RUBBER GOODS, CLOTHING.

Class 49.—*Raw Materials*—Cotton, flax, jute, hemp, wool, silk.

Class 50.—*Textile Materials*—Woven fabrics, wire cloth, sieve cloth, asbestos fibre (spun and woven), mats and matting, cotton yarns, sheetings and shirtings, cotton fabrics, dyed and printed cottons and muslins, linen yarns and threads, linen fabrics manufactured from jute, yarns, bagging, carpeting, rugs.

Floorcloth, oilcloth, linoleum, yarns and worsteds, wool fabrics, broadcloth, coatings, flannel, blankets, rugs and shawls, merinoes, cashmere, serges, dress goods of wool and cotton mixture, tweeds and other woollen materials.

Carpets of all kinds; felted goods; printed and embossed woollen cloths; silk and silk fabrics of all kinds.

Class 51.—*Gutta-percha, India-rubber*—Gutta-percha and India-rubber goods and manufactures; waterproof clothing.

Class 52.—*Leather and Shoe-making*—Leather of all kinds (except driving bands for engines); boots and shoes; trunks and bags; fancy leather work.

Class 53.—*Dyeing and Tanning Materials.*

Class 54.—*Felt-making and Hat-making*—Materials used in manufacture of straw, felt, and silk hat-making; process of hat-making shown in operation; manufactured hats or caps of all kinds.

Class 55.—*Lace-making*—Laces of all kinds; manufactures of lace by machinery or hand.

Class 56.—*Costumes for all Ages and Climates*—Costumes of all kinds; clothing, ladies' mantles, caps, gloves, millinery, furs, and skins; men's and youths' clothing of all kinds.

Class 57.—*Sewing Machines, Knitting Machines, Weaving Machines not requiring power.*

GROUP IX.

FOOD, INCLUDING DRINKS.

Class 58.—*Grain and Raw Materials*—Samples of grain of all kinds; casts of vegetables, grass seeds, and other seeds; flour, oatflour, oatmeal, and all other meals; pearl barley, etc.

Class 59.—*Manufactured Articles of Food*—Bread, biscuits, cakes, and confectionery; mustard, gelatine, isinglass, starch, arrowroot, sugar, syrups.

Class 60.—*Preserved Food, including Fish Products*—Tinned meat; smoked, salted, compressed animal food; honey; tinned, dried, and compressed fruit and vegetables; food for infants; food for invalids; concentrated foods of all kinds.

Class 61.—*Beer, Wines, and Spirits*—Beer, ale, and porter in casks or bottled; colonial, foreign, and English wines, whisky, brandy, liqueurs, gin, rum, cordials, bitters, cider, perry; other fruit wines; apparatus for manufacture of same in coopers' works, stills, etc.

Class 62.—*Aërated Waters, Mineral Waters*—Soda and aërated waters; natural mineral water; manufactured mineral waters.

Class 63.—*Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Apparatus used in the Process of Infusion.*

Class 64.—*Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes; Machinery and Appliances for Manufacture of same.*

GROUP X.

CHEMISTRY AND APPARATUS; PROCESSES AND APPLIANCES CONNECTED WITH APPLIED CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS; PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

Class 65.—*Inorganic Products, Acids, and Alkalies*—Mineral, sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric acids; ammonia and other alkalies, potassium, sodium, magnesium; printing, and writing inks; bleaching agents, salts, white lead; paints and pigments, phosphorus, sulphur, selenium, bromine, iodine, kelp, charcoal; disinfectants; yeast and baking powders.

Class 66.—*Organic Products, Coal and Wood, Tar Products, Oils, Soaps, Varnishes*—Creosote, wood spirit, pyroligneous acids; oils from mineral, animal, and vegetable sources; refined oils; lubricating oils; candles, soaps, and detergents; varnishes, resins, dyes and colours, yellow, red prussiate of potash, Prussian blue, cyanide of potassium.

Class 67.—*Chemical Apparatus*—Chemical apparatus of all kinds; balances, scales, and graduated beams; laboratory fittings and instruments and apparatus.

Class 68.—*Pharmaceutical Products*, including perfumes of all kinds.

Class 69.—*Optical Apparatus*—Optical and thermotic instruments and apparatus; lenses and prisms; spectacles and eye glasses; field and opera glasses.

Class 70.—*Instruments (except Naval)*—Astronomical instruments and accessories, transits, equatorials, etc.; instruments for surveying; levelling instruments and apparatus; meteorological instruments; thermometers, barometers, hygrometers; rain gauges, maps, weather bulletins; mathematical machines, calculating machines, viameters, pedometers; weights, measures, and weighing machines; biological instruments; spectroscopes and accessories for spectrum analysis.

Class 71.—*Photographic Apparatus*—Processes, gelatine, bromide, plate-making; printing processes, silver, carbon, woodbury-type, platinotype, etc.; cameras, shutters, changing boxes, slides, tents, lamps, etc.

GROUP XI.

ELECTRICITY.

Class 72.—*Generators*—Dynamos, primary and secondary batteries; thermo-electric battery.

Class 73.—*Conductors*—Submarine cables and apparatus for laying them; äerial wires and underground cables, insulators, and poles; insulating and coating materials; joints and connections, pipes, tubes, troughs, electric light leads.

Class 74.—*Testing and Measuring Apparatus*—Galvanometers, magnetometers, dynamometers, voltmeters, current meters.

Class 75.—*Telegraphic and Telephonic Apparatus*—Needle instruments, A. B. C. instruments, sound instruments, Morse instruments, type printers, relays, duplex and quadruplex apparatus, keys, recording instruments, automatic transmitters, electric bells, indicators, telephones and fittings, microphones, lightning conductors and protectors.

Class 76.—*Electric Lighting Apparatus*—Lamps, resistance coils, cutouts, safety catches, switches, fittings for lamps.

Class 77.—*Distribution or Utilisation of Power*—Electric railways, electric motors, boats, tricycles, and other conveyances driven by electricity; systems of distribution; domestic electric lighting applied to apartments.

Class 78.—*Electric Signalling*—Fire and burglar alarm; railway, ship, and time tables; water level and wind indicators; tell-tales, electric clocks, and chronoscopes.

Class 79.—*Electro-Thermic Apparatus.*

GROUP XII.

GAS AND LIGHTING (OTHER THAN ELECTRICITY.)

Class 80.—*Coal and other Gas*—Manufacture, purification, storage, and distillation of coal gas; treatment of residue; water gas, oil gas, carburetted air.

Class 81.—*Tests and Photometrical Apparatus*—Chemical tests, standards of light, measurement of light.

Class 82.—*Burners and Fittings*—Gas fittings; burners for illuminating gas, globes and brackets, reflectors, and other methods of imparting greater light; gas meters, regulators, governors; methods of lighting gas.

Class 83.—*Candle Holders* and fittings of all kinds.

Class 84.—*Lamps for Oil and Spirits*—Lamps for burning oil; safety lamps, firemen's lamps, railway lamps.

GROUP XIII.

HEATING AND COOKING APPARATUS.

Class 85.—*Stoves for Coal, Gas, or Oil; Grates, Ranges, Heating Apparatus, etc.*

Class 86.—*Cooking and Pantry Utensils*—Tinware and enamel-ware used in cooking and storing food.

GROUP XIV.

CUTLERY AND IRONMONGERY, FIREARMS, MILITARY WEAPONS.

Class 87.—*Cutlery and Hand-tools*—Hand-tools and instruments of every description used by artificers; cutlery for table use; knives, penknives, scissors, razors, and implements sold by cutlers.

Class 88.—*Surgical Instruments and Appliances.*

Class 89.—*Hardware and Hollow-ware*—Metal hollow-ware, screws, nails, spikes, bolts, locks, and latches; hinges; pulleys for house fittings; window and door furniture; plumbers' and gasfitters' hardware; ship's hardware; saddler's hardware; harness fittings.

Class 90.—*Galvanised Ironwork and Wirework.*

Class 91.—*Pewter and Britannia Metal, German Silver, Nickel-wares, Bronze, Solder.*

Class 92.—*Ordnance, Small-Arms and Weapons; also Sporting Guns*—Heavy guns and means of working them; gun carriages and accessories; siege, field, and mountain guns; machine and automatic guns; shell and shot, fuses and detonators; guns, rifles, and pistols; swords, bayonets, gunpowder, and ammunition.

GROUP XV.

ROAD CARRIAGES, BICYCLES, TRICYLES, AMBULANCE.

Class 93.—*Road Carriages and Accessories*—Pleasure and travelling carriages; cabs, omnibuses, hearses, trucks, and carts; carriage lamps; carriage fittings; methods and means of propulsion; perambulators.

Class 94.—*Bicycles, Tricycles, and Accessories*—Cycles of every description, and fittings for same.

Class 95.—*Saddlery and Harness*—Horse clothing, whips, spurs; means and methods of breaking-in horses; disengaging appliances for run-away horses; horse-shoes; methods of roughing horses; horse clippers; grooming apparatus.

Class 96.—*Ambulance*—Ambulance carriages, stretchers; aid to sick and wounded in war; aid to sick and wounded in peace; furniture and fittings for sick-room; bath chairs.

GROUP XVI.

MACHINERY, MACHINE TOOLS, HYDRAULIC MACHINES, AND MACHINES FOR RAISING WEIGHTS; ELEMENTS OF MACHINES; FURNACES.

Class 97.—*Metal-working Machines*—Machinery for the manufacture of rivets, nails, bolts, screws, tacks, pins, and needles; machines for planing, drilling, slotting, turning, shaping, boring, punching, stamping, and cutting-metal; wheel cutting and dividing machines; emery wheels, drills, gauges, and dies.

Class 98.—*Steam Hammers*—Steam, trip, and other hammers; anvils, forges, bellows.

Class 99.—*Wood-working Machines*—Machines for planing, sawing, turning, veneering, and grooving; machines for tonguing, cutting, moulding, stamping, carving, cask-making, cask-cutting.

Class 100.—*Stone-working Machines*—Machines for sawing, planing, dressing, shaping, and polishing stones; sand blast, grindstones.

Class 101.—*Watch-making Machinery.*—Lathes and mandrils; wheel-cutting engines; machine tools used in the manufacture of watches and watch cases; also hand-tools and gauges.

Class 102.—*Machines for Coining Metals.*—Drop-die and stamping machines.

Class 103.—*Textile Machinery*—Machines for the manufacture of silk goods, cotton goods, woollen goods, carpets, tapestry, jute, linen goods; lace machines; embroidery, hair, and ribbon machines; leather, boot, and shoe-making machines; machines for making buttons, rope, twine, and miscellaneous fibrous materials; floorcloth, kemptulicon, wire cloth, and netting machines; India-rubber and asbestos machines.

Class 104.—*Washing Machines*—Machines for washing, scouring, ironing, drying, cleaning, and dyeing.

Class 105.—*Paper-making Machinery*—Washing, beating, and bleaching machines; agitators, strainers, moulds.

Class 106.—*Printing Machinery*—Type-casting machines and apparatus for stereotyping and electrotyping; type-setting, printing, stamping, embossing, and lithographic machines; bookbinding machines; paper-folding machines; paper and card-cutting machines; paper-box machines; envelope machines; wall-paper printing machines; steel pen and pencil machines.

Class 107.—*Machinery used in the Manufacture of Glass and Pottery*—Bricks, pottery, drain-pipes, tiles, and artificial stone machines; furnaces, moulds, and blow-pipes for making glass and glassware; machines for grinding, cutting, and polishing glass.

Class 108.—*Cranes and Other Lifting Apparatus; Hydraulic Machines and Presses*—Pumps and apparatus for lifting and moving liquids (air or gas); blowers and ventilators; hydraulic engines, accumulators, cranes, jacks, presses, elevators, lifts; pile-driving machines.

Class 109.—*Sugar and Sweetmeat Machinery*—Sugar-refining machinery; sweetmeat-making machines.

Class 110.—*Baking and Machinery*—Bread and biscuit or pie machinery of all kinds.

Class 111.—*Machines for the Manufacture of Aërated Waters.*—Machinery of all kinds for the manufacture of soda and aërated waters; bottling and corking apparatus; ice-making machines.

Class 112.—*Fire Engines and Fire Apparatus*—Steam fire-engines; hand, chemical, compressed air fire-engines; hose, ladders, fire escapes.

Class 113.—*Weighing Machines for Commercial Purposes*—Beam and scale machines; machines for weighing trucks and carts; weighing machines of all kinds (other than chemical and other scientific balances).

Class 114.—*Furnaces for Manufacturing Purposes*—Furnaces and moulding machines; bloom-squeezers; blowing fans; apparatus for casting metal, Bessimer, Siemens, Martin, and other processes.

Class 115.—*Machine, Tools, and Apparatus for Mining and Extractive Arts*—Rock drills; well and shaft boring machines; machines and apparatus for working and hauling coal; coal-washing machines; machines used for crushing, grinding, sorting, and dressing; breakers, stamps, mills, pans, screens, sieves, gigs, amalgamators, and concentrators.

Class 116.—*Machines and Apparatus for Chemical Manufactures*—Electroplating; paint and powder mills; soap and candle making machinery; plant for manufacturing sulphuric and other acids.

GROUP XVII.

PRIME MOVERS AND MEANS OF DISTRIBUTING THEIR POWER; RAILWAY PLANT.

Class 117.—*Steam Engines and Boilers*—Boilers; fixed and portable steam engines; methods and means of preventing corrosion and incrustation.

Class 118.—*Gas and Hot Air Engines; Compressed Air Engines*—Gas engines; hot air engines; air compressors; compressed air engines; vapour engines.

Class 119.—*Turbines, Water-wheels, Hydraulic Rams, Windmills*—Means of utilising wave power, hydraulic rams, water pressure engines, windmills, solar engines.

Class 120.—*Means of Transmitting Power and Accessories of Engines and Boilers*—Belting, pulleys, shafts, gearing, clutches, fire feeders, smoke-consuming apparatus, valves and valve gear, steam joints, governors, injectors, pumps, bearings, lubricators, indicators, gauges.

Class 121.—*Rails, Switches, Signalling Apparatus for Rail or Tramways*—Crossings, turntables, communications in trams and with trams, modes of water-supply, signals and points, fixed and rolling stock for tramways.

Class 122.—*Brakes, Hand and Automatic*—Screw, chain, compressed air, vacuum, steam, electrical.

Class 123.—*Atmospheric Railways and Portable Railways*—Rope railways and tramways; pneumatic railways.

GROUP XVIII.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING.

Class 124.—*Ship and Boat building*—Models of ships and vessels of all kinds; also of boats for commerce or pleasure.

Class 125.—*Construction*—Materials used in the construction of wood, iron, or steel vessels, armour plating, submarine armour, sternpost, etc.

Class 126.—*Ship's Fittings*—Masts, sails, canvas and rope, wire rigging, anchors and chains, boat-lowering apparatus, pumping and ventilating apparatus, winches and capstans, steering gear, indicators and engine-room telegraphs, compasses, sextants, quadrants, repeating circles, ships' logs, instruments connected with ships and machinery.

Class 127.—*Marine Propulsion*—Marine engines, full size and in models, from their first introduction to the present time; propellers, paddles, hydraulic propulsion, shafting, and gear.

Class 128.—*Life-saving Apparatus*—Life-boats, life-rafts, deck-seats, belts, and life-saving clothing of all kinds.

Class 129.—*Armament*—Heavy guns and fittings; torpedoes, torpedo catchers, machine guns.

GROUP XIX.

CIVIL ENGINEERING, CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURE, SANITARY APPLIANCES, AERONAUTICS.

Class 130.—*Road-sweeping Machines*—Rollers; apparatus for removing mud or snow; water-carts, etc.; construction and maintenance of roads and streets.

Class 131.—*Bridges and Viaducts*—Models, plans, apparatus used in construction; submarine construction.

Class 132.—*Docks and Harbours*—Plans and designs, diving apparatus, dredging machines, pile drivers, caissons; hydraulic apparatus for working docks.

Class 133.—*Lighthouses*—Models and plans of lighthouses.

Class 134.—*House Construction and Building Materials (other than Stone)*—Fire-proof structures; materials for sanitary house construction, roofs, walls, damp courses, solid floors, cements, damp-proof wall coverings.

Class 135.—*Water Supply and Sewerage*—Meters, filters, water fittings, house drains; their construction and ventilation; water and earth closets; ventilators, lavatories, baths, and bath fittings.

Class 136.—*Military Engineering*—Models of bridges and fortifications, intrenching tools, field kitchens, field telegraphs, camp and bivouacking appliances, military clothing and accoutrements, transport arrangements, explosives for demolitions, submarine mine cases, and relative electrical apparatus, aeronautics.

GROUP XX.

MINING AND METALLURGY, MINERALS, QUARRYING, AND FUEL.

Class 137.—*Coal*—Anthracite and bituminous, with samples showing thickness of seam; bitumen, kerosene, and other oil shales; pressed coal and coke.

Class 138.—*Building and other Stone*—Rough, hewn, sawn, or polished stones; white, black, or coloured marbles, granite, and other ornamental stones in blocks or slabs; lithographic stones; hones, grindstones, whetstones.

Class 139.—*Iron, Lead, Copper Ore, etc.*—Iron ores; copper and lead ores.

Class 140.—*Pig-iron, Wrought-iron, and Steel*—Iron and steel in pig, ingot, bars, plates, and sheets.

Class 141.—*Lead, Copper, Zinc, Tin, and Brass in Process of Manufacture*—Lead, graphite, copper in cakes, tiles, ingots, bars; tin, zinc, antimony, bismuth, brass, gun metal.

Class 142.—*Gold, Silver, Platinum*—Samples of reef and alluvial gold and silver ores; gems and precious stones; collections of minerals.

N.B.—Machinery and appliances used in the production or manufacture of the above will be placed in the Machinery Section.

GROUP XXI.

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND ARBORICULTURE.

Class 143.—*Field Implements*—Ploughs, cultivators, harrows, rollers, presses, spades, forks, hoes, draining tools, sowing machines for grain and other farm seeds, manual distributors, reapers, mowers, binders, root thinners and raisers, potato planters.

Class 144.—*Barn and Farmyard Implements*—Traction and other agricultural engines; threshing machines, winnowers, grain and seed cleaners and dressers; hay and straw elevators; trussers, compressors, root and chaffcutters; grist mills, crop dryers, sheep dippers; barn requisites.

Class 145.—*Dairy and Poultry Farm Appliances and Bee-keeping*—Complete working dairies; dairy appliances, implements and utensils, cream separators, churns, cheesemaking apparatus, incubators, apiarian appliances.

Class 146.—*Farm and Dairy Produce*—All grain, roots and seeds; dairy produce, butter, cheese, preservatives, colouring.

Class 147.—*Agricultural Construction*—Models, plans, and designs for farm buildings; silos, rick stands, byre and stable fittings and requisites; field and other gates, hurdles, fencings, etc.

Class 148.—*Manures, Cattle Food, etc.*—Artificial manures, cattle and poultry foods, sheep dips, materials, processes, etc.

Class 149.—*Horticulture and Floriculture*—Ornamental trees, shrubs, coniferæ, flowers, ferns; illustrations of and materials used in floral designs, etc.; hothouses, conservatories, vineries, garden implements, vases, flower pots, etc.; borderings for walks and flower beds, park seats, chairs, garden statuary, fountains, rustic arbours, houses, chairs, bridges, etc.

Class 150.—*Arboriculture*—Timber and trunks of trees, abnormal growths; specimens of barks, leaves, flowers, and seeds; ship timber, shingles, laths, staves; wood for street paving; ornamental woods used in design and furniture; dye woods; preservation of timber; illustrations of planting and protecting forests; collections, illustrations, and descriptions of destructive insects.

GROUP XXII.

FISHERIES, INCLUDING NATURAL HISTORY BEARNING THEREON.

Class 151.—Nets, rods, tackles, weirs, dams, passes; fish-breeding ponds and sluices; vessels for transporting ova and spawn; fish culture.

GROUP XXIII.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRY.

Class 152.—*Needlework and Knitting.*—Plain needlework; ladies' and children's underclothing; white embroidery on muslin and linen; plain knitting, fancy knitting, art embroidery.

Class 153.—*Mechanical Work.*—Straw and basket work; brush making; filigree work; feather dressing; spinning, glove making, flower making, toy making; fishing tackle and fly dressing; bookbinding.

Class 154.—*Decorative Work and Furnishings, Carving on Wood, etc.*—Wall decorations; curtains, furniture screens, carved fret or painted work, brass work.

Class 155.—*Painting, Drawing, and Engraving.*—Painting on fabrics, china, glass; missal painting; Christmas card and fan painting; wood and steel engraving; lithography; designs for wall and floor coverings; designs for art embroidery, etc.

GROUP XXIV.

ARTISAN SECTION.

Class 156.—Specimens of handicraft of all kinds of work executed by artisans, apprentices, and pupils of Technical schools; models, drawings, carvings, castings, etc., etc.

Ordered, that the Prospectus be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. IX of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 4th June 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 3rd June 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 4th June 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 3rd June 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	11,00,464	673	1,634	10,68,020	654	1,08,35,738	97,94,219	...	10,41,519
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	1,05,000	126	862	1,23,484	143	14,11,407	15,02,131	90,724	...
Indian Midland	129	752	1,07,129	142	752	1,01,377	135	12,34,111	11,12,074	...	1,22,037
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	21	1,151	55	112	6,634	59	11,567	67,005	55,438	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	5,82,055	348	1,699	4,97,910	293	48,50,378	49,28,632	78,254	...
South Indian	139	1,079	1,58,955	147	1,043	1,84,439	177	13,65,114	15,03,096	1,37,982	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	95,110	91	1,156	1,40,209	121	8,72,033	12,70,857	3,98,824	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	1,21,583	161	756	1,20,170	159	13,19,159	12,00,127	...	1,19,032
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	13,730	69	223	15,407	69	1,43,091	1,51,805	8,714	...
TOTAL	243	7,989	22,85,177	286	8,237	22,57,650	274	2,20,42,598	2,15,29,946	...	5,12,652
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	5,27,965	215	2,509	5,71,808	228	49,22,635	51,41,467	2,18,832	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,87,659	271	692	1,87,135	270	20,93,362	19,07,442	...	1,85,920
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	1,71,391	221	777	1,73,250	223	15,43,911	16,63,012	1,19,101	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	18,178	145	125	12,360	99	1,30,159	1,30,645	486	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,29,258	181	728	1,17,500	161	13,87,546	12,75,606	...	1,11,940
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,958	78	25	1,684	67	10,767	11,553	786	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	352	44	8	292	37	2,756	4,322	1,566	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	10,36,761	216	4,864	10,64,029	219	1,00,91,136	1,01,34,047	42,911	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,492	9,37,433	628	1,490	8,55,406	574	1,03,27,656	92,84,304	...	10,43,352
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	4,42,882	961	461	4,12,000	894	38,95,138	39,84,929	89,791	...
Madras	226	840	2,02,366	241	840	2,14,742	256	16,49,049	18,10,918	1,61,869	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	15,82,681	567	2,791	14,82,148	531	1,58,71,843	1,50,80,151	...	7,91,692
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,574	49,04,619	315	15,892	48,03,827	302	4,80,05,577	4,67,44,144	...	12,61,433
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	19,450	120	161	21,273	132	2,04,423	2,30,961	26,538	...
Tarkessur	252	22	5,883	267	22	4,630	210	60,683	62,499	1,816	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	10,745	160	67	9,380	140	1,01,817	1,00,545	...	1,272
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,284	132	78	11,365	146	97,807	95,104	...	2,703
TOTAL	135	329	46,362	141	328	46,648	142	4,64,730	4,89,109	24,379	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	53,115	159	333	50,787	153	4,96,080	5,50,496	54,407	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,468	113	13	1,210	93	15,038	12,007	...	3,031
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	10,800	100	108	17,401	161	97,127	1,29,941	32,814	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	311	27,234	88	331	35,430	107	2,15,810	2,68,763	52,953	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	6,188	67	93	8,230	88	60,902	80,595	19,693	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,723	59	29	2,412	83	16,882	18,622	1,740	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	6,506	90	72	5,730	80	73,337	61,467	..	11,870
TOTAL	107	959	1,07,034	112	979	1,21,200	124	9,75,185	11,21,891	1,46,706	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	338	52,909	157	334	65,027	195	4,56,908	5,48,895	91,987	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	3,061	67	...	(*i*) 22,233	22,233	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	23,604	81	364	17,000	47	1,80,977	1,57,980	...	22,997
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	9,808	104	94	7,341	78	71,726	62,308	...	9,418
TOTAL	80	724	86,321	119	838	92,429	110	7,09,611	7,91,416	81,805	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,586	51,44,336	293	18,037	50,64,104	281	5,01,55,103	4,91,46,560	...	10,08,543

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 3rd June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 15th June 1893.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 25.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	12 3	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	18 14⅔	18 14⅔
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	9 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 1	9 4	...	...	10 0	13 4	12 8	16 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	14 4	15 4
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 11	12 1	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 15	12 12	14 13	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 2	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 9	11 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 9	12 5	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 13	12 13	...	...	11 11	12 12	13 13	15 5	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	16 0	...	...	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	13 12	10 5	...	...	10 4	10 1	11 1	10 10	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	14 5	14 5	9 2	9 2	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 4	7 3	7 1	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	182 0	182 0	7 8	10 6
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 8	9 5	30 0	29 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	11 3	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 11	11 9	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	4 3	5 13	222 10	222 10	16 0	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	17 10	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 6	10 9	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	12 5	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 10
Cachar	7 8	7 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	7 8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 8	6 8	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 1	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 3	7 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	15 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	..	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	10 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	11 4	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 5	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	9 0	10 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	9 8	10 4	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 0	...	...	10 12	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
24-Parganas	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	..	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 8	12 0	18 13	18 13	7 6	7 6	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 5	85 0	85 0	10 7	9 8
Hooghly	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 6	14 6	21 6	20 5	9 15	9 11	12 4	11 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	22 2	...	...	23 3	20 8	128 0	128 0	10 14	10 0
Jessore	11 8	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 4	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	106 0	106 0	11 2½	11 2½
Birbhum	11 0	11 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	14 0	12 0	240 0	250 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 1	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Santhal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	22 8	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	17 10	15 12	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	12 0	10 0	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 10	9 10
Rajshahi	15 0	14 4	24 0	24 0	19 2	10 8	11 4	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 2	20 14	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	14 8	15 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	10 0	12 12	...	...	8 14	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	12 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	12 0	13 3	16 0	20 0	9 9	9 6	12 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	...	...	18 6	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jalpáiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12*	17 2*	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	9 3	9 3
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11*	20 6*	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	9 4	9 4
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 11 0	11 0 to 14 0	11 8 to 14 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	15 0	18 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	12 8 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0 and 16 0	13 0 and 16 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	14 1	13 8	23 10	23 10	11 4	10 11	14 10	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	23 10	...	30 6	33 12	...	...	9 0	8 7
Hazáribágh	11 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	14 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Kalai.

(*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1893—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Gram, Chenna, Cholai, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Kangni or Rakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pra (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 8 to 16 12	14 11	21 0 to 21 0	21 0 to 23 0	8 0 to 10 8	7 13 to 9 8	12 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 4	17 12	17 13	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 20 0	21 0 to 23 1	21 0 to 20 0	16 9	...	19 14 to 21 0	19 14 to 21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8 to 11 0
Gaya	14 0 to 15 0	13 4 and 14 8	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	14 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 7	20 3	20 3	19 13	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	14 0 to 15 2	16 0	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 8	15 2	18 0	20 3	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 13	21 7	20 3	19 13	19 13	18 12	18 12	126 4	137 8	10 11	10 11
Bhágalpur	15 2	14 10	18 15	18 15	12 10	12 10	14 8	15 2	18 0	20 3	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 13	22 8	21 0	19 13	21 0	21 0	21 0	176 0	176 0	10 0	10 0
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	13 0	19 0	11 0	10 8	14 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 13	21 0	20 0	19 13	21 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Muzafárpur	14 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 4	20 8	20 4	19 4	21 8	21 8	20 12	210 0	210 0	10 8	10 8
Saran	14 4	13 12	20 8	19 4	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 4	20 8	20 4	19 4	19 4	15 12 and 19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	11 4	11 12	...	19 4	8 8	9 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 4	21 8	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	7 13	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 0	12 9	19 10	18 13½	7 13	7 13	11 8	11 8	20 7½	20 8	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 2	19 2	...	...	19 4	19 4	20 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Ghazipur	12 13	11 10	18 9	18 0	7 6	7 7	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 4	...	...	19 4	19 4	19 14½	19 14½	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	14 8	14 0	21 8	19 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 8	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 4	19 4	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 12
Allahabad	13 0	12 12	18 8	18 8	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 8	20 12	21 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	21 8	21 8	105 0	92 8	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	14 4	15 4	21 0	22 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 8	14 0	17 12	18 12	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	15 8	16 0	19 8	19 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jálaun	15 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	9. 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	160 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Cawnpore	15 0	15 4	21 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Etáwah	15 6	15 8	19 12	20 7	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farrukhabad	14 8	14 12	20 0	21 4	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 12	23 12	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 10	17 0	22 0	22 4	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	22 8	21 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Etah	16 4	16 12	24 4	24 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 4	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 8	15 8	23 0	24 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	17 8	15 8	24 0	24 0	14 12	14 12	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Mattra	15 0	15 8	25 0	26 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	21 8	21 8	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 4
Bulandshahr	16 10	16 12	25 8	27 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Bareli	14 4	13 4	20 0	18 12	9 8	9 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 12	19 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 1	14 12	19 12	19 12	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 5	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 10	20 10	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	15 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	15 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	16 4	15 12	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bahraich	16 4	16 12	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sítapur	16 8	16 8	26 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 8	16 8	26 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	15 4	15 0	21 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	15 8	15 0	22 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	23 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	15 8	15 8	19 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	15 2	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 12	14 12	23 0	22 4	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 12	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 4	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 12	14 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 12	14 8	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 0	15 4	23 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 8	23 8	24 0	24 0	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sítapur	16 4	17 0	26 0	25 12	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	16 8	16 8	26 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	150 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	11 12	12 8	21 14	22 8	8 2	8 2	10 10	10 10	17 8	17 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	17 8	17 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Banswara	18 2	18 2	26 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	11 8	22 10½	22 10½	7 13	8 9½	9 6	9 6	23 7	25 0	16 6½	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirohee	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	5 8	6 0	9 6	9 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erinpura	11 10	11 10	18 6	18 6	5 8	6 0	9 6	9 6	20 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	13 8	13 8	25 0	24 8	9 0	9 10	8 8	8 8	24 0	24 0	22 10	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhu	11 2	11 12	26 0	26 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 4	15 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishengarh	13 12	11 12	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	23 8	23 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boondee	15 0	12 4	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotah	12 8	12 0	18 8	17 8	7 0	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhallawar	11 14	12 3	16 15	17 8	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	17 11	17 11	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonk	12 0	13 4	25 8	25 4	8 8	8 8	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore	14 12	14 12	23 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	21 8	21 8	26 0	26 0	23 8	23 8	26 0	26 0	21 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 4	16 9	20 10	23 2	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 8	23 12	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur	15 8	16 1	23 14½	25 3	8 8	8 8½	10 2	10 2	23 14	23 14½	23 7	23 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhurtpore	16 8	16 8	25 4	26 6½	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	29 4	30 4	25 12	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulwar	16 5	16 3	25 11	26 1	6 0	6 10½	8 14	8 14	27 8	28 4	26 9	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoli Cantonment	12 0	12 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	26 0	26 0	19 0	18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	12 10	24 0	21 0	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	11 8	...	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beawr	12 12	12 12	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	12 8	12 0	...	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpoora	15 8	13 7	27 3	25 7	9 0	9 0	11 15	10 4	25 ‖	25 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12 and 14 1	14 1 and 14 6	22 8	19 6	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	25 0	24 6	18 12 and 23 12	18 12 and 23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeyselmere	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 6	8 6	16 12	17 12	15 10	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bickaneer	8 13½	9 1	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 12	6 9½	...	...	22 0	21 12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	11 12	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	18 0	17 0	24 8	23 8	20 0	18 0	17 0	24 8	24 6	15 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...
Nimach Cantonment	12 0	12 0	...	16 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	20 4	25 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Goosa	15 0	17 0	24 0	23 6	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	22 5	25 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 1	18 1	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Gwalior	14 11½	15 8½	23 6	22 13½	6 6	6 10½	7 13½	8 6	22 5	25 6	18 1	19 2	19 2	19 2	22 5	19 2	22 5	22 5	18 1	18 1	18 1	18 1	191 4	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in baniyas. † Not sold. : Unhusked. § Husked. ‖ Six pies per bundle. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	32 0	33 0	27 0	28 0	‡	‡	†	†	32 0	30 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	17 0	15 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	22 0	‡	‡	16 0	14 0	28 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	16 0	12 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	253 0	280 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	18 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	‡	‡	†	†	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	28 0	29 0	25 0	26 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	22 0	26 0	23 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	35 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	33 0	27 0	27 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	15 0	14 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	‡	‡	13 0	14 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	28 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	18 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	105 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	18 0	15 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	13 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	18 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	19 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	16 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	13 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 8
Kángra	10 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	11 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	13 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	16 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	16 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	20 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	‡	‡	•	•	22 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	‡	‡	100 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	11 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	26 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	21 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	12 0	11 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	13 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	12 0	10 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	17 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	90 0	86 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	15 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	16 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	‡	‡	153 0	160 0	45 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	17 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	8 0	180 0	200 0	11 12	12 0
Mooltan	14 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	10 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	18 0	15 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	15 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	17 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	24 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	37 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	18 0	‡	‡	10 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 0	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 12	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	17 8	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	13 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	142 4	142 4	12 8	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 13	10 0	...	...	11 8	11 9	14 0	13 8	...	...	20 12	20 9	‡	‡	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 8	9 4	13 8	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	12 8	9 8	9 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	10 10	15 3	15 0	11 4	11 4	16 3	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	14 7	14 7	16 10	16 10	15 4	16 7	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	153 14	153 14	13 0	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	99 12	99 12	13 10	13 10
Bombay	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 13	5 10	7 15	7 9	13 11	13 6	13 15	13 10	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	13 4	13 4	58 4	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tánah	10 1	9 9	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	•	•	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	•	•	112 0	112 0	13 2	13 2
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 2	14 2	20 4	21 2	19 13	21 10	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	16 13	18 10	100 0	100 0	10 14	10 8
Belgaum	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	17 8	65 11	67 7	13 8	13 8
Satara	9 6	10 2	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 2	14 7	15 10	15 5	15 5	•	...	...	...	14 7	15 3	...	...	13 4	13 4	114 0	114 0	13 5	13 5
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 5	11 5	18 12	20 9	24 6	24 6	•	•	...	...	20 1	20 1	...	...	82 9	82 9	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	13 5	12 13	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	10 11	19 1	20 8	26 7	28 3	...	...	...	...	16 14	15 6	...	...	22 10	20 2	80 0	80 0	13 3	12 5
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 13	10 3	18 13	17 10	17 4	18 6	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	15 15	15 15	76 0	76 0	11 13	11 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 0	11 9	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	22 0	20 10	21 15	20 7	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	...	...	22 2	22 2	80 0	30 0	12 6	13 1
Násik	12 14	12 3	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	•	...	18 6	18 6	21 14	23 0	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	...	19 9	19 9	128 0	128 0	14 3	14 3
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	22 7	22 7	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	91 0	91 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	11 9	12 15	12 0	12 15	...	...	...	...	13 14	12 15	...	...	16 3	16 3	83 1	83 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	11 0	12 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 8	•	•	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 14
Kaira	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	12 10	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	19 14	18 8	19 10	19 6	18 12	18 0	...	...	19 14	19 0	...	...	18 6	18 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	11 8	10 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	12 0	11 12	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	18 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	17 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 8	12 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 12	16 12	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 14	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	70 0	70 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	14 3	13 7	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	15 3	13 13	...	...	8 6	8 5	10 15	10 15	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	22 2	...	...	16 10	14 6	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	17 4	15 7	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	13 13	12 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	14 6	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	15 3	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	17 8	15 8	...	...	10 0	14 0	11 14	15 8	18 11	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	20 4	...	...	11 14	12 8	115 0	125 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 12	13 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	145 0	145 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 2	16 2	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 4	14 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 4	13 4	19 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 4	...	...	12 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 6	16 12	22 8	22 12	7 12	8 0	15 8	14 8	17 11	20 0	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 0	7 12	8 0	19 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 12
Mandla	16 0	15 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	13 2	13 2	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	11 4	12 8	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	14 5	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 9	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilásput	18 15	18 15	...	...	14 10	14 10	20 1	20 1	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 8
Raipur	18 9	17 8	...	...	11 6	10 4	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	...	...	10 15	90 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 3
Sambalpur	14 0	14 14	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 14	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	14 5	13 10	...	...	8 6	7 12	10 3	10 2	16 8	16 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 5	...	...	15 10	15 10	80 0	78 0	9 10	9 0
Akola	14 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	10 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 3	17 4	16 3	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 3	...	...	13 0	13 0	75 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	12 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 13	*	*	6 15	6 12	8 12	8 1	14 13	15 2	20 11	20 1	27 0	24 14	*	*	12 3	12 3	*	24 14	15 15	14 7	120 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	15 3	15 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	13 4	12 13	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 8	8 8	*	*	7 0	6 12	10 8	10 8	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	13 8	14 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1893—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present fortnight.	WHEAT. Past fortnight.	BARLEY. Present fortnight.	BARLEY. Past fortnight.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present fortnight.	RICE, BEST SORT. Past fortnight.	RICE, COMMON. Present fortnight.	RICE, COMMON. Past fortnight.	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorgum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorgum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	GRAM CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	GRAM CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	ARHAR, OR TUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	ARHAR, OR TUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	FIREWOOD. Present fortnight.	FIREWOOD. Past fortnight.	SALT. Present fortnight.	SALT. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS—																												
Malabar Coast—																												
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 2	9 11	10 2	10 5	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 8	9 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 2	8 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	10 0	...	...	14 3	14 3	121 8	121 8	13 5	13 5
South, central—																												
Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 8	17 0	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	8 0	...	...	13 11	13 11	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	15 6	16 14	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 6	8 14	10 5	10 5	18 11	18 11	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	145 13	145 13	14 2	14 2
Central—																												
Bellary	11 0	10 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 5	11 6	17 0	24 3	...	...	24 5	24 5	...	...	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	15 6	21 2	...	...	19 6	19 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	9 3	...	...	10 11	7 0	10 3	12 8	16 10	18 2	...	...	19 6	19 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	9 0	8 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	22 0	22 5	...	...	17 5	17 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																												
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	9 14	10 8	10 11	11 6	*	*	...	...	21 10	21 10	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	104 0	104 0	11 0	10 2
Vizagapatam	9 0	8 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	18 2	19 6	...	...	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 11	12 11	82 10	82 10	12 14	12 14
Godavari	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 0	12 5	17 5	17 5	...	...	23 11	23 11	...	...	26 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																												
Kistna	8 3	8 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	18 3	19 0	...	...	22 5	22 5	...	...	28 0	26 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 11	12 3	13 13	13 13	20 10	20 10	...	...	23 2	23 2	...	...	33 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 10	14 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																												
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 13	9 10	10 5	10 5	15 2	14 0	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	6 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 13	*	*	...	...	19 13	19 3	...	...	28 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 5	6 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	14 8	14 8	...	...	17 8	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	10 6	9 11	10 14	10 14	*	*	...	...	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	...	...	12 10	12 10	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 3	6 3	...	...	9 10	9 11	9 13	10 0	*	15 2	...	...	15 14	15 14	...	...	30 0	30 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 0	8 13	9 6	9 3	14 0	15 2	...	...	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 3	13 3
Southern—																												
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	14 3	14 3	13 3	13 3	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	8 3	8 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 11	9 11	14 3	14 3	13 3	13 3	17 2	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																												
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	20 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	104 0	104 0	10 4	10 4
Bangalore	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	28 0	26 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	14 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 4	8 4	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	13 0	15 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	7 0	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	14 11	13 0	29 6	26 4	...	...	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	8 15	9 7	10 0	...	9 7	9 7	11 8	11 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	35 3	35 3	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	480 0	320 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
COORG—																												
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 17th, 1893.

The present week has been marked by the appearance of a moderate cyclone over the Bay and by the extension of monsoon winds and rain over a very large part of the Indian region. This general rainfall has been accompanied with low temperatures throughout the greater portion of the country.

The chart of Sunday, June 11th, showed that the barometer was falling, except at a few places in the south of the Peninsula. A slight depression apparently lay over the east of the Bay in the neighbourhood of the Andaman Islands, and a second slight depression existed off the Konkan Coast. Pressure was highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Punjab and the Gangetic plain. Monsoon winds prevailed over the greater part of the country, but in Lower Burma the general direction was easterly and on the Konkan Coast south-south-easterly. Rain had fallen over the west and south of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, Bengal, and Burma. The fall was not heavy, except along the west coast of the Peninsula. The observations on the morning of the 12th showed that the depression which lay near the Andaman Isles on the 11th was crossing the Bay in a west-north-west direction, while that off the Konkan Coast had moved only very slightly. Steepish gradients prevailed along the West Coast and over the south of the Bay, and the winds which blew from about the normal monsoon directions in most places were increasing in force. On the east side of the Peninsula the winds were veering towards north-west under the influence of the advancing depression. Rain was reported from the greater part of the Peninsula, from several central stations, from Burma, from Bengal, and from the north of the Gangetic plain. The amounts had increased in several parts of Eastern India, but were generally unchanged in Western India. Cuddapah received over 5 inches, Berhampore over 4 inches, and Dinajpur, Balasore, Dhubri, Ratnagiri, and Mormugao over 2 inches. On the 13th the depression over the Bay was advancing towards the Ganjam Coast, while that over the Arabian Sea was passing away north-westward, and lay off the Kathiawar Coast. The barometer had fallen over the east of the Peninsula and risen elsewhere. The winds were cyclonic over the Bay, but blew from the ordinary monsoon directions elsewhere. There was little or no rain over the centre and east of the Peninsula, the Indus Valley, and Rajputana, but elsewhere the fall was more or less general. The amounts were moderate on the West Coast and at some central stations and light elsewhere. Ahmedabad reported over 4 inches and Lucknow, Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Saugor, Pachmarhi, and Indore over 2 inches. On the 14th the cyclonic storm over the Bay was close to the Madras Coast, while that over the Arabian Sea was still passing away north-westward. The barometer was rising, except over the east of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Gradients were steep over the Bay. A fresh to strong monsoon was blowing along the West Coast, moderate easterly winds up the Gangetic plain, and variable winds over the Central Provinces. Over the Bay the directions were cyclonic, and in the south and east of the Bay the force was strong. On the 15th the barometer was falling, except over parts

of North-Western India. At Vizagapatam the fall was about one quarter of an inch, and the centre of the storm over the Bay was close to the mouth of the Godavari. Strong cyclonic winds and gales prevailed over the Bay, while elsewhere the winds were from the normal monsoon directions. Rain was falling, except over parts of North-West and Central India. The amounts were heaviest along the west coast of the Peninsula, but they were also large in Ganjam. Mormugao, Goa, and Karwar received over 4 inches, and Mandalay, Ratnagiri, and Gopalpur over 3 inches. During the night of the 15th the cyclonic storm over the Bay crossed the Coast on a north-west track, and the observations of the morning of the 16th showed the centre close to Chanda (Central Provinces). Steep gradients prevailed over the Peninsula and the Bay and moderate gradients over the Gangetic plain, but over the central parts of the country, Guzerat, and Sind pressure was uniform. Strong monsoon winds were blowing over the Peninsula and up the Bay into Bengal, while a steady easterly current prevailed over Northern India. Rainfall was scattered and light over Northern and Central India and the Carnatic, but was general and fairly heavy elsewhere. Ratnagiri reported 7½ inches, Mercara and Calicut over 3 inches, and Cochin, Mangalore, Sholapur, and Cocanada over 2 inches. On the 17th the barometer was rising over the Peninsula and Burma and falling elsewhere. The depression over the Central Provinces was moving slowly north-westward, but otherwise there was little change in the general distribution. Steep gradients and a strong monsoon prevailed over the Peninsula and the Bay, and there was still a steady easterly current up the Gangetic plain. There was again comparatively little rain over Upper India, Rajputana, Sind, and the Carnatic, but elsewhere the fall continued general. The amounts were not, however, heavy, the largest being over 3 inches at Ratnagiri, Mercara, and Nagpur, and over 2 inches at Dehra Dun.

Temperature.—As noticed above, the rainfall during the week was light and partial over Sind, Rajputana, Central India, and Guzerat, while it was steadily light over Burma. Hence the temperature of those districts was comparatively high, but in all other parts of the Indian region, where the rainfall was general and more or less heavy, the heat was less than usual.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India :

Province.	June.							Mean variation of week.
	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·2	+3·0	+2·5	+3·3	+3·6	+2·0	+1·6	+2·6
Bengal and Assam . .	—1·4	—2·6	—1·3	—1·3	—1·3	—1·6	—2·9	—1·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+0·5	—3·1	—7·0	—9·5	—6·7	—8·0	—5·2	—5·6
Punjab	+1·1	+1·8	—1·2	—1·9	—3·3	—1·4	—0·9	—0·8
Bombay	—0·1	—1·1	—1·1	—1·2	—1·4	—3·1	—4·4	—1·8
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·3	—1·8	—5·5	—1·3	—0·5	—1·3	—2·8	—1·8
Central India and Guzerat .	+2·8	+0·6	—0·1	—2·0	+0·4	—0·2	+0·7	+0·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	+2·4	+2·3	+1·1	+0·9	+0·3	+1·7	+1·3	+1·4
Madras	—1·4	—1·6	—1·1	—1·7	—4·9	—6·7	—4·3	—3·1
Mean for whole of India .	+0·7	—0·3	—1·5	—1·6	—1·5	—2·1	—1·9	—1·2

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was 1·2 lower than usual, and on all days of the week, except the 11th, the mean temperature of the whole country was in defect. In Burma the heat was from 2° to 3° greater than usual throughout the week, and in Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana the mean temperature of the week was higher than usual, but in all the other Provinces the mean was low. The greatest abnormal defect was in the North-Western Provinces and Madras.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review there has been absolutely no rain in Sind and an average fall of a tenth of an inch or less of rain in Madras (South) and the Punjab, (West), but that in all the other divisions there has been effective rain. The average actual rainfall was heaviest (14·31 inches) in the Malabar division; this was followed by 11·84 inches in the Konkan and by 9·46 inches in Coorg, while, as mentioned above, the fall was lightest in the extreme north-west of India and in the extreme south-east of the Peninsula. According to the normal distribution, the heaviest rainfall during this week should be 14·35 inches in Arakan, followed by 10·66 inches in Tenasserim, by 9·50 inches in Assam (Surma), and by 9·18 inches in Malabar. The area of heaviest rainfall was thus transferred from Burma and North-Eastern India to the south-west of the Peninsula. This change was due, on the one hand, to the very strong advance of the monsoon which occurred along the West Coast during the week, and, on the other, to the fact that the monsoon current of the Bay was interrupted and diverted from the Eastern Peninsula by the action of the cyclonic storm which crossed the Bay. The third column of the table shows that in the case of twenty-eight of the rainfall divisions the rainfall of the week was excessive, in the case of twenty-two it was deficient, and in the case of one it exactly equalled the average. The regions of excessive rain included the following divisions, *viz.*, Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Oudh (North), the North-Western Provinces (Submontane), the Punjab (South and Central and Hill districts), Malabar, Coorg, the Konkan, the Deccan, Khandeish, all the Central Provinces divisions, Guzerat, Kathiawar, all the East Coast divisions, Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central and South-Central), while the North-Western Provinces (Central) showed no variation from the normal. In all the other divisions the rainfall was deficient. The deficiency was large in Burma, East Bengal, and Assam, but was more or less unimportant elsewhere. The excess was large over the west and centre of the Peninsula and in parts of the central districts of India.

The three concluding columns of the table show the average actual and average normal rainfall of the period May 28th to June 17th. In the case of eleven divisions, *viz.*, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Behar (North), the North-Western Provinces (West), the Punjab (South Hill districts and West), Malabar, Coorg, Berar, and the East Coast (North *a*), the average and normal rainfall are approximately the same, while in all the Burma divisions, in Assam (Brahmaputra), the Punjab (Submontane), Kathiawar, Central India, and Rajputana the actual rainfall for the period is less than the normal. In all other parts of India the rainfall has been excessive. The excess is large in the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, and parts of the Peninsula.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
East Bengal	Mymensing	Jamalpur	8·75 inches.
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	8·95 ,,
North Bengal	Dinajpur	Thakurgaon	9·67 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Pilibhit	Puranpur	9·90 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Udipi	27·58 ,,
Madras (South-Central.)	Nilgiris	Devala	14·70 ,,
Coorg	Mercara	Sudder	11·80 ,,
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	8·27 ,,
Konkan	North Kanara	Kumta	26·12 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	22·32 ,,
Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	Sudder	9·86 ,,
Guzerat	Broach	Hansot	9·35 ,,
East Coast	Vizagapatam	Stringavarapukota	9·60 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 17th. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 28th to June 17th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to June 17th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	3·48	10·66	— 7·18	9·32	28·19	— 67
	Lower Burma	1·82	4·23	— 2·41	6·12	12·95	— 53
	Central Burma	1·50	4·12	— 2·02	7·66	12·22	— 37
	Upper Burma	1·64	?	?	3·65	?	?
	Arakan	3·19	14·35	—11·16	19·08	35·30	— 46
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·87	5·63	— 2·76	10·60	12·59	— 16
	Assam (Surma)	4·43	9·50	— 5·07	30·23	23·55	+ 28
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·24	4·00	— 1·76	6·84	10·32	— 34
	Deltaic Bengal	2·06	2·66	— 0·60	5·76	6·68	— 15
	Central Bengal	3·17	2·61	+ 0·56	7·68	6·27	+ 22
	North Bengal	5·06	6·52	— 1·46	18·39	14·65	+ 26
	Orissa	3·14	1·68	+ 1·46	4·33	3·82	+ 13
	Chota Nagpur	3·67	1·85	+ 1·82	7·19	3·73	+ 90
	Behar (South)	1·43	1·46	— 0·03	3·17	2·56	+ 24
	Do. (North)	2·19	2·26	— 0·07	3·80	4·18	— 9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·93	0·97	— 0·04	2·37	1·39	+ 71
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	1·38	1·14	+ 0·24	3·27	1·92	+ 70
	Oudh (South)	1·38	0·80	+ 0·58	4·05	1·19	+ 240
	Do. (North)	1·37	0·94	+ 0·43	3·11	1·61	+ 93
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·74	0·74	0	2·55	1·05	+ 143
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·35	0·43	— 0·08	0·87	0·77	+ 13
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	2·25	0·97	+ 1·28	3·12	1·82	+ 71
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·28	0·17	+ 0·11	0·55	0·51	+ 8
	Do. (Central)	0·77	0·24	+ 0·53	1·00	0·65	+ 54
	Do. (Submontane)	0·28	0·36	— 0·08	0·56	0·82	— 32
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·77	1·43	+ 0·34	2·25	2·59	— 13
	Do. (North-West)	0·24	0·29	— 0·05	1·24	0·67	+ 85
	Do. (West)	0·02	0·12	— 0·10	0·33	0·29	+ 14
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	14·31	9·18	+ 5·13	24·29	23·34	+ 4
	Madras (South Central)	1·85	1·56	+ 0·29	5·59	3·83	+ 46
	Coorg	9·46	6·23	+ 3·23	15·60	15·19	+ 3
	Mysore	1·10	1·22	— 0·12	4·91	3·33	+ 47
	Konkan	11·84	6·89	+ 4·95	17·82	14·01	+ 27
	Bombay Deccan	2·68	1·28	+ 1·40	7·08	3·87	+ 83
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	3·81	1·18	+ 2·63	7·89	3·52	+ 124
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·21	1·81	+ 1·40	5·46	4·57	+ 19
	Central Provinces (West)	2·39	1·72	+ 0·67	4·25	3·21	+ 32
	Ditto (Central)	2·60	1·73	+ 0·87	3·47	2·68	+ 29
	Ditto (East)	2·98	1·97	+ 1·01	5·93	3·26	+ 82
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	2·63	0·87	+ 1·81	3·14	1·52	+ 107
	Kathiawar	0·58	0·49	+ 0·09	0·60	0·81	— 26
	Sind	0	0·03	0·03	0·11	0·09	+ 22
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·57	1·65	— 1·08	1·96	3·66	— 46
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·48	0·72	— 0·24	0·91	1·95	— 55
	Rajputana (West)	0·25	0·51	— 0·26	0·25	0·90	— 72
Madras	East Coast (North)	4·19	1·13	+ 3·06	5·05	2·48	+ 104
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	3·35	2·36	+ 0·99	5·45	5·68	— 4
	Hyderabad (South)	3·01	1·12	+ 1·89	5·14	3·10	+ 66
	Madras (Central)	1·09	0·74	+ 0·35	3·27	1·97	+ 66
	East Coast (Central)	2·57	0·64	+ 1·93	3·75	1·69	+ 122
	Ditto (South)	0·67	0·43	+ 0·24	2·25	1·52	+ 48
	Madras (South)	0·10	0·27	— 0·17	1·57	0·98	+ 60

SIMLA, *22nd June, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Rain general, except in the Southern districts; very heavy on the West Coast, and heavy in Circars. Cultivation proceeding actively, and sowing begun in many places. Standing crops generally flourishing, but require rain in parts of the Southern districts. Pasture rapidly improving and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle good. Water-supply generally sufficient and freshets in larger rivers. Prices remain almost stationary, though slightly easier in the Central districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper; heavy in four districts and slight in one district of Sind. Standing crops good, except in one district, where they have been damaged by crickets. Preparations for next season progressing in parts of eight districts and sowing throughout the Presidency, except in parts of three districts, where it is retarded owing to excessive rain. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th June.*—The weather has been of ordinary monsoon character throughout the week, and there has been fairly general rain in all districts. General agricultural prospects are favourable, but in parts of South-West Bengal and Orissa cultivation is retarded owing to the excessive rainfall; elsewhere rice and autumn crop sowings are making good progress, and in some places the transplanting of seedlings has begun. All standing crops, including sugarcane, jute, early rice, and indigo, are doing well. Indigo is being cut in two districts. The spring rice harvest is nearly over, and the outturn is generally satisfactory. No important change in prices of food-grains. Cattle are generally healthy, and supplies of fodder and water are plentiful. There were flights of locusts in Patna and Gya, but they did no damage.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Rain has been general during the week, and the monsoon appears to have set in. Agricultural operations are in active progress. Standing crops doing well. Supplies ample and prices generally steady. Flights of locusts appeared in parts of Benares, Banda, Ballia, Cawnpore, and Almora, but no damage has been reported in any of these districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Rain has fallen in six districts. Threshing of spring crops nearly over, and ploughings for and sowings of autumn crops in progress. Weeding of sugarcane and cotton commenced in some districts. Condition of standing crops is generally good, and prospects are fair. Wheat still lying on the threshing floors is receiving some damage from rain. Straw has been considerably damaged in most districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient throughout the Province. Prices rising in one district, falling in three others, and generally stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Weather cloudy with occasional heavy showers. The monsoon appears to have fairly set in over the greater part of the Provinces. Sowing of autumn crops commenced in four districts and in progress elsewhere. Prices falling in one district.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Ploughing for and sowing and transplanting of wet-weather crops are progressing generally. Sowing of sesamum and cotton in progress in some districts of Upper Burma. Except for a slight increase in Thongwa, the price of paddy remains unchanged. In Upper Burma the price has risen slightly in the Southern Shan States and considerably in the Northern Shan States, and has fallen slightly in Mandalay and Minbu. Relief works in Meiktila closed from the 15th June.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Weather seasonable. Planting of winter paddy progressing. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st June.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in one district and slight in other parts. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing operations being completed. Prospects generally favourable. Prices risen in one district and fallen in two others.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields and planting of coffee in progress. Prices stationary. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st June.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather warm and cloudy. Sowing of cotton and *juar* (*sorghum vulgare*) commenced in all districts. Water sufficient, but fodder inadequate in one taluk. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Sowing of autumn crops commenced. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st June.*—The monsoon appears to have commenced all over Central India. Heavy rain in the Bhopawar Agency; more rain wanted in Bhopal. Ploughing and sowing commenced, and in progress in all parts. Cattle in fairly good condition. Pasturage good. Prices of food-grains fluctuating in Gwalior; steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Rainfall fairly general and good in parts. Agricultural operations commenced in some States. Harvest outturn and agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in parts of Kotah. Prices falling in two States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Weather fine. Spring crops in Kashmir Proper excellent. Rice crop promising well. Irrigation ample. Prices easy in Srinagar.

Nepal.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Weather dull; rain impending. State and prospects of crops normal.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of April 1893, and from 1st January 1893 to 30th April 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.									Total from January 1st, including total of month.												Articles, and whence exported.
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
COTTON, RAW—																									COTTON, RAW—
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	9	475	...	...	...	...	9	475	...	...	...	772	27	475	...	...	...	772	27	475	Madras.
Bombay ...	2	...	...	5,24,673	10,18,072	8,66,265	...	...	...	5,24,675	10,18,072	8,66,265	4	...	...	22,40,511	22,63,183	18,71,193	...	...	...	22,40,515	22,63,183	18,71,193	Bombay.
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,666*	33,183	23,743	41,666	33,183	23,743	...	...	...	8	...	19	1,68,006*	1,30,341	96,146	1,68,006	1,30,341	96,146	Sind.
Bengal ...	6,860	8,060	9,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,860	8,060	9,713	16,905	37,260	49,440	3,67,671	1,16,880	1,89,811	...	...	...	10,913	37,260	49,459	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	18,653	27,793	18,921	21,534	14,990	20,373	1	...	...	40,188	42,783	39,294	1,87,178	1,29,679	1,20,074	59,041	927	60,225	1	...	...	5,54,850	2,40,559	3,09,885	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab ...	3,558	...	13,156	7,555	340	4,150	8,871*	850	44,632	19,984	1,199	61,938	11,787	1	38,714	85,879	47,538	72,338	44,356*	9,646	1,66,225	1,15,184	10,574	2,65,164	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	3,495	3,547	2,368	9,260	11,787	10,667	...	...	...	12,755	15,334	13,035	4,650	5,601	3,887	11,88,086	12,05,694	6,73,949	...	...	...	90,535	53,139	76,225	Cent. Provs.
Berar ...	53	2,451	1,022	2,07,035	3,63,380	2,02,323	...	...	...	2,07,088	3,65,831	2,03,345	940	9,345	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,89,020	12,15,039	6,75,255	Berar.
Assam ...	257	1,676	4,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	1,676	4,312	2,106	12,977	25,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,106	12,977	25,045	Assam.
Raj. & C. I. ...	4,210	6,145	3,749	1,30,979	1,13,689	1,31,228	...	...	...	1,35,189	1,19,234	1,14,977	27,221	8,385	8,603	7,65,498	3,79,024	5,16,092	...	...	...	7,92,629	3,87,409	5,24,695	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	2	1,490	3	...	...	...	2	1,490	3	...	...	...	1,969	1,844	1,365	...	...	...	1,969	1,844	1,365	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore ..	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	474	...	...	...	...	...	474	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	37,088	49,672	53,241	9,01,038	15,23,166	12,35,594	50,538	34,033	68,375	9,88,664	16,06,871	13,57,210	2,50,797	2,03,248	2,47,669	47,09,345	46,15,117	33,85,941	2,12,363	1,39,987	2,62,371	51,72,505	43,58,352	38,95,981	TOTAL.
WHEAT—																									WHEAT—
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
Bombay ...	...	...	...	5,91,982	4,25,932	6,87,260	...	...	...	5,91,982	4,25,982	6,87,260	...	...	...	12,20,185	7,10,659	10,90,299	...	...	...	12,20,185	7,10,659	10,90,299	Bombay.
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,113*	1,41,656	82,110	53,113	1,41,656	82,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind.
Bengal ...	3,65,785	2,36,919	93,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,65,785	2,36,919	93,261	4,34,834	4,30,359	1,58,071	...	1	...	5,83,454*	5,01,121	2,33,518	5,83,434	5,01,121	2,33,518	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	3,05,768	6,17,198	2,87,347	14,167	3,03,180	3,349	...	...	...	3,19,935	9,20,378	2,90,696	5,91,982	11,99,899	6,80,975	14,864	8,78,208	1,17,333	...	1,353	...	6,06,840	20,79,460	7,98,308	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab ...	10,218	4,257	1,215	1,042	56,359	...	87,759*	3,79,616	1,650	99,019	4,40,232	2,865	79,807	8,093	1,215	12,380	2,57,275	12,250	9,63,520*	16,05,370	41,925	10,53,707	18,70,744	55,390	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	25,398	969	15,172	14,10,693	12,34,480	6,91,108	...	...	...	14,36,091	12,35,449	7,06,280	35,432	3,285	89,757	23,30,466	22,24,314	14,98,153	...	...	...	23,65,898	22,27,597	15,87,910	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	1,73,083	1,63,968	12,134	...	...	...	1,73,083	1,63,968	12,134	...	...	...	2,36,513	2,95,191	24,994	...	...	...	2,36,513	2,95,191	24,994	Berar.
Assam	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	Assam.
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	1,266	...	1,72,549	2,26,371	1,96,480	...	...	...	1,72,549	2,27,637	1,96,480	...	1,578	1,856	2,43,637	5,26,526	4,28,331	...	...	...	2,43,637	5,28,104	4,30,187	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	667	2	1,223	...	...	...	607	2	1,223	...	...	...	713	2	1,675	...	...	...	713	2	1,675	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	7,07,314	8,60,609	3,96,995	23,64,183	24,10,342	15,91,554	1,40,872	5,21,272	83,760	32,12,369	37,92,223	20,72,309	11,42,200	16,52,214	9,31,874	40,58,753	48,98,174	31,73,035	15,46,974	21,07,850	2,75,443	67,47,927	86,58,238	43,80,352	TOTAL.
LINSEED—																									LINSEED—
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	23,054	...	...	...	...	...	23,054	...	...	...	1,454	...	48,421	...	...	...	1,454	...	48,421	Madras.
Bombay ...	...	...	...	1,86,651	2,59,584	3,14,232	...	...	...	1,86,651	2,59,584	3,14,232	...	...	...	6,72,002	6,79,961	7,98,208	...	...	...	6,72,002	6,79,961	7,98,208	Bombay.
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	Sind.
Bengal ...	4,68,596	3,93,868	8,94,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,68,596	3,93,868	8,94,066	12,14,740	8,66,264	12,97,753	302	18	...	...	...	...	12,15,042	8,66,282	12,97,753	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	2,21,641	4,25,237	3,93,676	64,697	55,177	1,09,307	...	...	...	4,68,596	4,80,414	5,02,983	8 [illegible]685	6,70,821	4,60,331	89,663	62,545	1,14,124	...	...	...	9,83,348	7,33,366	5,74,455	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab ...	...	1,477	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	1,477	82	...	1,477	...	...	...	115	...	60	12	...	1,537	127	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	17,351	90,779	37,255	4,37,824	3,57,238	6,74,802	...	...	...	4,55,175	4,48,017	7,12,937	36,747	1,42,949	52,404	9,70,898	7,60,111	10,50,400	...	...	...	10,07,645	9,03,060	11,02,804	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	1,78,273	2,64,301	2,83,776	...	...	...	1,78,273	2,04,301	2,83,776	...	...	...	9,96,074	8,60,638	6,27,709	...	...	...	9,96,074	8,60,638	6,27,709	Berar.
Assam	3,174	9,203	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,174	9,203	400	3,953	10,857	1,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,953	10,857	1,722	Assam.
Raj. & C. I. ...	66,455	69,030	21,169	2,80,167	4,11,205	3,26,787	...	...	...	3,46,622	4,80,235	3,47,956	1,13,446	1,15,728	40,038	4,53,010	5,00,937	4,15,259	...	...	...	5,66,456	6,16,665	4,55,357	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	94,681	83,796	82,838	...	...	...	94,681	88,796	82,838	...	...	...	4,20,782	3,24,739	2,71,430	...	...	...	4,20,782	3,24,739	2,71,430	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	7,77,217	9,89,594	13,46,566	12,42,293	14,36,301	18,14,878	...	...	...	20,19,510	24,25,895	31,61,444	22,62,571	17,48,096	18,52,308	33,04,185	31,88,949	33,25,684	...	67	12	55,66,756	49,37,112	51,78,004	TOTAL.
INDIGO—																									INDIGO—
Madras ...	...	...	...	31	8	28	...	...	...	31	8	28	...	...	...	31	263	683	...	...	...	31	263	683	Madras.
Bombay ...	...	...	...	117	50	21	...	...	...	117	50	21	...	...	...	117	374	368	...	...	...	117	374	368	Bombay.
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520*	480	515	520	490	515	...	...	...	...	...	21	520*	1,852	4,815	520	1,852	4,836	Sind.
Bengal ...	55	1,993	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	1,993	29	1,881	7,450	6,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,881	7,450	6,190	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	29	37	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	37	3	1,689	3,804	549	...	39	141	...	...	...	1,689	3,903	690	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275*	291	11	281	291	11	1,051	...	...	6	5	3	275*	1,842	1,774	1,332	1,847	1,777	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	13	9	...	...	...	...	13	9	...	...	...	...	13	549	571	...	...	...	...	549	571	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	84	2,030	37	167	67	49	795	771	526	1,046	2,868	612	4,621	11,314	6,744	167	1,231	1,789	795	3,694	6,589	5,583	16,239	15,122	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 22nd June, 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. X OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 11th June 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 11th June 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 11th June 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 10th June 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 10th June 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 10th June 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 11th June 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th June 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	9,79,397	598	1,634	10,48,680	642	1,18,15,135	1,08,29,239	...	9,85,896
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	1,03,261	124	862	1,10,041	128	15,14,608	16,04,037	89,369	...
Indian Midland	129	752	1,06,851	142	752	1,04,801	139	13,40,962	12,08,408	...	1,32,554
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	21	833	40	112	6,105	55	12,400	74,144	61,744	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	5,63,132	336	1,699	4,67,120	275	54,13,510	53,88,316	...	25,194
South Indian	139	1,106	1,51,894	137	1,043	1,68,074	161	15,17,008	16,75,771	1,58,763	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	92,823	89	1,156	1,39,992	121	9,64,856	13,92,399	4,27,543	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	72,732	96	756	1,25,540	166	13,91,891	13,24,944	...	66,947
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	14,522	73	223	16,157	72	1,57,613	1,61,175	3,562	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	20,85,445	260	8,237	21,86,510	265	2,41,28,043	2,36,58,433	...	4,69,610
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	5,40,191	220	2,509	6,11,221	244	54,62,826	57,07,104	2,44,278	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,54,514	223	692	1,65,238	239	22,47,876	20,57,901	...	1,89,975
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	1,59,279	205	777	1,77,220	228	17,03,190	18,60,996	1,57,806	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	16,589	133	125	15,130	121	1,46,748	1,46,141	...	607
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,15,460	161	728	1,22,051	168	15,03,006	13,97,657	...	1,05,349
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,488	60	25	1,472	59	12,255	13,013	758	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	478	60	8	283	35	3,234	4,654	1,420	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	9,87,999	206	4,864	10,92,615	225	1,10,79,135	1,11,87,466	1,08,331	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,492	7,75,401	520	1,490	8,90,244	597	1,11,03,057	1,02,11,760	...	8,91,297
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	3,99,491	867	461	3,54,000	768	42,94,629	43,51,032	56,403	...
Madras	226	840	1,73,577	207	840	1,98,053	236	18,22,626	20,29,734	2,07,108	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	13,48,469	483	2,791	14,42,297	517	1,72,20,312	1,65,92,526	...	6,27,786
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,606	44,21,913	283	15,892	47,21,422	297	5,24,27,490	5,14,38,425	...	9,89,065
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	19,176	118	161	21,403	133	2,23,599	2,53,630	30,031	...
Tarkessur	252	22	6,158	280	22	5,665	257	66,841	68,838	1,997	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	10,645	159	67	8,042	120	1,12,462	1,03,099	...	9,363
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,494	135	78	17,636	226	1,08,301	1,12,521	4,220	...
TOTAL	135	329	46,473	141	328	52,746	161	5,11,203	5,38,088	26,885	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	48,570	146	333	56,742	170	5,44,659	6,06,204	61,545	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,555	119	13	1,110	85	16,593	13,407	...	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	10,800	100	108	18,330	170	1,07,927	1,73,432	65,505	3,186
Metre gauge—											...
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	311	28,049	90	331	35,024	106	2,43,859	3,35,366	91,507	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	7,451	80	93	7,230	78	68,353	87,972	19,619	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,838	63	29	2,208	76	18,720	22,092	3,372	...
Special gauge—											...
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	4,995	69	72	5,030	70	78,332	67,339	...	10,993
TOTAL	107	959	1,03,258	108	979	1,25,674	128	10,78,443	13,05,812	2,27,369	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	42,210	126	334	60,315	181	4,99,118	6,10,050	1,10,932	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,647	58	...	(*i*) 25,026	25,026	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	23,828	82	364	17,800	49	2,04,805	1,78,808	...	25,997
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	8,557	91	94	7,542	80	80,283	69,170	...	11,113
TOTAL	80	720	74,595	104	838	88,304	105	7,84,206	8,83,054	98,848	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,614	46,46,239	264	18,037	49,88,146	277	5,48,01,342	5,41,65,379	...	6,35,963

(*a*) Includes the Bezvada-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railways. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 10th June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

Simla, the 22nd June 1893.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Proposals for Changes in the Indian Currency System.

No. 2665, dated the 26th June, 1893.

Ordered, that the papers mentioned in the following list relating to proposals for changes in the Indian Currency system be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*:

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

No. — *List of Papers.* — *Page.*

1. From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 83, dated the 4th February 1892, referring to the telegraphic announcement that the United States had invited the Powers to a Monetary Conference, and enquiring whether the Government of India proposed to take any action with reference to the position of silver in India if the Conference should be a failure, and America should be forced to repeal the Act providing for purchases of silver by the Treasury 867

2. Reply from the Government of India, No. 571, dated the 10th February 1892, stating that Government were unable to offer any assurances as to the course they might take in a hypothetical case, and asking for any recommendations which the Chamber might desire to make ... ... *ib.*

3. From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 113, dated the 18th February 1892, suggesting that the Government should promote the holding of an International Conference and offer inducements to bring about agreement thereat; and, if the attempt should fail, that Government should cause the question of the introduction of a gold standard in India to be considered by competent authorities ... ...867—868

4. From the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 68, dated the 23rd March 1892, forwarding the foregoing correspondence recommending that His Lordship should lend his strongest support to any proposals for an International Conference, and that Her Majesty's Government should carefully consider beforehand the measures required to protect India against future oscillations in the relative value of gold and silver in view to the possible future action of the United States if international agreement should not be arrived at ... ...868—869

5. Telegram from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 2138, dated the 19th May 1892, expressing the hope that as the invitation of the United States to an International Monetary Conference had been accepted by Her Majesty's Government, an adequate representation of Indian interests would be secured, and that a determined effort would be made to settle the question by the adoption of practical measures 869

6. Reply from the Secretary of State, dated the 20th May 1892, agreeing in the importance of a proper representation of Indian interests ... ... *ib.*

7. From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 160, dated the 21st June 1892, expressing the opinion that if the International Conference should not arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in the adoption of a system of double legal tender by international agreement and a direct agreement between India and the United States should be unattainable, the Government of India should at once close their mints to the free coinage of silver and arrange for the introduction of a gold standard ...869—871

8. Minute by the Honourable Sir David Barbour, dated the 21st June 1892, appended to the foregoing despatch, stating the outlines of a plan for the introduction of a gold standard ... ...871—875

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9.	From the Secretary of State for India, No. 92, dated the 2nd June 1892, intimating the acceptance by Her Majesty's Government of the invitation from the United States to an International Monetary Conference ...	876
10.	Letter from the India Office to the Treasury, No. 1420-F., dated the 13th May 1892, enclosed in the foregoing despatch, pointing out the necessity of encouraging any measures which might bring about a comparatively stable rate of exchange	...876—877
11.	From the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., President of the Indian Currency Association, dated the 24th June 1892, forwarding a memorial of the Association to the House of Commons, praying that the Government of India might be vested with power to introduce a gold standard if international concert should not be arrived at	...877—878
12.	The memorial referred to	...878—882
13.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 183, dated the 12th July 1892, forwarding Mr. Mackay's letter and the memorial	882
14.	From the Government of India to the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, No. 2843-A., dated the 8th July 1892, informing him of the transmission to the India Office of his letter and of the memorial of the Association	*ib.*
15.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 205, dated 2nd August 1892, answering a telegram from the Secretary of State in which information was requested as to the probable effect of a gold standard on prices, the import and export trade, industry, the land revenue, opium, gold and silver debt, and the claims of the officials for compensation	...882—885
16.	From the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, No. 3083, dated the 28th July 1892, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner in Sind and a memorial from the native merchants of Karachi urging the essential need of steps being taken to put a stop to the intolerable uncertainty of the value of the rupee	885
17.	The letter from the Commissioner in Sind referred to, No. 2730, dated the 2nd July 1892	*ib.*
18.	The memorial of the native traders of Karachi referred to, dated the 27th June 1892	...886—887
19.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 217, dated the 16th August 1892, forwarding the letter from the Government of Bombay and the memorial received with it	887
20.	From the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., President, Indian Currency Association, dated the 9th August 1892, stating that the memorial of the Association had already more than eight thousand signatures, including two-thirds of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and urging prompt consideration of the question by Government	...887—888
21.	From the Government of India to Mr. Mackay, No. 3373, dated the 15th August 1892, intimating that no public declaration of the views of the Government of India on the subject could be made	888
22.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 228, dated the 16th August 1892, enclosing Mr. Mackay's letter	*ib.*
23.	Telegram from the Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Madras, dated the 17th August 1892, embodying a resolution passed at a public meeting calling on the Government of India to say what steps they proposed to take to allay the panic feeling in the country	*ib.*
24.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of the Madras Association, No. 3500-A., dated the 29th August 1892, expressing regret that no public declaration could be made	889
25.	From the Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Ootacamund, dated the 21st August 1892, embodying a resolution passed at a public meeting to the effect that the Government of India should urge on the Secretary of State the importance of obtaining by international agreement a fixed ratio between gold and silver, and, failing such agreement, that the Government should be given a free hand for the adoption of measures to remedy the existing evils	*ib.*

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26.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 231, dated the 30th August 1892, transmitting the communications received from Madras and Ootacamund	889
27.	From the Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Ootacamund, to the Government of India, dated the 22nd August 1892, forwarding resolutions passed at a public meeting held on the 19th instant	...889—890
28.	From the Government of India to the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Currency Association, Ootacamund, No. 3721-A., dated the 3rd September 1892, acknowledging receipt of the letter	890
29	From H. A. Acworth, Esq., Vice-President of the Bombay Branch, Indian Currency Association, to the Government of India, dated the 8th September 1892, forwarding a resolution passed by the Association requesting that the Secretary of State should be urged to allow the Government of India to adopt some speedy remedy for the depreciation and fluctuation of the rupee	...890—891
30.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 254, dated the 21st September 1892, forwarding the foregoing letter ...	891
31.	From the Government of India to Mr. Acworth, No. 3838-A., dated the 21st September 1892, informing him of the transmission of the resolution to the India Office	*ib.*
32.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 272, dated the 5th October 1892, forwarding a paper by Mr. J. E. O'Conor on the range of prices in India	...891—893
33.	Mr. O'Conor's paper and appended tables	...893—912
34	From the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, No. 3768, dated the 22nd September 1892, forwarding a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the fluctuations in the sterling value of the rupee	912
35.	The letter from the Chamber referred to, dated the 15th September 1892, transmitting a resolution on the difficulty and danger to commerce resulting from the fluctuations of the rupee, and suggesting that the subject should be referred to a Committee of experts	*ib.*
36.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 271, dated the 5th October 1892, transmitting the letter and resolution of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce	913
37.	From the Government of India, No. 4124-A., dated the 7th October 1892, informing the Government of Bombay of the transmission of the papers to the India Office	*ib.*
38.	From the Secretary of State for India, No. 159, dated the 25th August 1892, to the Government of India, commenting on the memorial to the House of Commons of the Indian Currency Association	*ib.*
39.	From the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., President of the Indian Currency Association, dated the 28th September 1892, asking for a copy of the foregoing despatch	914
40.	Reply from the Government of India, No. 3998-A., dated the 29th September 1892, sending the despatch	*ib.*
41.	From the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., President of the Indian Currency Association, dated the 1st October 1892, replying to the remarks made by the Secretary of State for India, and enclosing copy of Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Association held at Calcutta on the 25th August	...914—915
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44.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 279, dated the 12th October 1892, forwarding Mr. Mackay's letter and its enclosures	925

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45.	From the Honorary Secretary, Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association, No. 279, dated the 24th September 1892, forwarding a memorial from the Association predicting the collapse of the Indian tea industry if the proposals contained in the memorial of the Indian Currency Association should be acted upon	925
46.	The memorial of the Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association	925—927
47.	From the Government of India, No. 4189-A., dated the 12th October 1892, replying to the abovementioned memorial	927—929
48.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 286, dated the 19th October 1892, forwarding the memorial and the reply thereto	929
49.	Telegram from the Secretary of State for India, dated the 30th September 1892, announcing the appointment of a Committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell to consider whether it is expedient to modify the Indian Currency laws	930
50.	Telegram from the Indian Currency Association, Bombay, urging that Mr. Mackay be requested to proceed to England to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee, and that the evidence of certain other gentlemen should also be taken	*ib.*
51.	Telegram from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 4235-A., dated the 14th October 1892, repeating the foregoing telegram ...	*ib.*
52.	Telegram from the Indian Currency Association, Calcutta, dated the 14th October 1892, urging the deputation of Mr. Mackay to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee	*ib.*
53.	From the Indian Currency Association, Calcutta, dated the 15th October 1892, repeating the resolution telegraphed as above	*ib.*
54.	Telegram from the Indian Currency Association, Madras, dated the 19th October 1892, urging the deputation of Mr. Mackay to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee	931
55.	Similar telegram, dated the 22nd October 1892, from the Ootacamund Branch of the Association	*ib.*
56.	From the Government of India, No. 4416-A., dated the 28th October 1892, informing the senders of the foregoing communications of Mr. Mackay's departure for England for the purpose of giving evidence	*ib.*
57.	From the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, No. 219, dated the 3rd November 1892, enclosing copy of a letter addressed to the Lord High Chancellor regarding the constitution of the Indian Currency Committee	931—932
58.	The letter to the Lord High Chancellor, No. 4641-F., dated the 21st October 1892	932
59.	From Damodhur Gokaldas Munjie, Bombay, forwarding a memorial signed by 674 Native import traders of the City of Bombay praying that steps may be taken to fix the exchange value of the rupee	932—934
60.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 4541-A., dated the 4th November 1892, requesting that Lord Herschell's Committee should be informed of the receipt of the aforementioned memorial ...	934
61.	Memorial from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to the House of Commons, dated the 1st September 1892, praying that means may be obtained through the International Monetary Conference by which the mercantile community might be afforded the benefit of a stable par of exchange ...	934—935
62.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 317, dated the 10th November 1892, forwarding copy of the memorial from the native traders of Bombay [No. 59] and the abovementioned memorial from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce	935
63.	From the Government of India to Mr. Damodhur Gokaldas Munjie, No. 4706-A., dated the 22nd November 1892, informing him of the transmission to the India Office of the memorial of the native import traders of Bombay	*ib.*

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64.	From H. A. Acworth, Esq., Vice-President, Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association, dated the 28th October 1892, forwarding a resolution expressing satisfaction at the appointment of the Indian Currency Committee, and urging expedition in the decision of the question ...	935
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66.	From the Government of India to Mr. Acworth, informing him of the transmittal of his letter and the resolution to the India Office ...	*ib.*
67.	Telegram from the Secretary of State for India, dated the 21st November 1892, stating that the Currency Committee desired to have the views of the Government of India on Sir John Lubbock's proposal for a seignorage on silver	*ib.*
68.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 328, dated the 7th December 1892, stating their opinion on Sir John Lubbock's proposal	936—938
69.	From J. A. Anderson, Esq., Vice-President, Indian Currency Association, dated the 7th December 1892, suggesting that the public anxiety would be allayed by an assurance that, in the event of the failure of the International Conference, Government would take measures to protect the Indian Currency, and asking Government, if such an assurance could not be given, to recommend the cessation of sales of Council bills below the current rates, pending the decision of Lord Herschell's Committee ...	938
70.	From the Government of India to the Vice-President, Indian Currency Association, No. 4927-A., dated the 9th December 1892, declining to give the assurance asked for or to recommend the cessation of sales of Council bills below a fixed rate	*ib.*
71.	Telegram from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 4939-A., dated the 9th December 1892, reporting the foregoing correspondence ...	939
72.	Telegram from Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Madras, dated the 9th December 1892, urging Government to declare their intentions or stop the sale of Council bills pending report of Lord Herschell's Committee	*ib*
73.	From the Exchange Banks Association to the Government of India, dated the 10th December 1892, asking for an assurance that any silver contracted for before the issue of an order to close the mints to free coinage of silver would be admitted for coinage	*ib.*
74.	From the Government of India to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, No. 4985, dated the 13th December 1892, declining to give the assurance asked for in the abovementioned letter ...	*ib.*
75.	From the Government of India to the Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Madras, No. 5039, dated the 16th December 1892, declining to comply with the request made in No. 72. ...	940
76.	From the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., President, Indian Currency Association, dated the 21st December 1892, urging a speedy decision on the question	*ib.*
77.	Telegram from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated the 23rd December 1892, communicating the substance of the abovementioned letter	941
78.	From the Government of India to Mr. Mackay, No. 5169-A., dated the 23rd December 1892, informing him of the communication made to the Secretary of State	*ib.*
79.	Telegram from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated the 31st December 1892, replying to the telegram of the 23rd [No. 77] ...	*ib.*
80.	From the President, Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association, dated the 7th January 1893, forwarding a resolution passed by the Committee of the Branch on the 6th January urging the immediate closing of the mints against the free coinage of silver and the stoppage of the sale of Council bills under a certain fixed rate	941—942
81.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 25, dated the 18th January 1893, forwarding the abovementioned telegram ...	942

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82.	From the Government of India to the President, Bombay Branch, Indian Currency Association, No. 306-A., dated the 21st January 1893, informing him of the transmittal of his letter to the Secretary of State	942
83.	Telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, dated the 3rd February 1893, reporting an interview with a deputation from the Indian Currency Association	943
84.	Report of the deputation	943—953
85.	From the Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce, dated the 10th February 1893, forwarding a resolution of the Chamber adopting the views expressed in a circular letter of the Chairman in favour of the closure of the mints to the free coinage of silver	953
86.	The resolution referred to	*ib.*
87.	The circular letter referred to	954
88.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 91, dated the 8th March 1893, forwarding the papers received from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce	*ib.*
89.	From the Government of India to the Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce, No. 906-A., dated the 2nd March 1892, informing him of the transmittal of the papers to the India Office	*ib.*
90.	From the Government of Madras, No. 202, dated the 24th February 1893, forwarding a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Wynaad Planters' Association, and of a memorandum received therewith, opposing the proposals of the Indian Currency Association	955
91.	The letter and memorandum referred to	955—959
92.	From J. M. Dick, Esq., Karachi, dated the 24th February 1893, forwarding a protest from certain Karachi firms against the resolution of the local Chamber of Commerce mentioned in No. 86	959
93.	The protest referred to	959—960
94.	From Messrs. H. E. Abbott & Co., and certain other firms in Calcutta, dated the 9th February 1893, objecting to the proposals of the Indian Currency Association	960—961
95.	From Messrs. Allana Munjee and others, Bombay, dated the 25th February 1893, supporting the objections taken in the abovementioned letter	961
96.	From the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 23rd February 1893, to the signatories of the letter of the 9th February 1893 [No. 94]	*ib.*
97.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 103, dated the 22nd March 1893, forwarding the papers mentioned in Nos. 92, 93, and 95	*ib.*
98.	Telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, dated the 15th June 1893, stating the opinion of the Government of India on the recommendations in the report of the Indian Currency Committee	962
99.	Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 20th June 1893, announcing the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the questions discussed by the Indian Currency Committee, and empowering the Government of India to act upon the decision	*ib.*
100.	Report of the Indian Currency Committee, dated the 31st May 1893	963—1006

1.] No. 83—92, dated 4th February 1892.

From—S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am desired by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to state that their attention has been directed to the telegrams recently received from Europe to the effect that America had invited the different Powers to a conference for the purpose of considering the silver question.

I am also directed to enquire whether, in the event of the proposed conference being unable to fix a ratio between silver and gold, and America being forced to abandon her present Bill dealing with the purchase of silver, the Government of India propose to take any action with reference to the position of silver in this country.

2.] No. 571, dated 10th February 1892.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 83—92 of 4th February 1892 stating that the attention of the Chamber has been directed to the telegrams recently received from Europe to the effect that America had invited the different Powers to a conference for the purpose of considering the silver question, and enquiring whether, in the event of the proposed conference being unable to fix a ratio between silver and gold, and America being forced to abandon her present Bill dealing with the purchase of silver, the Government of India propose to take any action with reference to the position of silver in this country.

2. In reply, I am to say that it would be impossible for the Government of India to offer any assurance as to the course which they might take in a hypothetical case, which would only arise upon the assumption (i) that the conference referred to in Reuter's telegrams is held; (ii) that it is unable to fix a ratio between the two metals; and (iii) that America thereupon determines to abandon the legislation under which the State is at present compelled to purchase certain amounts of silver.

3. I am, however, to add that the Government of India recognises the great importance of the subject to which you have invited their attention, and will be glad to be favoured with any recommendations which, in view of the possibilities referred to, the Chamber may desire to make.

3.] No. 113—92, dated 18th February 1892.

From—S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge receipt of your No. 571 of the 10th instant on the subject of the recent fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver, and the inconvenience to legitimate trade which has resulted therefrom, and the uncertainty which exists as to the future exchange value of the rupee.

2. The fluctuations in the Indian exchanges to which the Committee desire to invite special attention are the great rise which took place in 1890 and the great fall which has taken place in 1891 and the first month of the present year 1892.

In 1890 Demand Bills on London rose from 1·47/8 to 1·9, and since then have fallen to 1·33/4.

It is, in the opinion of the Chamber, impossible for men of business to feel any confidence in the future value of the rupee, and they believe that such a state of things restricts the investment of capital in this country and seriously hampers legitimate enterprise.

3. It appears to the Committee that there is no complete remedy for these great and rapid fluctuations in the exchange between India and England, except either the establishment by international agreement of a system of free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio, or the adoption of a gold standard by India.

Some hold that a partial remedy would be found in the adoption of a silver standard by the United States of America, which would have the effect of steadying the value of silver in relation to gold, and of preventing so great a fall in the price of silver as would otherwise occur; while others hold a contrary opinion.

4. Failing these remedies, the Committee see nothing in the future except the gradual demonetization of silver by one country after another, violent and endless fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver, and a fall in the value of the rupee relatively to gold, the extent of which it is impossible to predict. The recent decision of the Austro-Hungarian Government to adopt a gold standard indicates very clearly what is likely to happen if special measures are not adopted to settle the question.

5. Under these circumstances the Committee experiences considerable difficulty in making definite recommendations, as it is necessarily not so well informed as to the probable action of Foreign Governments as the Government of India must be.

6. The remedy which would be attended with least risk appears to the Committee to be an international agreement for the free coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio, and the nearer such ratio might be to the market rate of the day, the less would be the immediate disturbance of trade.

7. The Government of India will no doubt be able to form its own opinion as to the probability of any such agreement being arrived at either in the present day or at some future time.

8. While the Committee are of opinion that the adoption of free coinage of silver in America might not have the effect expected by many, still it appears to them that the Government of India would be following a safe policy in promoting the holding of an International Conference on the subject, and in offering such inducements as it reasonably can to bring about an international agreement.

9. If success cannot be secured in this way, there appears to be nothing before us but the prospect of endless fluctuations in the relative values of silver and gold, attended with a fall in the value of silver of indefinite amount; and the Committee think that in such case the Government of India should take steps to have the question of the advisability of introducing a gold standard into India carefully and seriously considered by competent authorities.

4.] No. 68, dated 23rd March 1892.

From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's information, a copy of the correspondence noted on the annexed schedule with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in which the Chamber enquires what we propose to do with reference to the heavy fall in the value of the rupee which has followed on the fall in the price of silver in the United States.

2. Your Lordship is aware of the anxiety with which we regard this question, and of its high importance in our estimation as affecting the interests of India. We have at various times—for instance, in our letters No. 45 of the 2nd February 1886 and No. 277 of the 4th September 1886—fully expressed our views on the subject, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. But we desire to say that the violent oscillations in the price of silver since 1890 and its rapid decline during the last year to the lowest point yet reached cause us, as they have caused the mercantile community, the gravest anxiety for the future.

3. We are desirous, as we have always been, of aiding in the settlement of the silver question by international agreement, and, if proposals should be made

by the United States or by any other Government for the holding of an International Conference, we trust that Your Lordship will lend those proposals your strongest support.

4. In our opinion it is not open to question that, if an international agreement is not arrived at, the United States Government will sooner or later be driven either to the adoption of a silver standard or to the abandonment of its purchases of silver. It is certain that the cessation of the purchases of silver by the United States could not fail to depress still further the price of that metal, and the policy to be followed by India in that event deserves the most serious consideration on an early date.

5. The stoppage of the coinage of silver by the United States will probably, if it should come, come suddenly; and if we defer until it has taken place the consideration of the measures which in that event it may be expedient to adopt, we shall find ourselves unprepared and left with no time for due consideration.

6. We are, therefore, of opinion that the subject should be considered in all its bearings beforehand, and we recommend that, in view of the possible action of the United States in the future, Her Majesty's Government should now take into consideration the question whether any, and if so what, measures can be adopted for the protection of Indian interests against the further decline in the gold value of the rupee to which, for the reasons which we have given, we may be at any moment exposed, and the violent fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver to which under present circumstances we cannot assign any limit either in time or in amount.

5.] No. 2138, dated 19th May 1892.

Telegram from—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

As Her Majesty's Government have accepted invitation of United States to International Conference on currency question, we earnestly trust that steps will be taken to secure an adequate representation of Indian interests at the Conference.

We desire to call Your Lordship's attention to paragraph 133 of Part II of the Final Report of the Gold and Silver Commission, and to suggest that, failing a general international agreement, it may be possible for India and the United States to come to a direct agreement as to coinage of silver.

We are deeply impressed with the dangers to which we shall be exposed if the proposed International Conference makes no progress towards a settlement of the question—a result which must weaken the silver party in America, and might lead to the cessation of the purchases of silver by that country.

We are of opinion that the time for a merely academic discussion of the problem is past, and urge that a determined effort be made to settle the question by the adoption of practical measures.

The present may be the last opportunity of settling the question by agreement among the nations concerned.

6.] Dated 20th May 1892.

Telegram from—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

Your telegram of 19th May—Silver Conference. I agree in the importance of proper representation of Indian interests. Whom would you suggest as delegate? I will bear in mind your observations.

7.] No. 160 (Confidential), dated 21st June 1892.

From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

In our Financial despatch No. 68, dated 23rd March 1892, we requested Your Lordship to lend your support to any proposals that might be made by

the United States of America or by any other country for the settlement of the silver question by international agreement. At the same time we called attention to the probability that, failing an international agreement, the United States would be forced to stop the purchase and coinage of silver, and we requested that Her Majesty's Government, in view of this contingency, should now take into consideration whether any, and if so what, measures could be adopted for the protection of Indian interests.

2. Since that despatch was written we have learnt with satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government have accepted the invitation of the United States to take part in an International Conference to consider measures having for their object the more extended use of silver as currency, and that Your Lordship agrees with us in the importance of Indian interests being properly represented.

At the same time we cannot overlook the strong opposition to the introduction of the system of double legal tender into Great Britain that has been manifested in certain quarters, and we observe with regret that the Conference has been summoned to consider the question of the more extended use of silver as currency, and not for the purpose of considering the adoption of an international agreement for the free coinage of gold and silver, and the making of both gold and silver coins legal tender at a definite and uniform ratio.

3 We fear that a refusal on the part of Great Britain to adopt the system of double legal tender may be fatal to an international agreement for the free coinage of both gold and silver on a sufficiently wide basis, and we believe that a limited increase of the quantity of silver used as currency will exercise a very trifling influence (if any) in raising, or preventing a fall in, the gold price of silver, while it will be wholly without effect in the far more important matter of preventing fluctuations in the relative value of the two metals. We greatly regret this state of affairs, both because we believe that no other country is so deeply interested in, or would benefit so greatly by, a uniform standard of value throughout the civilised world as Great Britain, with her vast system of trade and the great extent of her finance, and because the final rejection of an international agreement for free coinage of both gold and silver will leave this country face to face with a problem of the greatest difficulty.

4. If the forthcoming International Conference fails to arrive at a satisfactory decision regarding the silver question, we apprehend that it will very soon be necessary for the United States to decide either to accept a silver standard, or to abandon the purchase and coinage of silver on a scale in excess of what is required to keep up the necessary subsidiary coinage.

If the United States abandon the attempt to maintain the use of silver as standard money, there must be an immediate and very great fall in the price of silver, which would re-act on the Indian exchanges and increase indefinitely the rupee burden of our sterling obligations.

The recent fall in the rate of exchange has already imposed upon our finances a burden which we shall have some difficulty in meeting, and we cannot contemplate without dismay the prospect of another fall of indefinite amount, attended no doubt with great and sudden fluctuations in the gold price of silver, and to be followed possibly by further falls in the future.

It must also be remembered that, if the present conditions continue, the pecuniary difficulties of the Government of India will not be limited to the loss by exchange. The fall in silver causes distress to a very large number of our European officers of all services, but especially of the army, who have to remit money to their families in England. This distress is rapidly becoming acute. It has been borne hitherto with great patience. But, in the case we have just supposed, we shall, unless the efficiency of the services is to suffer, find it necessary to satisfy in a reasonable manner claims involving compensation to a large amount.

5. We have carefully reviewed all the circumstances of the case, and we desire to place on record, for Your Lordship's information, our deliberate opinion that if it becomes evident that the International Conference is unlikely to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and if a direct agreement between India and the United States is found to be unattainable, the Government of India should at once close its mints to the free coinage of silver, and make arrangements for the introduction of a gold standard.

In arriving at this conclusion we have been mainly influenced by a consideration of the fact that the abandonment of silver by the United States of America would involve the perpetuation of all the evils from which we have suffered during the last twenty years, and possibly their perpetuation in an aggravated form, unless steps are taken for the establishment in India of a gold standard.

We believe that public opinion in India is ripe for the adoption of decisive measures; that the stoppage of the free coinage of silver would be generally approved; and that we might safely count on receiving every reasonable assistance from the commercial and banking classes in the attempt to introduce a gold standard.

6. We forward as an enclosure to this despatch a Minute by our Honourable Colleague Sir David Barbour, which gives an outline of the method he would propose to adopt for the introduction of a gold standard into India, if such a measure should become necessary. It will be seen that he does not support the proposal to stop the free coinage of silver if the Conference fails and a direct agreement between India and the United States is found to be unattainable; but that he would adopt that measure as soon as it is evident that the United States will not adopt the free coinage of silver.

7. Our Honourable Colleague Sir A. Miller fears that if all action be deferred until it is known to what conclusion the Conference will probably come, the effect of such knowledge on the silver market will be such as to make it then too late to act with effect. Failure on the part of the Conference to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion will find the Government of India in a very much worse position for introducing a gold standard, if it has not in the meantime taken steps to prepare the way by an alteration in the terms on which it coins silver for the public, than it is at the present moment. He thinks that measures ought to be taken at once which would enable the Government of India to close its mints against silver at any moment, and to introduce a gold standard if and whenever, from the course of proceedings at the Conference or otherwise, they may deem it desirable to do so.

8. It may, perhaps, be desirable to make known at some stage of the proceedings of the Conference our views regarding the introduction of a gold standard into India. But this question, as well as the question of the expediency of India negotiating directly with the United States of America, as suggested in our telegram * of 19th May, may stand over until the Conference has assembled and the Representatives of India are in a position to report what the prospects are of a satisfactory solution being attained.

* . . . We desire to call Your Lordship's attention to paragraph 133 of Part II of the Final Report of the Gold and Silver Commission, and to suggest that, failing an international agreement, it may be possible for India and the United States to come to a direct agreement as to coinage of silver . . . . We are of opinion that the time for a merely academic discussion of the problem is past, and urge that a determined effort be made to settle the question by the adoption of practical measures.

8.] Minute by the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., dated 21st June 1892.

In dealing with the currency of British India it is necessary to draw a distinction between the active rupee circulation and the total number of rupees in existence. A large proportion of the rupees issued from the mints and not melted down are kept as permanent hoards and fulfil none of the functions of money. This distinction cannot, however, be sharply drawn, as rupees are always liable to pass from hoards into the active circulation, and *vice versâ*. What I call the active rupee circulation may be held to include all the rupees which at some period of each year are used as money.

The total active rupee circulation has recently been estimated at Rx. 115,000,000.

Without accepting these figures as more than an approximation to the truth, they are sufficient to show that a gold standard, with a purely gold currency, is impossible in India. To establish a gold standard in India, with a full legal tender currency composed entirely of gold, it would be necessary to withdraw from circulation about 1,150 millions of rupees, to melt them down

and sell them for what they would fetch as silver bullion, and then to replace them by about £77,000,000 worth of gold.

In the present conditions of India and of the silver and gold markets this would be an impossible operation.

Moreover, a gold standard with a purely gold currency of full legal tender coins would not suit India (even if it were possible to introduce it), because the gold coins would in practice be of too great value to suit the vast majority of Indian transactions.

2. It follows from what has been stated in the preceding paragraph that if we are to have a gold standard in India, a large proportion of the circulation must consist of silver coins, and these coins must be a legal tender to any amount The example of France and other countries shows that it is possible to have a gold standard, although a large percentage of the circulation consists of overvalued silver coins which are legal tender to any amount.

In order that the gold standard may be effective, a limit must, however, be placed to the number of such coins, and they must be convertible into gold coins either without payment of premium or on payment of a trifling premium whenever any person wishes for gold coins in exchange for silver coins.

So long as the silver coins are freely exchangeable for gold coins in accordance with their face values, the gold standard is effectively maintained.

3. I have no doubt that even with a gold standard the people of India would in almost all their transactions prefer to employ silver rupees. It is improbable that a gold coin of less than Rs. 10 in value would be issued in India, and such a coin would be quite unsuited for ordinary Indian transactions. Rs. 10 represents generally much more than a cooly's wages for a month; and if a cooly received his wages in the form of a single coin, he would immediately exchange it for smaller coins. We could not pay our soldiers or police in gold coins. Payments to the opium cultivators could not be made in gold; neither could the ryots pay their rents in gold.

There would also be a not unreasonable dread among the common people that gold coins might be of light weight; they would generally be unwilling to accept them; and for monetary purposes in ordinary life gold coins would hardly be used. This would be the case, I believe, even if gold coins of the value of only Rs. 5 each were issued.

4. It may then be taken for granted that with a gold standard the great bulk of the Indian currency must continue to be silver rupees, and that for monetary purposes there would ordinarily be no considerable demand for gold coins in exchange for silver. On the contrary, the demand for monetary purposes would rather be for silver coins in exchange for gold coins. Gold coins would only as a rule be required in exchange for silver coins when gold was required for hoarding, for export, or to be melted down for ornaments.

It follows that with a gold standard India would require and would use a very large amount of silver rupees, and would neither require nor use a large number of gold coins.

Any gold coins that were put into circulation and were not melted down or hoarded would very quickly find their way into the hands of bankers and dealers in bullion, into the Government treasuries, and into the Paper Currency reserve.

5. For the purpose of introducing a gold standard into India we might stop the free coinage of silver, adopt measures for accumulating a store of gold, and when what was considered a sufficient stock of gold had been obtained, we might open the mints to the free coinage of gold, make gold coins a legal tender, and guarantee by means of our accumulated stock of gold the exchangeability of silver for gold coins according to their face values. I do not recommend this plan; the accumulation of a sufficient store of gold would be a measure too expensive for a country situated as India is, and when it had been accumulated, and the exchangeability of the silver coins for gold coins had been guaranteed by means of it, there would be a very great risk of the whole stock of gold being drawn away in exchange for silver rupees. If this should happen—and I think it would happen unless our stock of gold was very large indeed,—

the gold standard would cease to exist, and we should find ourselves exactly where we started.

6. The only measures for the introduction of a gold standard into India which seem to me feasible are the following:—

(1) The first measure would be the stoppage of the free coinage of silver. Government would retain the right of purchasing silver and coining it into rupees.

(2) The next measure would be to open the mints to the free coinage of gold. Any man bringing gold to the mints would be entitled to have it coined into gold coins, which would be legal tender, to any amount. It would be desirable to stop the free coinage of silver some time before opening the mints to the free coinage of gold. It would be a valuable guide to us in subsequent proceedings to know exactly what effect the stoppage of the free coinage of silver had on the gold value of the rupee.

The new gold coins might be a 10-rupee piece and a 20-rupee piece.

7. The weight and fineness of the gold coins to be issued from the mint would be such that the par of exchange between them and the sovereign would be the exchange which it was desired to establish between India and England.

For example, if we wished the rupee to be worth 1*s.* 4*d.*, the 10-rupee coin would contain as much gold as was worth (1*s.* 4*d.*) × 10 = 160 pence.

The quantity of fine gold in the 10-rupee piece would be $\frac{160}{240}$ths, or $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the quantity contained in the sovereign.

8. The question of the ratio at which we should change from the silver to the gold standard would require careful consideration.

We ought not to think of going back to the old ratio of 1 to 15$\frac{1}{2}$. Neither ought we to adopt the very lowest price to which silver may have fallen at any time, or to consider ourselves bound to accept the market ratio of the very moment at which the change was made. A ratio based on the average price of silver during a limited period before the introduction of the gold standard would probably be both the safest and the most equitable.

9. We may be quite sure that on the introduction of the gold standard bankers and bullion dealers away from the Presidency towns, and perhaps in the Presidency towns, would charge something for changing silver coins for gold ones. The general public, however, would very seldom require to make such exchanges, and if all Government treasuries were required to give gold coins for silver coins whenever it was possible for them to do so, there could not be any considerable premium on gold coins so long as there were such coins in the public treasuries or in the Paper Currency reserve, and the gold standard would, subject to the above condition, be effectively maintained.

10. After the above measures had been carried out, it might happen that no gold was brought to the mints to be coined and put into circulation, and that the rupee fell in value below 1*s.* 4*d.*

Or it might happen that though gold was brought to the mints for a time and the rupee was worth 1*s.* 4*d.*, yet subsequently gold ceased to be brought to the mints, the gold coins disappeared from circulation, and the rupee fell below 1*s.* 4*d.*

If gold were not brought to the mint to be coined and put into circulation, or if gold coins disappeared and gold ceased to be brought to the mints, it would be a sign that the rupee currency was redundant, or, in other words, that there were too many silver rupees in circulation; that consequently their value had fallen below 1*s.* 4*d.* each; that gold coins had been driven out of circulation; and that the gold standard was no longer effectively maintained.

The remedy in such case would be to contract the rupee currency, and to adopt any feasible measures for improving the general financial position of the country. An improvement in the general financial position would give increased confidence, and the reduction of the rupee currency, if carried far enough, must ultimately restore the value of that coin.

11. The greatest danger from the cause just indicated would arise immediately after the first introduction of the gold standard, and would be brought

about by silver rupees being returned into India from foreign countries, and by their being thrown into active circulation from Indian hoards. I think that Indian rupees would certainly be returned to India from abroad when their value in India became greater than their bullion value; but I now doubt very much if Indian rupees would be largely brought out of hoards. It is more likely that existing hoards of rupees would practically remain unaffected. I formerly held a different opinion on this point, and believed that rupees would be largely brought out of hoards when they were given a value exceeding that of the metal contained in them.

12. The reduction of the rupee currency in the manner just indicated, if it became necessary, might or might not prove a very expensive measure. It could, of course, be spread over a number of years; but, until it had been carried out to a sufficient extent, the gold standard would not be effectively maintained. When the rupee currency had once been sufficiently reduced, I should not expect any serious difficulty in the future.

Looking to the increase of population in India, to the rapid opening out of the country, and to the comparatively small part which credit plays in Indian trade, it may fairly be held that even with a gold standard an increase of the rupee currency would be required every year, and that increase I place at not less than Rx. 1,000,000 yearly. It might be considerably more—twice or three times as much. When the coinage of rupees was stopped, any redundancy of the silver currency would be diminished yearly by this amount without any action on our part. It is also not impossible that rupees would continue to be withdrawn from the active circulation to be hoarded as at present; they would certainly be hoarded by persons whose savings were small. This cause would still further reduce any temporary redundancy of the silver currency at first starting. Of course, while the reduction of the rupee currency was in progress, we would not have an effective gold standard; but even during that period of uncertainty I should expect the exchange with England to remain much steadier than it has been during the last few years. It would cease to be blown up and down by every breath of speculation, and if we could establish confidence in our measures, the rate of exchange would tend strongly towards the rate we had decided to maintain, and would only diverge from it under the pressure of real economic forces.

A nation that possessed a fairly satisfactory standard of value might well hesitate to expose itself, even temporarily, to the evils of an inconvertible standard; but no such argument applies in the case of India. We already labour under difficulties which are quite as great as those to which an inconvertible paper standard would expose us. The prospect of being unable for a time to effectively establish the gold standard need not, therefore, deter us from the attempt to do so if we see a prospect of success in the future.

13. It is also possible that under certain conditions of trade there might be more gold brought to the mint and put into circulation than was required for ordinary use as currency.

In that case the public would get rid of the gold coins by paying them into the Government treasuries. Gold might accumulate in these treasuries, and the Government could not in practice relieve the treasuries by forcing gold coins on persons who preferred to receive payment in silver.

The proper remedy for any such accumulation of gold would be for the treasuries to pass the gold coins into the Paper Currency reserve, which could absorb several millions without difficulty, and the Paper Currency reserve could be relieved, when necessary, by remitting the gold to England in payment of debts, its place being taken by silver rupees.

No serious difficulty arising from an over-supply of gold coins need, therefore, be feared.

14. It is important to consider what the additional demand for gold would be owing to the establishment of a gold standard in India.

Taking the active circulation at Rx. 115,000,000, I think that gold coins to the value of one-fifth of that amount would be an ample proportion of the active circulation for the purpose of maintaining the gold standard. This would be Rx. 23,000,000 worth of gold, or, say, £15,000,000 sterling. I believe that

the gold standard would be maintained effectively with a smaller amount of gold, and that gold in excess of £15,000,000 in the active circulation would be unnecessary, and might be a source of postive inconvenience. When we had arrived at normal conditions, the yearly additions of gold required for the active currency would be small, and would probably not exceed £200,000 yearly.

15. It is more than probable, however, that the substitution of a gold standard for a silver standard would lead to an increased use of gold instead of silver for hoarding. On the question of the extent to which this substitution of gold for silver would ultimately be carried I am unable to offer any opinion.

Silver is at present used for hoarding (as a store of value) and for ornament. When it ceased to be the monetary standard of India, it would be less suitable for hoarding, but it might continue to be largely hoarded in the form of rupees; and, on the other hand, silver bullion would fall considerably in value and price, and its greater cheapness would tend to increase its use for purposes of ornament. It must be uncertain to what extent gold would begin to take the place of silver for hoarding and ornaments after the establishment of a gold standard; but in the first instance at any rate the extent of the change would probably not be considerable.

It is held by some that if a gold standard were established in India, a great deal of the gold that is now hoarded or held in the form of ornaments would be brought to the mints, coined, and put into circulation. I have never been able to accept this theory. Why should a native of India give up his habit of hoarding, or an Indian lady cease to take a pleasure in the wearing or possession of gold ornaments, merely because the Government of India had established a gold standard?

There is, however, a large amount of gold imported into this country every year, and there must always be a considerable amount of gold in the hands of bullion dealers. I think that if we had an effective gold standard, it is very likely that all this gold, which is, as it were, waiting till the time for absorption arrives, would be coined and become part of the circulation for the time. To facilitate this result, I would propose not to charge any seignorage on gold coins.

16. In this paper I have dealt with the question of a gold standard for India from a practical point of view. Many objections, founded on considerations not of an immediately practical nature, may be raised to the introduction of a gold standard into India. Some of these objections appear to me to possess weight; others I believe to be imaginary. I have no hesitation in saying that an international agreement for the free coinage of both silver and gold, and for the making of them full legal tender at a fixed ratio, would be far better for India and all other countries than the establishment of the single gold standard, even if the latter course be possible.

Under the former system the worst result that could happen would be the disappearance of one of the metals from circulation; but this would only happen by the other metal taking its place and gradually driving it out, and under such circumstances all countries would have the same standard.

The general adoption of the system of double legal tender would be a perfectly safe measure, and would be a final settlement of the question. The attempt to establish a general gold standard is not free from risk. History affords instances of the establishment of a gold standard in one or more countries; but sooner or later the standard was changed. It may, however, be that the conditions of gold mining have so greatly changed that a gold standard can now be maintained for an indefinite period.

17. With regard to the question of the expediency of attempting to introduce a gold standard into India, I do not go further than saying that if a general agreement for the free coinage of both silver and gold at a ratio cannot be obtained, and if the United States does not adopt free coinage of silver, I think an attempt should be made to establish a gold standard in this country.

I believe that a perpetuation of the difference of monetary standards between England and her Indian Empire would be a source of incalculable mischief to both England and India, and that such a state of things should not be accepted until it has been proved by actual experiment to be absolutely unavoidable.

9.] No. 92 (Financial), dated India Office, London, 2nd June 1892.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

On the receipt of Your Excellency's letter dated the 23rd of March, No. 68, respecting the fall in the gold value of the rupee which has followed on the fall in the price of silver in the United States of America, I caused copies thereof to be laid before Her Majesty's Government in order that they might be fully aware of the importance of the question to the interests of India.

2. Your Excellency will have observed with satisfaction from a reply given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 11th ultimo to a deputation which had an interview with him and the Prime Minister on the subject that Her Majesty's Government have decided to accept an invitation from the President of the United States to take part in a Conference which is about to be assembled in order to consider by what means, if any, the use of silver can be increased in the currency system of the nations.

3. A copy of a letter addressed to the Treasury on the 13th of May is enclosed for your information.

10.] No. 1420-F., dated India Office, 13th May 1892.

From—A. GODLEY, Esq., C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,

To—The Secretary, Her Majesty's Treasury.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of a letter* received from the Government of India on the subject of the very heavy fall which has recently occurred in the value of the rupee as measured in gold.

* 23rd March 1892, No. 68, with enclosures.

Their Lordships are well aware of the extreme importance of this question to the Government of India, whose views have been from time to time expressed in despatches published in the documents mentioned in the margin.† Viscount Cross does not desire at the present moment to discuss the question of the measures that it may become necessary to adopt, but he feels sure that the Government of India will peruse with satisfaction the report of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech on the 11th instant, in which he stated that Her Majesty's Government had decided to accept an invitation to take part in a Conference assembled to consider whether any means can be adopted for increasing the use of silver in the currency of the nations.

† Parliamentary Papers, No. 449 of 1881; Command Paper, No. 4868; Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, 1887; 1st Report, Appendix No. 12.

As illustrating the enormous difficulty in adjusting the taxation in India to the expenditure which arises from the great fluctuations in exchange, I am desired to mention the following facts:—In December 1890 the rate of exchange was, with the concurrence of the Treasury, fixed for 1891-92 at 1*s.* 6½*d.* the rupee in agreement with the gold value of silver at that date; in about four months the rate for selling bills on India had fallen to 1*s.* 4¾*d.* the rupee, causing an increased charge in the remittances from India, estimated for the year then commencing, of Rx. 2,168,000. From the middle of February to the 18th March last, when the Budget for 1892-93 was under consideration, the value of the rupee ranged between 1*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 3¾*d.*, and the Government of India adopted the higher of those two rates; within 11 days from the publication of the Budget, the market rate in India had fallen below 1*s.* 3*d.*, at which rate the drop of a penny in the rupee would cause an additional charge for remittance in 1892-93 exceeding Rx. 1,700,000.

Thus, within a few weeks the Government of India is liable to find itself exposed to the necessity of providing a sum greater than the whole of its receipts from either the customs duties or the assessed taxes, or from the recent increase of the duty on salt; and this result ensues from causes over which neither the Government nor the people of India have any control, but which arise for the most part from legislation, either actual or threatened, by other nations.

Nor is it only to the Government that this most serious inconvenience is caused. The disadvantage to trade in India is shown by the letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which the Government of India have forwarded; and there can be no doubt that it is equally felt by the merchants in the United Kingdom who have transactions with India. Any measures, therefore, which can bring about a comparatively stable rate of exchange are to be cordially encouraged in the interests of the people of India and of the mercantile community trading between this country and our Eastern possessions.

11.] Dated 24th June 1892.

From—The HON'BLE J. L. MACKAY, C.I.E., President, Indian Currency Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour, on behalf of the Indian Currency Association, to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of a memorial which is now in course of circulation for signature throughout India.

2. Although this Association was founded only last month, its branches have already spread all over the country, and its views and objects, as stated in the memorial, are endorsed and supported by all classes of educated and influential residents and inhabitants in India, native as well as European.

3. The process of obtaining signatures to the memorial will necessarily occupy some little time, as distances in India are so great. Meanwhile the International Conference proposed by the United States is about to meet and Parliament is about to be dissolved. It becomes necessary, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government should be promptly made acquainted with the state of public opinion in India on the question of the Indian currency and the necessity of imparting stability to the Indian monetary standard; and I beg respectfully to express the hope that the Government of India will transmit the memorial to Her Majesty's Government, and that His Excellency in Council will be pleased to give his warm support to the proposals put forth therein. The Association has learnt with great satisfaction from the recently published despatch of the 23rd March last to the Secretary of State for India that the Government of India, at the instance of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has already strongly represented to Her Majesty's Government the need for immediate consideration of the measures to be adopted in the event of the withdrawal of the United States from its present policy in regard to the currency; and I have therefore no doubt that the expression of Indian public opinion on this vital question will be cordially supported by the Government.

4. That the present system is an evil of great and growing magnitude admits of no doubt, and it is equally undoubted that a remedy should have long since been applied and is now urgently needed.

5. In considering the question of a remedy three courses present themselves—

(*a*) An international concert for the free use of silver as full legal tender money by all the nations represented in the Conference about to be held.

(*b*) Failing such international concert, an arrangement between the United States and India for the free coinage of silver in both countries.

(*c*) The adoption of a gold standard for India.

6. In regard to the first of these three courses, the Association has stated in its memorial that an international concert is impossible unless England adheres to it, and has urged that England should become a party to any such concert. Here I would respectfully observe that any arrangement short of an agreement for the introduction of silver as full legal tender money would be practically of no use as a remedy for the evils from which we suffer.

7. If the Conference should fail by reason of the abstention of England, as other Conferences have failed, to have any useful effect, the question occurs

whether an agreement between India and the United States could be effected. This question may, however, be dismissed without argument, for it is highly improbable that the United States would consent to enter into any agreement which would practically involve the displacement of gold by silver in that country, and the party opposed to even the present limited coinage of silver is so increasingly powerful that it is almost certain that the failure of the International Conference will be promptly followed by a repeal of the law under which the State Treasury now makes large purchases of silver. It is, moreover, very questionable, even if such an arrangement could be made, whether it would have the effect desired of ensuring stability in the exchange value of the rupee.

8. There remains only the third course, the adoption of a gold standard for India, and the memorial contains the prayer of its subscribers that the Government of India may be vested with full authority for the adoption of that course failing the only other feasible remedy, namely, international concert.

9. As international concert would in all probability be attainable if England did not consider it opposed to her own interests, it would only be fair and just that India in seeking a remedy should be allowed to do so with regard exclusively to the interests of India. This view was emphatically stated by those members of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver who considered that a change in the English currency system would be to the disadvantage of England. They wrote:

"We think, however, that in the consideration of this [the proposal to establish a gold standard in India] or any other proposal of Indian legislation for removing the difficulties of that Government the interests of India should alone be considered. While we cannot recommend that the mother country should run any serious risk in altering its system of currency to assist the dependency, we think that the Government of the latter should be allowed a free hand to deal with the problem as it considers best in its own interests." (Final Report, Part II, paragraph 133.)

The justice and fairness of this view are manifest, and, on behalf of the Association, I respectfully trust that it would be strongly impressed upon Her Majesty's Government by the Government of India.

12.] Dated 13th June 1890.

To—The Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The petition of the Indian Currency Association, comprising all classes of the inhabitants of the Indian Empire.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners suffer severe and increasing loss and distress in consequence of the present condition of the Indian Currency system, and that some remedy is urgently required.

That the condition of the system and its results to the people of India are described in the subjoined paragraphs of this memorial:

(1) In 1835, by a law passed by the Government of India, gold was demonetised and the silver rupee established as the monetary standard of value. From 1835 until 1872 the rupee exchanged with but slight variation for about two shillings, and so trifling indeed was the variation that in the official accounts for all purposes the rupee was invariably reckoned as equivalent to two shillings.

(2) During all this period silver was freely in use for currency and as a standard of value by all the European nations but England; and it is undoubtedly the truth that the maintenance of the par of exchange during this period, and even during the large production of gold following the discoveries of that metal in California and Australia, was due, firstly, to the free use of silver as current full legal tender money by the European nations; and, secondly, to its unrestricted coinage by them.

(3) At the end of 1871 Germany demonetised silver and established a gold standard. To prevent an overwhelming influx of the demonetised German silver France restricted the coinage of silver, and every other nation speedily adopted the same course. Many of the European nations have adopted gold as the standard of value as Germany did; and, though some have retained silver as full legal tender, they have either greatly restricted or absolutely ceased the coinage of the metal. Those who have retained silver as the standard have no active circulation of metallic money, whether gold or silver, the currency consisting of inconvertible notes.

(4) The result of this ejection of silver from use as currency is seen in the fall in the price of silver. From 60 pence per ounce the price has now fallen to between 39 and 40 pence, a decline of about 35 per cent; and the exchange value of the rupee has similarly declined from 24 pence to 15·25 pence, a fall over 36 per cent.

(5) This heavy fall has been a cause of great concern to all interested in the maintenance of stability in the ratio of value between gold and silver, and the subject has been repeatedly discussed in view to the application of a remedy.

(6) On every occasion the discussions have been fruitless, because England declined to join in the concerted action which alone could provide a remedy.

(7) An International Monetary Conference was held in 1867 with the object of increasing the number of countries comprised in the Latin Union and establishing an international monetary system on the basis of the free coinage of both gold and silver. England refused to adhere to the Union on any terms but the abolition of the double standard and the adoption of gold as the single standard. No practical results, therefore, followed this Conference.

(8) Another International Monetary Conference was held in 1878 on the proposal of the United States, its object being to maintain the employment of silver with that of gold as a standard. England was represented in this Conference only on the condition that she was not to be bound by its decisions, because she was determined not to permit the adoption of silver as a standard in her currency.

(9) A third International Monetary Conference was convened by France and the United States in 1881 to concert measures for the full use of silver as a standard of value in conjunction with gold. England was represented at this Conference also, but declined to promise more than that Her Majesty's Government would recommend to the Bank of England that one-fifth of the reserve held against the note circulation of the Issue Department of the Bank should consist of silver. This proposal was insufficient in itself, and it was also doubtful whether the Bank would consent to carry it into effect. The Conference therefore adjourned to meet the following year, but never met again.

(10) In 1876 the question was discussed with no practical result by a Select Committee of your Honourable House.

(11) It was again further discussed in 1885 by a similar Select Committee on the depression of trade and industry, and finally the question was considered by a Royal Commission in 1886. The members of that Commission were unanimously agreed that a double standard was practicable, but were equally divided as to the necessity of its adoption. They were further unanimously of opinion that in the circumstances the Government of India should be left free to adjust matters in the way that seemed to it best. No action was taken on their report.

(12) Meanwhile the price of silver has fallen still further, and the exchange value of the rupee is at present only 15⅞ pence, and it is

probable that, if left to itself, it will fall further and more heavily. It has been repeatedly prophesied by eminent economists that the rupee could not fall below 20 pence; then that it could not fall below 18 pence; then that it could not fall below 16 pence. All these prophecies have been signally falsified, and, from the best information available, it is clearly useless to prophesy that there is any limit approaching its present value below which the price of silver cannot fall. There appears to be no reason, when silver is abandoned as regards its principal function—to serve as a material for currency—why the rupee should not fall to a shilling and still lower.

(13) The consequences of this persistent depreciation of the metal which still remains the standard of value for the Indian Empire, and of the violent fluctuations which are constantly, indeed daily, occurring in the exchange value of the rupee, have been of the gravest kind.

(14) The loss to the Government in paying its sterling obligations in England may be reckoned at eight hundred millions of rupees, or eighty million pounds sterling at par of exchange, since the commencement of the depression, and at the present rate of exchange the loss is upwards of eighty millions of rupees, or eight million pounds sterling at par of exchange annually. Each fall of a penny in the exchange value of the rupee aggravates this heavy burden by the addition of more than ten millions of rupees, or one million sterling at par.

(15) It is evident that the payment of sums of from eight to one hundred millions of rupees annually on account of exchange is a burden which would tax the financial resources of the most flourishing country in the world. The Government must find the money, and to find it additional taxation must be levied of a grievous and harassing character.

(16) The people of India are content to pay to the State in taxation all the money that is required for the due and orderly administration of the Empire, for its defence from foreign enemies, for the maintenance of internal peace and tranquillity, and for the progressive development of communications, public works, and the general resources of the country.

(17) But the taxation of eighty millions of rupees now annually taken from the people of India is applied to none of these objects; it serves no useful purpose; and it is wrung from the people merely because the Government of India has not been permitted to regulate the currency system of the Empire with reference to the interests of the country.

(18) If the currency had been so regulated there would either have been no necessity for such heavy taxation, or, if the money had been raised, it would have been applied to the reduction of debt, the more rapid extension of railways, of irrigation works, or other permanently useful objects.

(19) While all classes of the people suffer from the imposition on them of a load of taxation, the receipts from which are not applied to any useful or necessary purpose, each class suffers in its own particular way from the condition of the currency.

(20) The trading community are harassed by the uncertainty and the fluctuations of exchange to such an extent that legitimate trade is often replaced by speculative and gambling transactions; the importer is at a loss how to meet his engagements when exchange falls day by day; and the exporter is no gainer, for each fall in exchange is followed by an equivalent fall in the gold price of the commodities he exports.

(21) It may be said, indeed, that but for the fortunate accident that the Suez Canal was opened just as the depreciation commenced, enabling Indian goods to be taken expeditiously and cheaply to Europe, and but for the development of railway communications, which has enabled goods to be taken expeditiously and cheaply to the seaports, the trade of India would have been paralysed by these fluctuations, and this depreciation and the Empire would now have been in hopeless financial disorder and embarrassment.

(22) The investment of English capital in the development of the material resources of the Empire is discouraged; for, both as regards the remittance of interest and the final transfer of invested profits and economies, the continuous fall in exchange imparts to the investment of capital in this country a speculative character and a risk which the capitalist is naturally unwilling to face.

(23) The credit of the State is heavily injured by the depreciation in value of the rupee securities of the Government of India held in England and the uncertainty in the amount of interest in gold which may be obtained by their holders. English capitalists are naturally as reluctant to invest their money in these securities as they are to invest it in India.

(24) To the European officers of the Government, civil and military, and to all Europeans on rupee incomes, the depreciation of the standard has brought severe distress.

(25) To the European who has retired, whether from the service or from business, and whose pension or income is paid in rupees, the continued depreciation has brought the greatest hardship.

(26) It may be said generally that the retention of the silver standard, while it has been rejected by the Western nations, has been productive of nothing but evil to every class of the population in India, the only persons who may have benefited from time to time being those who have speculated for the fall.

(27) It is not urged that the silver standard is in itself unsuitable to India. If the silver standard was employed by other nations, its retention in India would be desirable. But it is entirely undesirable to retain the silver standard in a great Empire such as this, whose annual revenues amount to nine hundred millions of rupees, while its foreign trade amounts to nearly two thousand millions of rupees, when the standard has been rejected and repudiated by most of the nations of the world. For it must be borne in mind that a considerable proportion of the revenues is raised to meet obligations incurred in England, a country with a gold standard, and much the largest part of the trade is conducted with England and other countries with a gold standard.

(28) The people of India have long desired a re-establishment of the gold standard. Proposals for the introduction of that metal as the standard of value were pressed upon the Government of India as far back as 1859, and from that time onwards were repeated with persistence by the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies for about fourteen years. Since 1873 the Government of India has repeatedly urged the acceptance of the double standard (gold and silver) by international arrangement in view to its introduction into India.

(29) None of these proposals were accepted, Her Majesty's Government having consistently declined, first to permit the introduction of a gold standard, and afterwards to aid in the international arrangements required for the effective introduction and maintenance of the double standard.

(30) The result is that India is still compelled to retain as her monetary standard a metal which during the last twenty years has been rapidly and continuously losing the characters that should attach to a standard of value, and which now possesses them no longer in any degree. Indeed, silver is now hardly more fit than tin or copper to be a standard and measure of value, and it is unjust to

the inhabitants of this Empire that its retention in that character should be insisted on.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that, in view of the considerations set forth above, your Honourable House will be pleased to direct the application of a remedy for their grievances by the introduction of a speedy reform in the Indian currency system.

Your petitioners represent that the introduction of the double standard can only be effected by international arrangement, but that international concert has hitherto been found impossible; that another International Conference is now about to meet; that it is of the most vital importance to the interests of the Government and people of this Empire that an arrangement should be arrived at; and that, therefore, every effort should be used on behalf of India to secure its success. If, however, the Conference should fail, like its predecessors, to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the questions referred to it, your petitioners pray that the Government of India may be fully empowered to take such measures as may to it seem fit for the adoption of the only remaining effectual remedy, namely, a gold standard; and your petitioners, having regard to the probability that the Conference will, like its predecessors, reach no practical issue, and that the price of silver will then be still more and incalculably depressed, further pray that the grant of power to the Government of India may be made now in view to its exercise without delay after the termination of the Conference.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc., etc.

(*Here follow* *signatures.*)

13.] No. 183, dated the 12th July 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to forward copy of a letter from the President of the Indian Currency Association, dated the 24th June 1892, and of the memorial therein enclosed, which the Association proposes, when it has been fully signed, to present to the House of Commons. The President of the Association asks for the support of the Government of India and of Your Lordship to the prayer of the memorial that power should be conferred on the Government of India for the introduction, in the event of the failure of the International Conference about to be held, of such changes in the Indian Currency system as will give stability to the exchange value of the rupee.

2. Our views on this subject have been stated in our confidential despatch No. 160 (Financial), dated the 21st June 1892.

14.] No. 2843-A., dated 8th July 1892.

From—J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The President of the Indian Currency Association.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 24th June 1892, forwarding copies of a memorial to Parliament, and asking for the support of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India to the prayer of the memorial.

2. I am to say that the letter, with its enclosure, has been forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

15.] No. 205 (Confidential), dated 2nd August 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's telegram of 24th July, quoted in the margin, requesting our opinion as to the probable effects of the introduction of a gold standard into India.

Your Financial despatch No. 160—Gold standard. To enable me to form an opinion on your proposal, I require information as to the effect which change of standard would seem to have on prices in India as well as on import and export trade, industry, railways, land revenue, opium, gold and silver debt, etc. How would your proposal affect proposed claim for compensation?

Any discussion of the probable effects of such a change must, from the very nature of the subject, be of a somewhat speculative character; and we would suggest, for Your Lordship's consideration, that a more satisfactory judgment on the general question of the probable effects of a change from a silver to a gold standard can be formed by examining the actual working of the gold standard in England, France, Germany, and other countries where that standard prevails, rather than by a consideration of any theoretical arguments which we may be able to bring forward.

From the fact that Roumania has recently adopted a gold standard, and that the Austro-Hungarian Empire is making arrangements to follow the same course, we infer that the working of the gold standard has been found by experience to be not unsatisfactory in Europe; and, if we are right in this view, we see no reason to doubt that gold would prove to be equally satisfactory as a monetary standard in India. In Java also we understand that the system we propose has not been injurious to the interests of that country. Six years ago it was held by a few persons that Java had suffered by comparison with the neighbouring countries which have a silver standard, but we believe that fuller experience has demonstrated this view to be erroneous, and that the change of standard has in no way arrested the development of trade and industry. Your Lordship, however, is in a position to obtain much fuller and more accurate information on these points than is at our disposal, and we will confine ourselves to stating the views which we hold on the specific questions which have been put to us in the telegram of 24th July.

2. It is generally recognised that money is required to perform four separate and important functions according as it is employed as (1) a medium of exchange; (2) a store of value; (3) a common measure of value; and (4) a standard of value for deferred payments.

We see no reason to doubt that as a medium of exchange gold supplemented by silver coins and notes would prove thoroughly satisfactory in India, while it is well suited for the purpose of storing value, since it possesses great value in little bulk, and appears less likely to depreciate than any other metal which could be adopted as the standard.

As a common measure of value gold would possess the inestimable advantage of giving India the same measure of value as England; the existence of a common monetary standard in England and in India would facilitate both the import and export trade by preventing excessive fluctuations in exchange; would encourage the flow of English capital to India, and would consequently facilitate the construction of railways by private enterprise and stimulate all industries; with gold as the Indian standard, the rate of interest payable on the present silver debt of India could also be largely reduced.

3. It is only with regard to the possible results of adopting gold as the standard of value for deferred payments that there can be any room for doubt regarding the expediency of the introduction of a gold standard into India.

On this point we have already said that Your Lordship is in the best position to form a judgment. If gold has proved to be a satisfactory standard of value for deferred payments in Europe, we see no reason why it should not be equally satisfactory in India.

It is, of course, possible for those who hold that there has hitherto been no appreciation of gold to argue that there might now be appreciation if India adopted a gold standard. We are not disposed to attach much force to this argument unless it can be shown that there has already been an injurious appreciation of gold in Western countries. If the adoption of a gold standard by Germany and the United States, and other countries of less importance, and the closing of the mints of the Latin Union to the free coinage of silver have not caused an injurious appreciation of gold, we do not apprehend that the adoption of a gold standard by India would be attended with serious results. We understand that the Austro-Hungarian Empire is preparing to adopt a gold standard, and that this example will probably be followed by other nations; and we see no reason to suppose that worse results would attend the adoption of a gold standard by India than have followed the change of standard in Germany or the United States, or than would now follow in the case of the adoption of a

gold standard by Austria-Hungary or any other country of equal extent. It will be obvious to Your Lordship that if the gold standard is to be universally adopted, India will be placed at a disadvantage if she is not allowed to make the change until every other country has supplied itself with the gold which it requires for this purpose.

4. Apprehensions have been expressed in many quarters that the introduction of a gold standard in India would involve a serious disturbance of existing contracts and financial obligations and a dangerous derangement of the course of trade. We desire, however, to have it clearly understood that if it were decided to adopt a gold standard in India, we should propose a rate for the transfer from silver to gold which did not greatly differ from the market ratio of the day. We are of opinion that in such case the adoption of a gold standard would not have any serious effect in lowering prices or reducing the rate of growth of the land revenue, and that it would not materially affect either the opium revenue or the burden of our gold or silver debt.

5. Even if we assume that there has been, or may hereafter be, some appreciation of gold, Your Lordship will not fail to observe that India, after substituting a gold standard for a silver one, will be in a better position to withstand the possible effects of any future appreciation than the countries which have always had a gold standard, or which have adopted a gold standard at the old ratio of 1 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 to 16. In the present day we should propose a ratio for conversion probably not greatly differing from 1 to 20, and India would consequently escape the effects of any appreciation of gold which may have wholly or partially led to the alteration of the ratio of value from 1 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 to 20. Such countries as England, Germany, France, and the United States would have to bear the cumulative effects of both the past and the future appreciation of gold; and if the prospect of a possible appreciation of gold does not afford sufficient reason to justify any modification of their standard, *à fortiori* such possibility of appreciation does not afford a valid excuse for preventing a change of standard in India on the conditions we have proposed.

6. In the telegram which we have quoted in the opening paragraph of this despatch Your Lordship enquires how our proposal would affect the proposed claim for compensation. We understand Your Lordship to refer to the remark in paragraph 4 of our despatch No. 160, dated 21st June last, in which we stated that the distress of large numbers of officers of our European services, owing to the fall in exchange, is rapidly becoming acute, and that, unless the efficiency of the services is to suffer, we may be compelled to satisfy claims involving compensation to a large amount. In reference to this matter, we desire to explain that if the ratio at which we pass from the silver to the gold standard approximates to the ratio now prevailing, the question of compensation will stand approximately where it stands at this moment, and that in any case there could be no further fall after the gold standard was effectively established, and consequently no claim for compensation on account of future falls in the exchange value of the rupee could arise such as we must expect if the exchange value is not fixed.

7. We take this opportunity of again calling Your Lordship's special attention to the extreme gravity of the present position—a position so fraught with danger that inaction involves at least as great risk and as much responsibility as would the undertaking of an enterprise even more hazardous than the introduction of a gold standard into India.

A great fall has already taken place in the value of the rupee as compared with the pound sterling, and sudden and violent fluctuations have been far from unfrequent. Nevertheless we have neither as yet seen the end of the fall, nor are we able to look forward to any time at which the fluctuations may be expected to cease.

On the contrary, if the approaching International Conference does not arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the question, we shall probably experience very shortly a still greater fall in value and more violent fluctuations than any that have occurred in the past. Without a change of standard, we can never hope to secure any guarantee against further falls and continual fluctuations.

It is under these circumstances that we have after full consideration proposed to Your Lordship that, on the occurrence of a certain contingency, immediate steps should be taken to introduce a gold standard into India, and we trust that our proposals will obtain Your Lordship's full support, and will be pressed on Her Majesty's Government in view to a prompt and final settlement of the question.

8. It would, we submit, be wholly unreasonable if, in face of the calamities which we are now experiencing, and of the still greater calamities which are likely to come upon us in the future, and of the fact that our difficulties must continue until England and India have the same standard of value, Her Majesty's Government were to prevent the Government of India from making an attempt to introduce a gold standard into this country on the ground of the actual or possible appreciation of gold, and were at the same time to refuse to support the proposal for a general system of double legal tender on the ground that there had been no appreciation of gold in the past, and that there was no likelihood of any such appreciation in the future. If Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to accept the proposals which we have advocated for more than ten years as the best remedy for our difficulties, we consider that they ought not now to refuse to let us adopt the only other remedy open to us, namely, the adoption of the same monetary standard as that of the country with which we have our most intimate financial and commercial relations, that standard being, as we understand, considered by Her Majesty's Government to have worked so satisfactorily in England that they are not prepared to encourage any hope of a departure from it being approved by them.

16.] No. 3083, dated 28th July 1892.

From—T. D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter No. 2730, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner in Sind, together with a memorial from the leading native merchants in Karachi complaining of the injury done to their business and trade by constant fluctuations in exchange, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India and for such steps as they may be able and see fit to take in order to further the object of the petitioners.

2. I am to state that the Commissioner in Sind has been informed of the transmission to the Government of India of the papers submitted by him, and of the fact that the Supreme Government has already addressed Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in March last on the subject of the debased value of the rupee.

17.] No. 2730, dated 2nd July 1892.

From—H. E. M. JAMES, Esq., Acting Commissioner in Sind,

To—His Excellency the Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Yesterday evening a deputation of six of the leading native merchants in Karachi, representing the most influential trading communities, waited upon me with the enclosed memorial, in which they complain of the injury done to their business and trade by the constant fluctuations in exchange. Mr. Currie, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, accompanied the deputation, the spokesman of which, Mr. Yusuf Ali, presented me with the memorial. Your Lordship will observe that it bears the signatures of all the leading native firms in Karachi.

2. I informed the deputation that I would lose no time in submitting the memorial to Your Excellency, and that I was sure Your Excellency would forward it in turn to the Government of India. It would be entirely superfluous in me to comment upon it or to suggest a remedy for evils which, I am aware, have for many years engaged the serious attention of the Supreme Government.

But from what the members of the deputation personally told me, I am justified in stating that their losses have been unquestionably heavy, and that the instability of the rupee is felt by them as a serious impediment to trade. A low exchange, enabling gold to purchase a larger quantity of produce than when exchange was higher, may be a benefit to India; but when we find the native merchants of a great port like Karachi coming forward spontaneously to complain of the serious damage to their own trade by the uncertain value of silver, it is proof that a remedy, if one be practicable, is needed. The testimony afforded by this memorial may therefore, though in ever so small a way, afford an additional inducement to the Supreme Government to persevere in its efforts to obtain a fixed ratio between silver and gold.

18.] Dated 27th June 1892.

To—H. E. M. JAMES, Esq.,
Commissioner in Sind.

The humble memorial of HOTCHAND KHUSHALRAI and others, Native Traders of Karachi—

SHEWETH,—We, native traders of Karachi, born and bred to trade exclusively and having no other calling, are now in process of discovering that our occupation is likely to vanish altogether, unless something can be done to make the value of the money, by which our trade is carried on, permanent, or at least to free it from the violent and unintelligible fluctuations to which it is now apparently always subject.

You are aware that for the last three months we have in self-defence been compelled to combine to cease purchasing European commodities in our customary way. For this reason, that the moderate profit which we look to make we have found altogether inadequate to cover the risks and losses to which we are subjected by the constant change in the value of the rupee.

When we bought Manchester grey cloth two years ago on a basis of 1/4 ¼ exchange, we could have no idea that a loss of about 15 per cent. by the sudden rise in exchange would be inflicted upon us by causes altogether outside the normal fluctuations of our local market, and over which we had no control; nor could we have anticipated the causes which brought ruin to us through contracts we had entered into with exporting firms for wheat and seeds when the rupee was valued at 1/8 in English money. Then, as we say, the value of the rupee stood at *1s. 8d.*, but when we came to carry out these contracts its value had fallen to *1s. 6d.*, and we found that in consequence we had to provide more rupees with which to buy the produce to fulfil our contracts than we had agreed to take from the exporting firms.

To illustrate the risk we are subjected to, we have only to draw your attention to the fluctuations of the present month—

On the 2nd exchange was 1/3$\frac{7}{16}$.
On the 9th exchange was 1/3$\frac{15}{16}$½, giving a rise of 4½ per cent.
On the 16th exchange was 1/3$\frac{15}{16}$, giving a fall of 1¾ per cent.
On the 23rd exchange was 1/3$\frac{7}{17}$, giving a further fall of 2¾ per cent.

What it will be to-morrow, and whether for loss or profit to us, we cannot say.

The hardship of our position is intensified by the fact that we can in no way protect ourselves from these losses, because, while we may sell with the knowledge we have of up-country supplies to exporting firms, it is impossible for us to buy against our contracts till the produce collected in small quantities in the districts is brought to market, and it is in this interval that the constant changing in the value of the rupee turns our legitimate trading transactions from safe business to purely speculative gambling.

It is this which makes us fear that, unless some means can be found to give steadiness of value to the rupee, let it be high or low, but steady, which will enable us, as in days gone by, to calculate with some certainty the result of our transactions, an absolute destruction of our trade must sooner or later overtake us.

We therefore beg that you will be graciously pleased to make a representation to Government urging the essential need of some steps being taken to put a stop to the intolerable uncertainty as to the value of the rupee.

And we will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

(*Here follow 77 signatures.*)

19.] No. 217, dated 16th August 1892.

From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our despatch No. 183 of the 12th July last, we have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's consideration, copy of a letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3083, dated the 28th July 1892, and of the memorial therein enclosed, addressed to the Commissioner in Sind by the leading native merchants in Karachi, complaining of the injury done to their business and trade by the constant fluctuations in exchange.

20.] Dated 9th August 1892.

From—The HON'BLE J. L. MACKAY, C.I.E. President, Indian Currency Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In continuation of my letter of 24th June last, I have now the honour to inform you that branches of this Association have been formed in every town of any importance in India, and that the petition to the House of Commons, copy of which was forwarded to you with my letter above quoted, has already been signed by over eight thousand persons.

2. The petition will shortly be sent home for presentation to Parliament at the earliest opportunity, and a printed list of those who have signed the petition will be prepared for the information of the Government of India. Meantime I sent for your information and inspection the signatures in original, which kindly return at your convenience. It will be observed that the petition has been signed by natives as well as by Europeans, the occupations of the signatories comprising amongst others the following:

Native noblemen and gentlemen.	Vakils.
Landholders.	Manufacturers.
Zemindars.	Employés of manufacturers.
Bankers.	Shipowners.
Merchants.	Employés of shipowners.
Brokers.	Railway managers.
Tradesmen.	Railway employés.
Tea, indigo, and coffee planters.	Employés of merchants.
Barristers.	Employés of tradesmen.
Solicitors.	Officers of the Army.
Pleaders.	Government servants.

Two-thirds of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the most important commercial body in India, have signed the petition, as also have the Trades Association unanimously.

3. Since I had the honour of addressing you on 24th June last, the sterling value of the rupee has dropped from 1-3⅜ to 1-2¾, and there is every prospect that it will still further fall.

4. The petition of the Currency Association unfortunately cannot be presented to, and considered by, Parliament probably for another three, possibly for another five, months; and, if no action is taken until Parliament re-assembles, the condition of affairs in this country may in the interval become very serious.

5. In your letter No. 2843-A. of 8th July you were good enough to state that my letter of 24th June, with copy of the petition of the Currency Association, had been forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for his consideration.

6. If a burning question of this nature had been agitating the public mind in England as the currency question has lately been agitating the public mind in India, opportunities would have arisen or would have been made to give the public an indication of Government's view on the subject. But so far there has

been no indication given of the views of the Government of India on this important question. It is believed, however, that Government cannot fail to be alive to the gravity of the situation, and in these circumstances I would venture to suggest that the feeling in India, as portrayed by the support which the petition to Parliament has received, should be communicated to the Secretary of State by wire in the hope that he may thereby be induced to give speedy consideration to the prayer of the petition that the Government of India be empowered to take such measures as they may think fit to adopt gold instead of silver as the standard for the currency of this country.

7. I believe it will not be overstating the case to add that the present condition and prospects of the country's currency and the apparent supineness on the part of the Government in regard to it are creating grave dissatisfaction in the minds of the intelligent classes in India.

21.] No. 3373, dated 15th August 1892.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The President, Indian Currency Association.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and of the lists received therewith (since returned) of signatures to the petition of the Indian Currency Association to the House of Commons. Your letter has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for consideration.

2. I am to express the regret of the Governor General in Council that the suggestion contained in paragraph 6 of your letter cannot at present be complied with. The subject referred to being, as you are already aware, under reference to the Secretary of State, it would not be in accordance with practice or with the orders of the Secretary of State to make public now an expression of the views of the Government of India on it.

22.] No. 228, dated 16th August 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

With our letter of the 12th July 1892, No. 183, we transmitted to Your Lordship copy of a letter from the Honourable Mr. J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., President of the Indian Currency Association, and copy of a petition to the House of Commons adopted by the Association.

2. We now have the honour to enclose a further letter from Mr. Mackay, dated the 9th instant, informing us that the petition has already been numerously signed by all classes of the educated community, and that branches of the Association have been established in every town in India of any importance.

3. We have not considered it expedient to comply with the request made by Mr. Mackay for an indication of the views held and action proposed by the Government of India on the question of an alteration in our currency system; but we commend this letter to Your Lordship's consideration. The fact that the petition of the Association has been signed by two-thirds of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce shews that the importance of the question is fully appreciated by the mercantile community, and confirms the belief expressed in the 5th paragraph of our despatch of the 21st June last, No. 160 (Confidential), "that we might safely count on receiving every reasonable assistance from the commercial and banking classes in the attempt to introduce a gold standard."

23.] Dated 17th August 1892.

Telegram from—The Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

At public meeting held last night, Town Hall, the following resolution was passed *nem con*:—That this meeting, in view of the alarming condition into which the currency of India has drifted, and fearing a grave crisis imminent, calls upon the Government of India to say at once what steps they propose to take to allay the panic feeling which exists throughout the country.

24.] No. 3500-A., dated 25th August 1892.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Honorary Secretary to the Indian Currency Association, Madras.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 17th instant, embodying the following resolution passed at a public meeting held in furtherance of the objects of the Association at the Town Hall, Madras, on the 16th instant:—

"That this meeting, in view of the alarming condition into which the currency of India has drifted, and fearing that a grave crisis is imminent, calls upon the Government of India to say at once what steps they propose to take to allay the panic feeling which exists throughout the country."

2. In reply, I am to state that the Government of India fully recognize the gravity of the situation to which attention is called by the resolution. They have already addressed the Secretary of State on the subject, and regret that they are unable at present to communicate any further information to the public for the reasons stated in the recent letter* to the Honourable Mr. Mackay, President of the Association, of which copy is enclosed.

* *Vide* Accounts and Finance Proceedings for August 1892, Nos. 899 to 901 (Confidential).

25.] Dated 21st August 1892.

Telegram from—The Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Ootacamund,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

At public meeting held here Friday following resolution carried large majority:—That in opinion this meeting desirable that Government India should press on Home Government importance of obtaining by international agreement fixed ratio between gold silver; and, failing establishment such fixed ratio, necessity giving Government India free hand to adopt such measures as may to it seem fit for remedying the existing evils.

26.] No. 231, dated 30th August 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our Financial despatch No. 228, dated the 16th August 1892, we have the honour to forward copy of correspondence with the Secretary to the Indian Currency Association at Madras on the subject of the present condition of the currency of India.

2. We also forward copy of a telegram received from the Secretary of the branch of the same Association at Ootacamund.

27.] Dated 22nd August 1892.

From—G. D. KER, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Ootacamund,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to inform you that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Ootacamund and neighbourhood was held here on Friday, the 19th instant, the Honourable Mr. Hamnett, C.I.E., presiding, when the following resolution was passed by a very large majority:—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that the Government of India should press on the Home Government the importance of obtaining by international agreement a fixed ratio between gold and silver; and, failing the establishment of such fixed ratio, the necessity of giving the Government of India a free hand to adopt such measures as may to it seem fit for remedying the existing evils."

I wired you yesterday to this effect, and now beg to confirm my telegram.

I enclose for your information a copy of the resolutions passed at this meeting.

Indian Currency Association.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Ootacamund and the neighbourhood will be held on Friday, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M., at the Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of considering the proposal to form a branch of this Association in Ootacamund.

The following proposals will be submitted to the meeting:

(1) That a branch of the Indian Currency Association be formed in Ootacamund, the subscription for membership being Re. 1 to cover expenses;

(2) that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that the Government of India should press on the Home Government the importance of obtaining by international agreement a fixed ratio between gold and silver; and, failing the establishment of such fixed ratio, the necessity of giving the Government of India a free hand to adopt such measures as may to it seem fit for remedying the existing evils;

(3) that inasmuch as it is of the greatest importance to arouse public interest in England at once to the serious condition into which the currency of India has already drifted, and to the still more serious outlook, this meeting, while not committing itself to all the statements in the memorial, still approves of its general tenor, and therefore recommends all interested in the matter to support with their signatures the prayer of the petition to the House of Commons;

(4) that a permanent Committee consisting of the undermentioned members of the Indian Currency Association* (with power to add to their number) be formed for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the Association :—

* The names of the permanent Committee will be submitted to the meeting.

Signed on behalf of the Provincial Committee—

G. D. KER.

HONOURABLE MR. HAMNETT, C.I.E.
SURGEON-GENERAL HOYSTED.
MR. J. W. MINCHIN.
COLONEL HUGHES HALLETT.
MR. J. F. DAVIES.
MR. J. D. REES, C.I.E.
MR. DADABHOY EDULJEE.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL PEARSON, C.B.
MR. HAROLD STUART, C.S.

28.] No. 3621-A., dated 3rd September 1892.

From—J. E. O'CONOR, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Honorary Secretary to the Indian Currency Association, Ootacamund.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22nd August 1892, on the subject of the present condition of the currency of India, and to say that a copy of the telegram referred to therein was sent to the Secretary of State by last mail.

29.] Dated 8th September 1892.

From—H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., Vice-President, Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to forward copy of a resolution passed yesterday by the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the above Association with a request that it may be laid before the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Vice-President (the President being in Europe) be requested to address the Government of India, informing them that the petition of the Indian Currency Association has already been signed by a large number of the leading European and Native residents of this city, representing all classes of the community, and notably by native firms trading with England.

"2. That this Committee is persuaded that a widespread feeling exists throughout the country that the unchecked depreciation and constant fluctuation in value of the rupee have caused serious injury to India, and are likely to cause still more serious injury unless speedy steps be taken to avert the danger.

"3. That this Committee suggests that this general feeling among the intelligent classes of the Bombay Presidency may be communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State with a request that the Government of India may be allowed to adopt some speedy remedy for the evil in accordance with the recommendations made to Her Majesty by the Royal Commissioners appointed in 1886 to consider the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals.

"4. That this Committee is strongly of opinion that present and probable future exigencies demand immediate attention, and that action cannot safely be deferred pending the results of the coming International Conference."

30.] No. 254, dated 21st September 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our Financial despatch No. 231, dated the 30th August 1892, we have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's consideration, copy of a letter from the Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association, and of the resolution therein referred to, on the subject of the depreciation and constant fluctuation in the value of the rupee.

31.] No. 3838-A., dated 21st September 1892.

From—J. E. O'CONOR, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Vice-President, Bombay Branch, Indian Currency Association.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, forwarding copy of a resolution passed by the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association on the subject of the unchecked depreciation and constant fluctuation in the value of the rupee, and in reply to state that the resolution has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

32.] No. 272, dated 5th October 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our despatch of the 2nd August 1892, No. 205 (Confidential), we have the honour to enclose a short paper by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary in the Department of Finance and Commerce, on the range of prices in India. The wholesale prices of imports have fallen materially, the fall on the whole approximating to, and in some cases exceeding, the fall in exchange.

2. The wholesale prices of Indian commodities have not fallen generally as imports have. Some have fallen and others have risen. Broadly, they may be divided into two great classes. Those which have risen in price are rice, wheat, linseed, and jute (raw and manufactured).

These articles may be taken to represent the following classes of goods in the export trade:

Average value, last five years.

	Rx.
Grain and pulse	19,249,000
Seeds	10,225,000
Jute, raw	7,405,000
„ manufactured	2,121,000
TOTAL ...	39,300,000

being about 41 per cent. of the average value of the exports of Indian goods for the last five years.

On examining the figures it will be seen that there was no rise of price in wheat and but little in linseed until the present year, and in both cases the rise may be regarded as caused by the temporary operation of the failure of the Russian harvests of wheat and linseed and the demand on India suddenly resulting therefrom. In rice and jute, however, it is apparent that the level of prices has been permanently raised. Both these articles are practically Indian monopolies; for, though there is competition with Indian rice, it certainly rules the European market in so far that India can supply the whole requirements of that market.

3. The articles which have fallen in price are cotton, opium (this has since risen rapidly, but the increase may be speculative and temporary), cotton yarns and cloth, indigo, tea, and hides. They have all, with the exception of opium, fallen in price in more or less the same proportion as the fall in exchange, and tea has fallen in nearly double that ratio.

The average value of these goods in the last five years has been—

	Rx.
Cotton, raw	15,077,000
Opium	9,903,000
Cotton yarns and cloth	6,619,000
Indigo	3,598,000
Tea	5,381,000
Hides and skins	4,800,000
TOTAL ...	45,378,000

being about 47 per cent of the average value of the exports of Indian merchandise in the last five years.

4. When we turn to the retail prices of food-grains we find that there has been a general rise throughout the country which may be said to have commenced about 1886. The returns of the prices paid for atta (flour), wheat, rice, pulses, and ghi by the Commissariat Department confirm the fact that prices have largely risen from about that year. To some extent this rise in the last two years is due to drought and scarcity in various regions of the Empire, and it has been intensified by the demand for export of wheat and rice.

5. We do not anticipate that a permanently lower level of prices will be established. The country is now intersected by railways through its length and breadth, and numerous steamers on the coasts also afford facilities for exchange which were absent twenty years ago. In consequence we are not likely to see prices rule as low as they did formerly in seasons of plenty, when the demand to be supplied from any particular place was purely local and ordinarily smaller than the supply available, and when, therefore, prices were more or less regulated by custom and tradition. In the present day there are

comparatively few districts from which grain cannot easily be exported to distant tracts, where the supply is smaller than the demand, or to foreign countries, and the means of intercourse have so multiplied that traders will not part with their stock locally at low prices when they possess the knowledge that it will fetch a higher price if exported or sold elsewhere in India. Prices are therefore regulated by competition and by a greatly increased demand, and the level will remain high in the future.

6. In the case of wheat and rice, the only two grains of which the exports bear a material proportion to the local consumption, the wholesale prices will be largely determined by the gold prices in Europe and the rate of exchange for the time being. As regards the retail prices of food-grains, it is worthy of notice that there have been loud and persistent complaints during the last three or four years of the high range of prices of the articles of food which are in common use by the people at large.

7. Your Lordship is no doubt aware that, although there must be a connection between the range of prices and the standard of value, it is in practice extremely difficult, if not impossible, to trace the connection. The extent to which fluctuations of price are due on the one hand to causes primarily affecting the standard of value, and on the other to such causes as the failure of crops or the apprehension of scarcity, can never be determined with accuracy. The figures we have just given confirm this conclusion.

8. Information of an unofficial character which we have recently received regarding Java, in which country a change from the silver to the gold standard was made in the year 1875 at the ratio of 1 to 15·625, shows that little or no difficulty was encountered in substituting a gold for a silver standard; that, although a gold standard is now in force there, the currency employed is to all intents and purposes a silver currency; and that great prosperity prevails under the gold standard.

We strongly recommend that Your Lordship should ask the Government of Holland for further information on this point.

33.] LEVELS OF PRICES.

The ten tables attached to this note give a general and summary view of the course of wholesale prices of imports and exports and of retail prices of food-grains since 1861, with some exceptions where prices are not available as far back as that year.

The variations in wholesale prices in tables Nos. I and II are taken from tables No. 14 and 17 in the ninth issue of the Tables of Prices and Wages annually published by this Department. There are two exceptions: the variations in the price of rice at Rangoon have been computed from a statement of prices specially obtained from the Collector of Customs, and the variations in the price of opium have been computed from the tables in Part III of the Finance and Revenue Accounts.

The variations in retail prices in tables Nos. III—IX have been computed from table No. 12 in the ninth issue of Prices and Wages. The stations selected for each grain represent each tract of the whole area over which the grain is largely grown and consumed.

Table No. X is a summary of tables Nos. III to IX.

In all the tables the years have been grouped in quinquennial periods.

In the tables of wholesale prices the price of March 1873 has been taken to represent 100, and the figures represent in most cases the prices in January of each year; where no quotation existed for that month, the next nearest month has been taken. Opium is an exception, all the figures being averages for the year based on monthly returns. Rangoon rice is also an exception as above mentioned.

In the tables of retail prices the average price for the year 1873 represents 100, and all the figures are averages for the year deduced from returns received and published twice a month.

Wholesale Prices.

The variations in the prices of imports and exports in tables I and II are based on the price in March 1873, which was taken to represent 100.

Imports.—The articles selected represent in themselves about one-third of the total import trade, but they may really be taken to represent a great deal more, for the variations in the prices of grey shirtings not only represent the variations in the trade in unbleached, but also in bleached and coloured goods; and the variations in the prices of iron represent also the variations in the prices of hardware, machinery and millwork, and railway material. The selected articles may probably be taken as representative of at least half of the import trade, the half in question being the portion which most nearly concerns the people at large. For the remaining half largely consists of articles which are either not primary necessities, or do not enter into general consumption except by the European population, or are consumed in such small quantities as to have no material importance in the domestic economy of the people.

It may be taken then that imports generally have fallen since 1873 in rupee price 26 per cent. in the case of cotton goods, from 36 to 43 per cent. in the case of cotton yarns, 36 per cent. in the case of iron, and 28 per cent. in the case of copper. Another article—kerosine oil—for which we have no figures before 1888 has fallen since that year by 24 per cent. in the case of American oil and 19 per cent. in the case of Russian oil. This article is now assuming some importance in native domestic economy.

It should be noted as regards cotton goods and yarns that the high level of price recorded in the periods 1861—1865 and 1866—1870 was caused by the immense inflation in the price of cotton which took place during the civil war in the United States.

Exports.—In the list of exports we find that the undermentioned articles, which are all of importance, have fallen in price:

Cotton, raw.	Indigo.
„ yarn.	Opium.
Hides.	Tea.

Cotton cloth has remained stationary.

The course of the prices of these articles since 1887 is shewn below (prices in January of each year, except for opium, for which the average of the year is taken):

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Cotton, Broach	85	95	93	95	84	75
Cotton yarns, 20s. ...	69	74	79	74	70	65
Cotton T-cloth	76	77	77	77	77	77
Hides, cow	87	76	76	72	65	66
Indigo, good	70	82	93	76	86	74
Opium, Bengal	84	85	91	83	81	89
„ Malwa	90	100	98	88	87	88
Tea, good Souchong ...	55	50	52	50	50	41

It may be noted as regards hides and skins that they fluctuate in price with seasonal vicissitudes. In a bad season, when prices of food-grains rise high, the prices of hides fall, the mortality being large or cultivators being compelled by distress to sell their cattle. In good seasons hides are scarcer and prices rise.

Three articles of minor importance—saltpetre, shell-lac, and raw silk—have also fallen. Shell-lac has risen in price in the present year, but it is a highly speculative trade with great fluctuations in prices. The variations for these three articles are as follow:

	1861-65.	1866-70.	1871-75.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	1891.	1892.
Saltpetre ...	104	76	91	83	82	83	89	85
Shell-lac, middling	87	46	114	83	83	65	67	95
Silk, raw, Sardah ...	107	88	74	71	82	73	64	

The articles which have risen in price are rice, wheat, linseed, jute, and gunny bags. The course of prices of these articles in the last six years is set out in the statement below:

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Wheat (Bombay) ...	97	100	103	90	93	118
„ (Calcutta) ...	83	88	89	81	87	103
Rice (Moonghy) ...	103	110	131	144	147	162
„ (Ballam) ...	106	115	141	154	143	169
Linseed (Bombay) ...	97	104	112	111	103	110
„ (Calcutta) ...	101	95	112	109	97	113
Jute (picked) ...	137	153	192	197	126	226
„ (ordinary) ...	118	141	203	186	115	231
Gunny bags	98	125	126	118	93	132

The general rise of price of these articles in 1892 is due to special and exceptional reasons, and, except as regards rice, it cannot be said that prices shew any distinct tendency to a permanent rise. Generally it may be said that, with the exception of rice (which has shewn a distinct upward tendency since 1887) and jute, all the important staples of the export trade have either not increased or have fallen in price.

Retail Prices.

If we take the course of the wholesale prices at Calcutta and Bombay to fairly represent the course of the prices obtained by the producer, it seems clear that, with the exception of the rice-grower and jute-grower, the producer does not receive an increasing price for his goods. But while this is the case, the consumer has certainly good reason to complain in recent years of the increasing price of food-grains. From table No. X it will be seen that there is a marked correspondence between the fluctuations in periods and in degree of the different food-grains. Ragi is an exception only as regards the degree of fluctuation, the rise and fall being greater than in the case of other food-grains. This grain is produced on a relatively small area confined mainly to the Nizam's territory and the northern and central parts of Madras. When the crop fails, there is no ragi to be imported from elsewhere, and the price at once flies up to a great height as in 1866, and again in 1877 and 1878. On the other hand, the consumption being as local as the production, a good harvest following a bad one sends the price down as fast as it rose. With other grains the case is different. Each of them being of fairly general consumption over large areas, when the crop of a grain fails in one place it can generally be supplemented by

the importation of stocks of the same grain from other places, and thus prices do not rise or fall so rapidly, nor are the limits of the fluctuations so wide as is the case with ragi. A diagram of the prices of rice, wheat, jawar, and bajra shows a remarkable coincidence between the periods and the degree of their fluctuations, and this is also the case, though in not quite the same degree, with gram and barley.

In all these grains we find as the result of seasonal vicissitudes a low level of price in the periods 1861-65, 1871-75, 1881-85, and a high level of price in the periods intervening, namely, 1866-70, 1876-80, 1886-90, and again in 1891. The last three years, 1889, 1890, and 1891, have been years of high prices. The year 1891 was a good wheat year, but the abnormal demand in Europe caused an export of upwards of 50 per cent. more than the average in the course of a few months, and the rise of prices in Europe was reflected in India retail prices. There was also a large demand for rice in India owing to scarcity as well as in Europe and elsewhere. Prices still continue high (July 1892) for wheat and rice all over India. In Northern India the prices of jawar, bajra, gram, and barley have fallen somewhat, but in Penin-ular India the prices of jawar, bajra, and ragi, as well as of wheat and rice, continue very high.

September 6, 1892. J. E. O'CONOR.

No. I.—Variations in wholesale prices of Imports at Calcutta.

	Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.	Mule twist, white, No. 40.	Mule twist, Turkey red, No. 40.	Copper, brazi-ers'.	Iron, flat, bolt, bar.
1861-65	145	116	123	99	64
1866-70	128	122	117	88	69
1871-75	93	92	104	92	89
1876-80	79	83	83	88	67
1881-85	78	67	62	78	61
1886-90	80	71	57	76	62
1891	74	70	56	72	62
1892	74	64	57	72	61

No. II.—Variations in wholesale prices of Exports at Calcut ta, Bombay, and Rangoon.

	Cotton, Broach.	Opium.		Rice.			
		Bengal.	Malwa.	Moonghy (Calcutta).	Ballam (Calcutta).	Ngatsain (Rangoon).	Ngakyouk (Rangoon).
1861-65 ...	128	104	113	87	88	Not available.	
1866-70 ...	112	100	114	111	120		
1871-75 ...	87	102	100	115	115	84	109
1876-80 ...	86	98	116	148	154	97	113
1881-85 ...	88	100	101	104	122	126	157
1886-90 ...	90	87	93	124	134	122	151
1891 ...	84	81	87	147	143	133	164
1892 ...	5	89	88	162	169	156	194

	Wheat.		Linseed.		Jute.	
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Picked.	Ordinary.
1861-65 ...	82	...	85	90	103	88
1866-70 ...	101	108	107	104	110	103
1871-75 ...	85	79	104	98	128	123
1876-80 ...	94	108	104	103	153	144
1881-85 ...	84	77	95	97	132	123
1886-90 ...	88	94	104	104	163	153
1891 ...	87	93	97	103	126	115
1892 ...	103	118	112	110	236	231

	Jute gunny bags.	Tea, good Souchong.	Cotton yarns, 20s.	Cotton T-cloth, 44-inch, 24 yards, 8 lbs.	Indigo, good.	Hides, cow, slaughtered.
1861-65 ...	97	...	...	...	95	70
1866-70 ...	103	...	...	...	102	67
1871-75 ...	100	100(1)	...(2)	...(3)	108	96
1876-80 ...	94	94	81	83	103	96
1881-85 ...	105	69	77	81	110	99
1886-90 ...	110	54	74	77	86	81
1891 ...	93	50	70	77	86	65
1892 ...	132	41	65	77	74	66

(1) Four-years average.
(2) No prices available before 1874. The level is based on the price of 1874 = 100. In 1875 the level was 81.
(3) No prices before 1874. The level is based on the price of 1874 = 100. In 1875 the level was 86.

No. III.—Variations in the retail price of RICE since 1861—(price in 1873=100).

Years.	Calcutta.	Patna.	Rangpur.	Backerganj.	Raipur.	Bellary.	Madras.	Salem.	Rangoon.	Toungboo.
1861	62	62	61	89	114	98	...	133	123	151
1862	62	50	61	97	54	101	...	135	81	171
1863	63	47	67	105	67	108	...	122	81	135
1864	80	50	71	112	121	152	...	127	92	122
1865	96	76	134	119	221	167	...	148	92	143
Average ...	**73**	**57**	**79**	**104**	**115**	**125**	**...**	**133**	**94**	**144**
1866	106	101	156	238	250	157	...	164	81	177
1867	72	77	117	122	156	217	...	211	102	198
1868	81	50	82	132	144	145	...	160	102	161
1869	80	86	92	136	313	114	...	152	112	151
1870	77	66	84	115	134	109	104	135	122	166
Average ...	**83**	**76**	**106**	**149**	**199**	**148**	**104**	**164**	**104**	**171**
1871	61	77	85	123	138	85	...	86	...	...
1872	64	79	87	93	99	88	...	91	79	100
1873	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
1874	102	111	145	171	111	95	125	119	128	117
1875	85	74	105	130	107	90	107	104	86	131
Average ...	**82**	**88**	**104**	**123**	**111**	**92**	**111**	**100**	**98**	**112**
1876	99	100	100	131	123	116	142	135	81	130
1877	103	97	107	170	119	183	189	242	95	173
1878	115	120	140	212	191	178	190	202	122	151
1879	116	117	170	209	173	119	147	163	127	197
1880	85	93	107	125	154	94	121	134	109	180
Average ...	**104**	**105**	**125**	**169**	**152**	**138**	**158**	**175**	**107**	**166**
1881	72	74	94	84	99	97	105	108	97	142
1882	76	80	94	95	93	97	101	108	92	131
1883	77	99	121	121	117	98	100	105	105	177
1884	103	125	170	151	159	98	104	115	106	219
1885	122	107	162	174	157	104	122	137	90	215
Average ...	**90**	**97**	**128**	**125**	**125**	**99**	**106**	**115**	**98**	**177**
1886	85	94	112	159	173	105	110	122	95	215
1887	68	78	101	133	212	95	113	115	104	232
1888	73	94	111	140	212	96	117	118	110	279
1889	90	117	155	190	245	98	119	126	110	221
1890	90	101	155	183	210	102	136	131	113	206
Average ...	**81**	**97**	**127**	**161**	**210**	**99**	**119**	**122**	**106**	**231**
1891	91	100	167	162	207	116	145	157	123	227

No. IV.—Variations in the price of WHEAT since 1861—(price of 1873=100).

Years.	Calcutta.	Patna.	Cawnpore.	Fyzabad.	Meerut.	Delhi.	Amritsar.	Rawalpindi.	Karachi.	Belgaum.	Ahmadnagar.	Bombay.	Ahmadabad.	Jabalpur.	Nagpur.	Raipur.
1861 ...	69	69	96	61	126	129	140	64	78	74	97	92	100	79	75	88
1862 ...	62	98	60	54	60	72	170	69	101	61	116	97	95	68	103	51
1863 ...	56	50	58	56	61	75	128	62	103	145	138	121	156	86	136	69
1864 ...	77	98	84	69	85	89	93	73	150	198	180	147	209	64	181	132
1865 ...	77	94	99	92	98	129	99	68	133	166	171	137	237	99	167	192
Average ...	**68**	**82**	**79**	**66**	**86**	**99**	**126**	**67**	**113**	**129**	**140**	**119**	**159**	**79**	**132**	**106**
1866 ...	99	151	118	111	86	98	98	67	131	229	171	179	172	152	241	211
1867 ...	54	105	99	65	94	90	104	76	116	116	153	130	125	94	241	117
1868 ...	69	52	83	87	79	91	135	146	111	61	124	114	160	132	163	117
1869 ...	80	122	144	111	153	163	200	139	113	79	118	137	188	180	215	282
1870 ...	80	133	107	80	129	147	168	122	150	222	206	130	183	132	164	184
Average ...	**76**	**113**	**110**	**91**	**108**	**118**	**141**	**110**	**124**	**141**	**167**	**138**	**167**	**138**	**205**	**182**
1871 ...	72	67	69	62	83	87	104	103	132	128	126	114	140	86	116	88
1872 ...	82	80	86	93	83	91	108	98	108	120	136	106	112	91	112	101
1873 ...	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
1874 ...	93	94	96	95	98	99	99	78	107	74	77	94	94	96	91	102
1875 ...	72	68	71	62	91	89	97	64	120	64	103	98	82	74	86	91
Average ...	**84**	**82**	**84**	**82**	**91**	**93**	**102**	**89**	**113**	**97**	**108**	**102**	**106**	**89**	**101**	**96**
1876 ...	67	63	66	59	78	77	98	57	120	85	106	100	86	74	95	79
1877 ...	88	83	103	92	102	103	97	65	130	166	190	142	142	97	114	99
1878 ...	97	110	120	120	135	135	142	103	164	168	242	177	175	171	167	217
1879 ...	94	113	117	108	135	135	172	200	195	207	236	168	177	174	182	213
1880 ...	88	80	90	84	109	109	148	169	149	136	154	130	98	118	126	166
Average ...	**87**	**90**	**99**	**93**	**112**	**112**	**131**	**119**	**152**	**152**	**186**	**143**	**136**	**127**	**137**	**155**
1881 ...	75	70	81	81	99	98	119	141	118	70	112	106	85	94	105	108
1882 ...	87	82	89	89	109	102	98	91	117	62	128	112	99	107	110	134
1883 ...	88	83	89	86	112	100	101	74	116	67	128	113	110	99	108	180
1884 ...	72	76	75	77	99	95	93	60	110	64	113	104	95	84	91	145
1885 ...	75	75	74	72	91	84	92	65	108	75	113	102	84	93	94	123
Average ...	**79**	**77**	**82**	**81**	**102**	**96**	**101**	**86**	**114**	**68**	**119**	**107**	**95**	**95**	**102**	**138**
1886 ...	76	76	84	81	110	100	119	88	130	71	127	112	93	120	115	159
1887 ...	81	85	101	101	134	129	152	133	138	75	146	117	126	125	127	194
1888 ...	89	90	102	103	135	129	144	127	133	78	140	121	130	133	128	196
1889 ...	89	96	99	104	119	110	117	97	131	77	137	117	119	129	134	208
1890 ...	86	93	107	106	123	116	128	98	129	71	131	111	112	123	130	196
Average ...	**84**	**88**	**99**	**99**	**124**	**117**	**132**	**109**	**132**	**74**	**136**	**116**	**116**	**126**	**127**	**191**
1891 ...	98	99	114	117	145	135	168	126	143	90	143	120	122	146	147	249

No. V.—Variations in the price of JAWAR since 1861—(price of 1873=100).

Years.	Cawnpore.	Fyzabad.	Meerut.	Delhi.	Amritsar.	Rawalpindi.	Karachi.	Belgaum.	Ahmad-nagar.	Bombay.	Ahmad-abad.	Jabalpur.	Nagpur.	Bellary.	Salem.
1861	102	75	170	158	246	90	88	92	98	103	100	130	81	98	110
1862	71	68	72	74	144	83	92	82	156	103	143	74	116	96	110
1863	69	63	92	72	79	67	76	215	209	143	187	86	127	119	100
1864	102	91	111	87	71	67	192	201	206	172	271	144	194	203	86
1865	103	119	125	104	132	66	203	172	116	150	163	96	194	196	110
Average ...	**89**	**83**	**114**	**99**	**134**	**75**	**130**	**152**	**157**	**134**	**173**	**106**	**142**	**142**	**103**
1866	102	131	114	87	99	105	154	209	129	176.	120	152	242	225	142
1867	85	73	112	88	123	75	112	91	179	170	136	100	208	264	199
1868	67	73	122	96	198	168	112	56	119	130	127	144	224	125	140
1869	140	121	219	169	237	178	118	82	190	168	226	173	188	85	123
1870	94	99	117	107	187	100	140	112	152	128	232	152	168	88	103
Average ...	**98**	**99**	**137**	**109**	**169**	**125**	**127**	**110**	**154**	**154**	**168**	**144**	**206**	**157**	**141**
1871	91	68	...	83	125	79	139	84	139	120	150	112	137	70	52
1872	74	89	126	100	148	101	114	104	155	122	110	116	118	75	50
1873	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
1874	102	116	114	105	113	96	99	82	75	88	98	125	70	83	102
1875	79	70	105	100	115	82	112	87	86	93	91	79	77	105	91
Average ...	**89**	**88**	**111**	**98**	**120**	**92**	**113**	**91**	**111**	**105**	**110**	**106**	**100**	**87**	**79**
1876	57	56	96	83	103	60	128	106	129	105	101	86	110	140	126
1877	100	97	120	108	94	85	171	188	301	182	167	114	130	304	278
1878	150	115	185	174	194	152	233	145	295	191	212	177	155	212	205
1879	107	108	143	135	208	200	161	146	291	172	193	159	184	147	145
1880	77	96	109	103	143	156	130	93	186	118	94	96	137	86	111
Average ...	**98**	**94**	**131**	**121**	**148**	**131**	**165**	**136**	**240**	**154**	**153**	**126**	**143**	**178**	**173**
1881	78	70	115	109	145	135	121	65	88	88	80	76	99	63	85
1882	78	70	101	97	107	84	117	63	106	100	116	106	100	69	82
1883	75	73	94	96	86	65	119	86	125	105	122	97	90	59	73
1884	74	84	107	110	93	51	118	89	171	113	109	97	102	78	85
1885	73	75	94	91	111	66	113	95	145	106	108	109	109	103	108
Average ...	**76**	**74**	**102**	**101**	**108**	**80**	**188**	**80**	**127**	**102**	**107**	**97**	**100**	**74**	**87**
1886	95	86	110	106	138	123	124	90	125	109	107	121	117	89	97
1887	104	135	157	156	199	153	126	78	123	110	134	133	139	85	80
1888	122	145	144	143	177	139	135	83	166	122	148	141	152	74	85
1889	94	137	115	116	139	86	146	89	193	116	136	145	146	84	88
1890	111	142	134	136	160	71	130	86	165	113	131	112	135	86	100
Average ...	**105**	**129**	**132**	**131**	**163**	**114**	**132**	**85**	**154**	**114**	**130**	**136**	**138**	**84**	**90**
1891	117	165	172	157	226	120	138	88	130	116	131	157	132	97	122

No. VI.—Variations in the price of BAJRA

Years.	Cawnpore.	Fyzabad.	Meerut.	Delhi.	Amritsar.	Rawalpindi.	Karachi.
1861	96	70	144	128	109	64	91
1862	59	96	69	68	101	67	97
1863	57	78	83	67	96	61	109
1864	107	127	111	84	127	70	229
1865	103	117	138	98	132	80	235
Average ...	**84**	**98**	**109**	**89**	**113**	**68**	**152**
1866	101	134	124	85	112	85	161
1867	90	98	108	87	121	102	132
1868	89	100	115	100	186	178	133
1869	145	141	248	185	225	181	157
1870	88	131	111	104	161	106	191
Average ...	**103**	**121**	**141**	**112**	**161**	**130**	**155**
1871	81	79	87	95	129	90	151
1872	90	101	117	113	124	111	129
1873	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
1874	95	117	121	109	121	83	109
1875	76	90	100	88	106	63	128
Average ...	**88**	**97**	**105**	**101**	**116**	**89**	**123**
1876	57	65	86	77	101	54	135
1877	105	82	127	98	114	66	180
1878	158	144	185	158	156	112	270
1879	147	122	115	134	146	219	243
1880	78	95	104	101	138	187	169
Average ...	**103**	**102**	**129**	**114**	**131**	**134**	**199**
1881	78	76	120	110	129	154	123
1882	77	81	110	103	116	92	121
1883	80	86	114	104	104	56	124
1884	71	78	110	101	106	48	136
1885	72	74	97	82	115	51	141
Average ...	**76**	**79**	**110**	**100**	**114**	**81**	**129**
1886	92	83	115	108	141	79	144
1887	95	100	142	134	199	149	149
1888	128	136	152	143	185	149	162
1889	98	111	126	122	174	113	166
1890	103	104	132	129	164	90	140
Average ...	**103**	**107**	**133**	**127**	**173**	**116**	**152**
1891	122	143	163	151	211	133	138

since 1861—(price of 1873=100).

Belgaum.	Ahmadnagar.	Bombay.	Ahmadabad.	Jabalpur.	Bellary.	Madras.	Salem.
97	83	111	106	86	111	...	123
85	129	106	98	69	107	...	115
225	172	141	216	96	129	...	100
231	170	197	272	91	212	...	89
174	96	178	177	123	214	...	112
162	**130**	**147**	**174**	**93**	**155**	**...**	**108**
223	106	186	110	157	217	...	148
95	147	152	133	123	287	...	195
75	98	147	132	123	143	...	140
99	156	157	205	157	96	...	120
127	126	138	197	115	99	81	100
124	**127**	**156**	**155**	**135**	**174**	**81**	**141**
84	160	124	135	...	...	...	...
122	166	129	115	133	125	...	71
100	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
76	78	84	88	113	91	118	105
84	87	89	89	85	111	88	96
93	**118**	**105**	**109**	**108**	**85**	**102**	**93**
106	136	108	101	82	147	135	121
196	249	152	179	117	286	221	325
155	235	169	209	193	222	182	211
155	229	155	183	132	167	121	149
97	171	120	95	95	117	101	122
142	**204**	**141**	**153**	**124**	**188**	**152**	**186**
66	92	87	86	75	81	91	95
72	108	98	123	93	93	84	99
87	136	104	129	88	82	86	87
94	158	111	108	91	112	88	97
105	115	119	111	77	111	101	122
85	**128**	**102**	**111**	**85**	**96**	**90**	**100**
90	132	109	118	...	102	104	114
79	135	117	130	...	92	95	89
89	165	123	146	...	106	95	98
97	186	125	150	...	117	122	104
92	143	116	112	...	107	122	101
89	**152**	**118**	**127**	**...**	**105**	**107**	**101**
92	140	117	122	...	120	140	126

No. VII.—Variations in the price of RAGI since 1861—(price of 1873=100).

Years.	Bellary.	Madras.	Salem.
1861	126	...	112
1862	119	...	140
1863	146	...	122
1864	238	...	105
1865	225	...	124
Average ...	**171**	...	**127**
1866	279	...	171
1867	334	...	246
1868	164	...	180
1869	104	...	151
1870	106	96	120
Average ...	**197**	**96**	**174**
1871	80	...	57
1872	85	...	58
1873	*100*	*100*	*100*
1874	98	116	114
1875	122	114	110
Average ...	**97**	**110**	**88**
1876	191	160	157
1877	359	272	364
1878	274	226	251
1879	187	145	174
1880	120	119	141
Average ...	**226**	**184**	**217**

No. VII.—Variations in the price of RAGI since 1861—(price of 1873=100)—contd.

Years.	Bellary.	Madras.	Salem.
1881	97	100	101
1882	103	94	98
1883	96	99	94
1884	114	95	99
1885	127	109	118
Average ..	**107**	**99**	**102**
1886	113	104	112
1887	100	98	96
1888	94	97	97
1889	101	102	100
1890	114	109	106
Average ...	**104**	**102**	**102**
1891	134	139	141

No. VIII.—Variations in the price of GRAM since 1861—(price of 1873=100).

Years.	Cawnpore.	Fyzabad.	Meerut.	Delhi.	Amritsar.	Rawalpindi.	Karachi.	Jabalpur.	Nagpur.	Raipur.
1861	107	76	170	151	150	89	67	74	63	41
1862	73	58	77	74	75	65	61	69	77	47
1863	63	55	63	75	59	69	75	86	105	65
1864	92	65	89	90	73	78	83	71	197	104
1865	109	100	105	99	94	98	114	126	137	101
Average	**89**	**71**	**101**	**98**	**90**	**80**	**80**	**85**	**116**	**72**
1866	120	127	92	99	88	131	110	178	197	249
1867	107	59	116	177	117	136	74	102	197	190
1868	73	78	97	129	150	206	97	119	148	147
1869	152	139	217	284	280	281	113	178	161	231
1870	124	102	154	148	152	204	146	153	118	249
Average	**115**	**101**	**137**	**157**	**157**	**192**	**108**	**146**	**164**	**213**
1871	...	...	...	118	116	117	103	80	104	122
1872	90	94	105	117	154	88	102	88	117	118
1873	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
1874	108	107	99	94	84	74	93	95	85	95
1875	76	66	93	90	96	72	84	66	79	83
Average	**92**	**92**	**99**	**104**	**110**	**96**	**96**	**86**	**97**	**104**
1876	62	54	77	70	71	71	89	63	75	68
1877	95	86	98	88	77	106	110	101	102	81
1878	160	153	161	160	165	211	142	194	189	234
1879	150	134	164	157	185	257	141	179	195	236
1880	102	92	126	122	148	206	113	99	121	171
Average	**114**	**104**	**125**	**119**	**129**	**170**	**119**	**127**	**136**	**158**
1881	91	80	117	116	127	154	80	70	80	146
1882	81	82	107	109	88	106	87	75	85	106
1883	75	74	101	105	81	80	86	81	90	119
1884	77	83	100	103	76	66	80	80	86	151
1885	77	77	90	83	86	75	81	79	84	165
Average	**80**	**79**	**103**	**103**	**92**	**96**	**83**	**77**	**85**	**137**
1886	76	67	92	86	97	90	83	100	101	168
1887	88	80	121	114	132	125	102	110	109	162
1888	106	97	121	116	139	132	107	110	106	200
1889	93	92	109	104	108	104	90	126	169	221
1890	105	104	129	122	125	113	96	116	110	183
Average	**94**	**88**	**114**	**108**	**120**	**113**	**96**	**112**	**107**	**187**
1891	123	114	139	131	148	134	107	122	104	127

No. IX.—Variations in the price of BARLEY since 1861—(price of 1873=100).

Years.	Patna.	Cawnpore.	Fyzabad.	Meerut.	Delhi.	Amritsar.	Rawalpindi.	Karachi.
1861	53	97	56	115	163	118	68	75
1862	54	58	47	59	64	81	37	102
1863	44	52	51	59	63	94	49	68
1864	41	77	56	88	82	121	63	124
1865	90	95	85	92	97	116	69	151
Average	**56**	**76**	**60**	**89**	**94**	**106**	**57**	**104**
1866	130	106	102	93	89	94	72	92
1867	70	76	55	99	89	121	73	87
1868	63	72	83	83	89	185	135	85
1869	121	110	109	157	169	268	107	87
1870	80	90	85	115	114	173	113	129
Average	**93**	**97**	**87**	**109**	**110**	**168**	**100**	**96**
1871	85	70	59	83	90	106	105	136
1872	82	88	95	87	90	125	113	109
1873	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
1874	116	99	96	104	98	99	82	111
1875	74	71	61	93	90	107	79	96
Average	**91**	**86**	**82**	**93**	**94**	**107**	**96**	**110**
1876	70	54	54	80	77	101	69	108
1877	87	90	85	101	88	91	75	123
1878	133	116	121	141	136	146	105	148
1879	122	103	95	141	139	203	222	175
1880	88	81	76	108	107	150	196	133
Average	**100**	**89**	**86**	**114**	**109**	**138**	**133**	**137**
1881	64	76	69	99	97	121	131	117
1882	68	78	76	110	102	91	81	115
1883	83	77	75	100	100	97	66	119
1884	107	71	78	110	102	100	56	114
1885	92	68	71	85	76	102	55	113
Average	**83**	**74**	**74**	**101**	**95**	**102**	**78**	**116**
1886	83	74	69	93	91	108	72	120
1887	83	96	87	125	134	163	125	136
1888	103	105	100	132	135	175	132	136
1889	119	97	100	113	114	130	76	133
1890	116	110	108	135	133	141	78	123
Average	**101**	**96**	**93**	**120**	**121**	**143**	**97**	**130**
1891	110	118	113	118	141	180	103	137

No. X.—Variations in the price of the seven food-grains mentioned in tables Nos. III—IX—(price of 1873=100).

[Note.—*In this table the average has been taken of the prices at the stations mentioned in the foregoing tables in regard to each grain. This average may be taken to represent the general level of price of each grain in the tracts where it is most largely produced and consumed.*]

Years.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Gram.	Barley.
1861-65 ...	103	103	122	120	119	88	80
1866-70 ...	130	133	110	131	185	119	108
1871-75 ...	102	95	100	102	92	98	95
1876-80 ...	140	127	146	117	209	130	113
1881-85 ...	116	96	96	99	103	93	90
1886-90 ...	135	117	122	122	103	111	113
1891 ...	149	135	138	137	138	129	131

34.] No. 3768, dated 22nd September 1892.

From—T. D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 15th instant, from the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, communicating a resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber on the subject of the fluctuations in the sterling value of the rupee, and requesting its transmission through the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

35.] Dated 15th September 1892.

From—J. L. SYMONS, Esq., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department.

I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to communicate the following resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber held yesterday, and to ask that you will be good enough to forward the same to the Government of India for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :

"That this Chamber considers that serious difficulty and danger to commerce have arisen from the violent fluctuations in the sterling value of the rupee—fluctuations which do not arise from the incidents of Eastern trade, and are not such as can be foreseen by the most prudent traders. That the development of the resources of the country by the assistance of European capital is thereby seriously checked, and the execution of public works and construction of railways calculated to add to the prosperity of the country much hampered. The Chamber therefore considers that the importance of the subject demands that it should be referred to a Committee of Experts, who should be instructed to express an opinion as to what, if any, remedy they can propose in the interests of India.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India."

36.] No. 271, dated 5th October 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our despatch of the 21st September 1892, No. 254, we have the honour to transmit, for Your Lordship's consideration, copy of a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which we have received from the Government of Bombay, embodying a resolution passed by the Chamber to the effect that the violent fluctuations in exchange are a serious difficulty and danger to trade and an obstacle to the material development of the country, and that in the interests of India a remedy should be sought for.

2. This resolution indicates a change of opinion on the part of the Chamber. In 1886, when discussing the same question, they adopted the following resolution :

"That they deprecate any interference with the currency. While admitting the inconveniences of constant fluctuations in exchange, they are of opinion, after considering the question from all sides, that the fall in exchange leaves a balance of benefit to the commerce and people of India, and are in favour of allowing things to run their natural course."

Your Lordship will find on reference to the evidence given before the Royal Commission on gold and silver in July 1887 that the resolution just quoted was produced before the Commission by Mr. T. Comber as an important expression of opinion from a body specially conversant with and interested in the matter (Q. 6519 *et seq.*).

3. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce represents a very important section of mercantile opinion in India, and the change in its views indicated by the resolution which we transmit must be regarded as possessing much significance.

37.] No. 4124-A., dated 7th October 1892.

From—J. E. O'CONOR, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3768, dated 22nd September 1892, and to state, for the information of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that a copy of the letter from the Chairman sent therewith has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

38.] No. 159 (Financial), dated 25th August 1892.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council Your Excellency's letter, dated the 12th of July, No. 183, forwarding a copy of a letter from the President of the Indian Currency Association, with a memorial which that body proposes to present to the House of Commons, praying that, in the event of the forthcoming International Conference failing to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the questions to be submitted to it regarding the more extended use of silver as currency, the Government of India may be empowered to take such measures as it may see fit for the adoption of a gold standard. The memorial further begs that, in view of the probable failure of the Conference to arrive at any practical issue, such power may be now given to your Government as will admit of its exercise without delay after the termination of the Conference.

2. The currency system of India is regulated by Act XXIII of 1870; and it is open to Your Excellency's Council when assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations to repeal or modify this Act, provided that the previous consent of Her Majesty's Government shall have been given to the proposed measure, so that there is no necessity for an application to Parliament on the subject.

3. It would have been interesting to me if the Indian Currency Association had expressed its views more fully on the probable results of the measure

which they advocate, and more particularly as to its effect on trade and prices in India.

39.] Dated 28th September 1892.

From—The HON'BLE J. L. MACKAY, C.I.E., President, Indian Currency Association,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

With reference to annexed telegram from London through Reuter's Agency, I have the honour to request that a copy of the reply from the Secretary of State to my letter of 25th June last may be sent to me, if there is no objection, for the information of the members of the Indian Currency Association.

Reuter's telegram, dated 27th September 1892.

An official Government reply to the petition of the Indian Currency Association states that the Government of India can deal with the currency question without applying for authority of Parliament in the matter.

40.] No. 3998-A., dated 29th September 1892.

From—J. E. O'CONOR, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.
To—The President, Indian Currency Association.

In compliance with the request made in your letter of 28th September 1892, I am directed to transmit, for the information of the members of the Indian Currency Association, copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 159 (Financial), dated the 25th August 1892.

41.] Dated 1st October 1892.

From—The HON'BLE J. L. MACKAY, C.I.E., President, Indian Currency Association,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 3998-A. of 29th ultimo, enclosing a despatch from the Secretary of State replying to my letter which accompanied copy of the petition of this Association addressed to the House of Commons, which you were good enough to transmit to the Secretary of State for his information.

2. In the third paragraph of His Lordship's despatch a regret is expressed that the Currency Association did not state its views generally on the possible effects on trade and prices of "the measure it proposes."

3. I would respectfully point out that the petition suggests two alternative courses, either bimetallism or a gold standard for India.

4. Bimetallsm has already been so amply discussed in all its bearings that it was considered unnecessary to repeat the statements of fact and theory connected therewith, as they must be familiar to His Lordship and his advisers.

5. As to the possible effect on trade and prices which would follow the introduction of a gold standard, I would venture to suggest that if His Lordship desires to secure further expert opinion on the subject, the same may be readily obtained at home; and I would add that the various questions involved have already been largely discussed in the report of the Royal Commission of 1886. A section of that Commission expressed the opinion that the fall in prices in England was "mainly due to circumstances independent of changes in the production of, or demand for, the precious metals or the altered relation of silver to gold;" and, as Her Majesty's Government have taken no steps to introduce bimetallism, it may be concluded that they adopted this view. They can have no reason, therefore, to fear that the introduction of a gold standard into India will injuriously affect prices, as the change from silver to gold could be made at approximately the market rate of the day, and the additional demand for gold would be much less than the additional demand caused by the measures for the demonetization of silver which began in 1873.

6. I would add that those who favour a gold standard hold that to retain as a standard of value a metal which in its relation to gold is constantly fluctuating and persistently depreciating is opposed to the principles on which the theory and practice of currency are based. Even if most of our commercial relations and all our financial obligations were not with England, which has a gold standard, no good arguments can be found for the retention of the silver standard unless it can be restored to the stable position which it formerly occupied. The retention of the silver standard in India under existing circumstances is politically inexpedient and unjustifiable. There is no reason to believe that the change in the standard of value from silver to gold will injuriously affect trade or prices in India any more than the change injuriously affected trade and prices in the countries of the Latin Union, in Germany, and in Java. On the contrary, if the ordinary course of prices has not been violently interfered with in those countries, where the silver coinage is retained at a ratio to gold considerably higher than that proposed for India, it seems clear that there is greater reason for holding that Indian prices will not be affected. In India rupees will remain rupees, and the producer and consumer will regulate the prices asked and paid, as hitherto, by supply and demand.

7. In a previous letter I had the honour to inform you that the petition of this Association had received 8,000 signatures, and I have to state that it has now received 16,868, more than half being those of educated natives. I take this opportunity to send you, for the information of Government and the Secretary of State, thirty copies of the Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Association held at Calcutta on 25th August last, at which the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That this meeting views with alarm the condition into which the currency of this country is drifting in relation to gold, and the crisis which appears to be approaching; and it desires to place on record its opinion that the Government of India should take such steps as they may think expedient, in the general interests of the country, to arrest further depreciation pending the result of the deliberations of the Conference about to sit in Europe."

In view of the statement made by the Secretary of State that it is open to the Government of India to repeal or modify the currency system of this country without Parliamentary sanction, provided the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government shall have been given to the proposed measure, I venture to hope that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council may without delay apply for the permission of Her Majesty's Government to introduce a measure which will have the effect of arresting further depreciation in the gold value of the currency of India pending the result of the deliberations of the Conference about to sit in Europe.

8. Since writing the foregoing paragraphs, I have been informed that a Committee will be appointed in London to consider the expediency of modifying the Indian Currency Act. I trust this means that the proposal for introducing a gold standard into India will now receive a thorough examination. If so, the announcement will be received with satisfaction throughout the country, and it will tend to allay the feeling of despair which was taking possession of all classes in regard to the currency prospects of India.

42.] *Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Indian Currency Association held at Calcutta on 25th August 1892.*

MR. MACKAY, in opening the proceedings, said:

Gentlemen,—I have to present to you the first report of the Central Committee of the Indian Currency Association. Our object in putting forward this report now is to acquaint the members of the Association throughout the country with what has been done, what is being done, and what it is intended to do to carry out their aims.

I am sorry that it has not been possible to publish the report earlier, but you are aware that in a country like India it is difficult to get public meetings arranged and to collect signatures as quickly as at home; and to this I must ask you to attribute the delay.

Gentlemen, I will not detain you by entering upon another lengthy discussion of the currency question. Almost all that it is possible to say on the

subject has already been said, and I think every argument against our views has been satisfactorily answered. But there are one or two proposals which have lately been put forward as likely to effect a better remedy than the one we propose, to which I will refer.

Burst up the Land Settlements.

One gentleman told me the other day that Government's proper course now was to break up the permanent settlement in Bengal to greatly reduce the length of the settlements in other parts of the country, and as silver falls in value to increase the land rents. Gentlemen, that such proposals should be seriously made in a country like India serves to demonstrate the severe nature of the disease from which we are suffering.

The same gentleman said : " Look how India will gain if the rupee falls to six pence. She has borrowed a hundred crores in silver, and the cheaper silver becomes, the less she has got to pay." But, gentlemen, when we consider that our revenue is raised in silver, it is difficult to see where the advantage will accrue or how the people's impoverishment will be the country's gain, and I deny the advantage of ruining the public creditor by depreciating the standard of value.

Another gentleman, who would still cling to silver, says : "Abolish pensions, or pay them as well as furlough allowances in rupees." In other words, gentlemen, go through the Insolvency Court, get a discharge, and start afresh !

The " Standard" and the " Economist."

Gentlemen, we have got so far that our proposals and our petition have been noticed at home. The *Standard* and the *Economist* have had articles upon us. As these papers are among the strongest supporters of the gold standard for England and other Western nations, one would naturally expect that they would give their support in advocating a gold standard for India ; but it is not so. They deny to a great extent the existence of the alleged evils ; they pour cold water on the idea of a gold standard for India ; they expatiate on the merits and compensations of a depreciating standard ; and as I read through their articles I expected every moment to find them advocating a silver standard for England and urging the English people to secure without delay the unmixed blessing of a pound sterling which is worth only ten shillings ! But they do not take this plunge. Silver would ruin England ; but as for India that is a different thing !

Lombard Street.

Gentlemen, it is not difficult to see what is at the bottom of this inconsistency. Lombard Street fears for her gold. The gold reserve in England is extremely small ; if India adopts a gold standard, there will undoubtedly be demands of some importance from time to time on that reserve, and Lombard Street fears the temporary rise of the rate of discount and disturbance of the London money market that will follow. I blame no man and no class of men for advocating measures which they believe will advance their own interests, but I think the advocacy should be open and above board.

If the gold standard is good for England, France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, and the United States, why must it bring ruin to India ; I have as yet seen no answer to that question which would hold water for a moment, because, gentlemen, there *is* none. If the silver standard of value is the best, let us all have silver ; if gold is the best, let us all have gold ; if bimetallism is the best, let us all be bimetallists. But don't let us follow the policy of Mr. Facing-both-ways, and declare that the gold standard means prosperity in the West and ruin in the East. Gentlemen, I will not waste my words or your time in arguing with those who deny or seek to minimize the evils from which we suffer. They are obvious to all of us who are present here to-day, and these evils are only a foretaste of what we must experience if the Conference comes to no agreement and the United States ceases to purchase silver. This is no

time for compromise or for mincing our words, and we must force the Government of India and the Home Government to act before it is too late.

The *Economist* accuses me of holding that the Government of India can fix the gold value of the rupee by a stroke of the pen. Gentlemen, I hold no such opinion. What I do hold is that if the free coinage of silver is stopped, the gold value of the rupee will tend to rise, and I am not ashamed of that opinion. It is within my experience that if the supply of an article is cut off or reduced, the value of that article will tend to rise, and I have not come across any authority who teaches a different doctrine. The *Economist* dwells upon the evils of the painful process by which the rupee would be raised in value. Gentlemen, we have had experience of the nature of that painful process, and we have had experience of another painful process by which the rupee falls in value, and it is because we are tired of these rises and falls that, failing other relief, we demand a gold standard. Nobody denies that there will be a disturbance when we pass from the silver to the gold standard, but we have had half a dozen such disturbances already ; and if we do not secure either bimetallism or a gold standard, we shall go on experiencing these disturbances from time to time till the day of judgment. I should like the *Economist* to study the arguments that were used in the beginning of this century when England had a depreciated paper currency, and when attempts were made to prevent England from going back to a sound metallic standard. Lombard Street came to the front on that occasion, as she is doing now, and declared that the Bank of England notes had not depreciated ; that it was gold that had appreciated, and she induced a Committee of the House of Commons to put its name to a report which will remain a monument of folly till the end of time ! The *Economist* trots out the old and exploded fallacy that the rates of interest will rise if the rupee increases in gold value. Theory and experience are both opposed to this condition. Our opponents sometimes say that they learned their political economy long ago, and are not going back to school again. Gentlemen, there is such a thing as forgetting what you have learned at school ; and when a man tells me that an increase of the value of the standard is accompanied by a rise in the rate of interest and discount, I must ask him to go back, not necessarily to the bullion reports and to the writings of Ricardo, but to some elementary treatise on political economy such as he will find in the hands of the school boys of the present day.

Natives and Europeans, officials and non-officials, combined together.

This Association is neither Anglo-Indian nor native : it includes men of every class and of every creed who can frame an idea on the subject, and who pay their share of taxation to the State, and whose interests are affected by the conditions of the currency. For the first time perhaps in the history of the country we find Native and European, the non-official and the official, united in demanding the reform of our currency system. Some hesitate to go so far as to propound a remedy ; some have doubts as to the remedies proposed ; but all alike are united in denouncing the existing system and in desiring the change which we desire, however that change may be effected.

" Standard's" Proposal to effect remedy by reducing Home charges.

The *Standard* tells us that the proposal for a reform of the currency is a nostrum, and that the real thing is the reduction of the Home charges. No doubt it would be a good thing to reduce the Home charges, but how are they to be reduced ? Let us look a little into these charges. They are estimated to amount to just under £16,000,000 this year Of this sum I find that more than half (£8,138,000) represents the interest on ordinary and railway debt.

Of course we could reduce that as Portugal has done by repudiating, but you may be sure that Lombard Street would object ! The next item in the charges is over 4½ millions (£4,594,500) on account of the Army and £229,000 for Special Defence Works, altogether over £4,800,000. If we felt inclined to reduce the Army charge, England would not allow it. Here we have in these items £13,000,000 out of the estimated £16,000,000. There remain then £3,000,000. Of this sum £2,000,000 represent leave allowances and pensions.

Native instead of European Administration.

It is clear that these cannot be reduced except by a radical change in the *personnel* of the administration, namely, the substitution of Native for European officials. If that is a thing desirable in itself, let the change be effected by all means, but at least twenty years must pass before any appreciable impression is made on that £23,000,000 and after twenty years we might possibly save half the two millions annually. Of the million remaining more than half is absorbed in salaries and expenses in England which it will be difficult to touch. We may often wish that we had no India Office, and could manage our own affairs; but while we have one it must be paid for, and I don't think you are likely to get the Secretary of State himself or any of his establishment to accept 1s. 2*d.*, or less, instead of two shillings.

Apathy in England.

Such articles as we have had in the *Economist* and *Standard* illustrate in a remarkable degree the apparent apathy with which our struggles and sufferings are regarded in England. We must fight this matter out for ourselves, and we must insist on the Government of India taking action before it is too late.

Opposition to the Movement done good.

Gentlemen, it has been a fortunate thing for our movement that it has not had universal support, because had such been the case the currency question would have attracted less attention than it is doing to-day. I don't say we have had any really serious opposition, but we have had enough to keep us alive. We have seen a good deal written and have heard a good deal said of the difficulties and dangers which will surround a gold standard for India. Gentlemen, none of us deny that there may be trouble, and that it may take some time after the transfer from silver to gold is effected till things adjust themselves; but putting aside universal bimetallism or an agreement between India and America in regard to silver, neither of which is likely to come about, will those who condemn the proposed gold standard propound a better scheme? If so, let them bring it forward as we have brought forward ours. They have given us a sample of their destructive criticism; let them now show us something of their constructive ability.

Gentlemen, I think you will agree with me that an honest desire to arrive at a solution of our difficulties has been manifested throughout the discussion to which our proposals have led. We could not expect that a proposal to change India's standard of value from silver to gold would be universally accepted without demur or without some expression of misgiving. To begin with, there are without doubt a number of people who have done very well for themselves in this country despite the fluctuating standard of value, and there are others who more or less live by the fluctuations in silver. There are also a number of people engaged in enterprises which have probably gained to some extent by the depreciation of silver, and who, while admitting that a day of reckoning must come, would be prepared to see it postponed a little longer. But while those of us who are engaged in jute and cotton manufacturing, in tea planting, and other like industries may see advantages in still being able to pay our labour in the depreciated white metal, we feel that there must be a limit to the gullability of the coolie, and that the impossibility of filling his stomach with his wages must eventually lead to a readjustment. From a purely selfish standpoint, therefore, we think the time has come when the depreciation of our currency should be arrested; and as this is impossible while we retain a silver basis, we are determined, failing an international agreement, to rehabilitate silver to seek the standard of every other civilised country, namely, gold.

Support of the Movement.

Gentlemen, the petition was signed by more non-officials than officials, and by more Natives than Europeans. A large number of the Madras mercantile community signed the petition; fifty-eight members of the Calcutta Chamber signed it, besides four partners in other firms which are members of the Chamber as well as the representatives of three companies which are members

of the Chamber, thus making a total of 65 out of 102, or as nearly as possible two-thirds. The petition was also signed by members of the mercantile community in Calcutta who are not members of the Chamber of Commerce.

In Rangoon almost all the merchants signed, but in Bombay very few. All over the country the tradespeople signed the petition. I must say I was hopeful that all the mercantile firms and banks in Calcutta without exception would have supported you, and I must admit I have been a little disappointed. Some of those who did not sign told us that they sympathized with the movement, but desired for reasons which we are bound to respect to remain entirely neutral, while others had referred the matter to their home friends.

But there are also a few members of the mercantile community here, very important members too, who strongly oppose your views, and who honestly think so badly of your proposals that they will lose no opportunity to discredit and thwart you. Your fight, therefore, is not over, although your petition has gone home, for even yet you may see attempts made to injure your movement, and you may even find people trying to induce you to withdraw from the Association. I need scarcely ask you, however, to strenuously resist the wiles of the charmer and to show your determination to stand fast.

Gloomy Financial outlook.

Gentlemen, no good end would be served by drawing a portentous picture of a probable financial panic; but, knowing what we do, I think you will agree with me when I say that it is the duty of the Government to institute enquiries for themselves with a view to ascertaining what is likely to result in business circles in the East from their allowing our currency to continue to depreciate. I think you will also agree with me when I say that the public will hold the Government responsible for the consequences of their apparent inaction.

Imperial Federation.

We have heard a good deal in recent years of Imperial Federation, of a cementing together of the different parts of the British Empire. We have even seen a magnificent monument erected in London, the Imperial Institute, as evidence that England is the centre of the United British Empire. Gentlemen, if this federation is to be anything more than a mere hollow mockery, it is essential that the Empire should be bound together by a common standard of value.

The "Times."

Some time ago Reuter rather misled us by his telegrams as to the views of the *Times* on this currency question. When the papers reached India, we found it was not the *Times*, but a retired Indian official writing in the *Times*, who had advocated impracticable remedies. Now, however, the great Thunderer himself has spoken, and spoken very much to the point. The *Times* declares that as bimetallism will not suit England, the only complete remedy for your currency troubles is the adoption of a gold standard. The Indian Press is unanimously with you; and now that the *Times*, after having heard your case, has had the courage and the fairness, in the very nest of the gold bugs, to pronounce for your proposals, you may reasonably expect to see them carried through.

I now beg to propose the following resolution: "That the report of the Central Committee, dated 20th August 1892, be adopted, and that the Committee be authorized to give effect to their proposals."

His Highness the Maharaja of Bettiah had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, which was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

MR. J. A. ANDERSON, in proposing the next resolution, said:

Mr. Mackay has called your attention to the fact that certain of our oldest and most respected mercantile firms are standing aloof from the currency movement; indeed, some few are in active opposition, affirming that the industries with which they are connected were never more flourishing, and that the lower exchange goes, the better they like it. Well then, gentlemen, if nothing

is done, and we are allowed to drift after America has ceased her purchases of silver, we will have to face a deficit on the Home charges which may amount to 25 crores ; and it is only reasonable that those who profit by the depreciated rupee should step into the breach and relieve us of this incubus. If tea and jute mills and cotton mills are flourishing on what is a general misfortune to the rest of the community, then let them bear their share of the burden. Why does not the pamphlet writer on the currency question who advocates allowing things to take their course come forward to assist Government in assessing the various industries that profit by the depreciation of our currency? This would be a sensible course, but to advocate a policy that must bring about a huge deficit without showing how that deficit is to be met would not even commend itself to a financier of the Micawber type.

If, gentlemen, the machinations of those who oppose us, added to the obstructive influence of Lombard Street, shall for a time nonplus all our efforts, we must make a resolute stand as regards how this fresh enormous taxation is to be met, and stoutly resist any attempt to foist it on to the poor in the shape of increased salt tax or renewal of the duties on Manchester goods. We must see that the saddle is put on the right horse. If necessary, gentlemen, we will hold another public meeting, and it will not be to petition anybody, but to insist that our Government shall place the increased taxation on the proper shoulders. That meeting will not be in the Town Hall, because the Town Hall won't hold the masses that will crowd to it. We shall then have not only the educated natives with us as now, but also the entire native population at our backs. Though the latter have been unable to follow the jumble that has been placed before them in the shape of discussions about the exchange question, they are quite able to understand when increased taxation is the subject-matter.

The Indian Currency Association has so far brought forward the only scheme by which the Government can be carried on with "honest money ;" and until our opponents draw up a budget showing how the deficit is to be met when America ceases to buy silver, their ideas are not worthy of consideration.

We are now paying the penalty of our callous neglect of our poorer brethren. We have seen rice steadily rise as the rupee fell in value till it is now in good season quite 100 per cent. over what was its ordinary price 20 years ago. In the cheaper classes of food used by the very poorest classes we have seen rates go up from 8 annas to 10 annas per maund to Rs. 2, and all this without any equivalent increase in wages. Tea gardens and mills may think they have grown fat upon it, and their proprietors may have chuckled over the reduction, in wages which the depreciated rupee gave them without a strike—indeed, without the unfortunate sufferers knowing the cause ; but the deficit has grown too big to be paid for the poor, so at length our Government tardily hints that it has now awakened to the necessity of doing something.

The fight in which we have engaged has had for its object the giving to this country a currency basis the same as is enjoyed by other civilised nations. We advocated a money that we could either give to or receive back from the rest of the world. We demanded "honest money," and "honest money" we shall get in spite of all opposition. In furtherance of this I have much pleasure in proposing the second resolution, *viz.* :

"That this meeting views with alarm the condition into which the currency of this country is drifting in relation to gold, and the crisis which appears to be approaching ; and it desires to place on record its opinion that the Government of India should take such steps as they may think expedient, in the general interests of the country, to arrest further depreciation pending the result of the deliberations of the 'Conference about to sit in Europe.'"

Baboo Jodoo Lall Mullick had much pleasure in seconding this resolution. He had heard with great concern what fell from the lips of the President, and did not think it would be well for either the Europeans or the natives of this country to stand quiet when there was such imminent danger staring them in the face. He would just say a few words from a native standpoint. (Hear, hear.) As to the other side, they were well represented by those who were members of the Currency Association. As far as he could see, the real ground of opposition among the merchants was this. There was a great question of

self-interest underlying the whole thing. It had been said that the natives of this country were supremely indifferent about this question, but the speaker emphatically denied this. The thinking part of the native community had for some time given this matter their serious consideration. These saw clearly and were well aware, if there was a large deficit which had to be met, the bulk of it would be met by the people of this country. There was a very large proportion of his fellow-countrymen who were dumb and voiceless, but would they continue so when they came to pay more to meet this deficit? The Europeans who came to this country were strong enough to resist any undue attempts on the part of the Government to tax them disproportionately. It was true that they tolerated the present income tax, but this was because the question of the frontier defence had reconciled them to it. Of course the Government of India, as far as he could understand, were very anxious to come to some correct solution of the problem, but there was some difficulty in their way. The Government of this country were unable to get sympathy from the Government at home, and for obvious reasons. That being the case, the natives of this country should, in the speaker's humble opinion, in every possible way support this Association in order to arrive at a speedy adjustment of the currency question. (Applause). He thought it was incumbent upon every section of the native community to be members of this Association, and to force the Government both here and in England to come to an early adjustment of this vexed question.

A welcome to criticism.

MR. W. J. M. MCCAW said :

Gentlemen, the resolution which falls to my lot to propose is a very pleasing one ; it is "that a vote of thanks be given to the Honourable Mr. Mackay for presiding on this occasion." I feel assured that this will commend itself at once to the approbation of the meeting without any words of mine of a laudatory nature ; but my personal feelings will not permit me to put the resolution forward without an expression of the deep sense of gratitude which, I think, we all owe to our friend, Mr. Mackay, for the unwearied application, the exhaustive research, and the valuable gift of his by no means free time, which he has conferred during the past two or three months for the furtherance of the object which we all have so much at heart. I am only stating what is very generally recognised when I say that it is probable that this currency question, which has for so long past slumbered in its quiescent stage of academic discussion, would in all likelihood have continued to do so had it not been taken in hand by such an active-minded and energetic man as Mr. Mackay ; and should the outcome of the present agitation be the stirring up of the Home Government and the Government of India to an attentive and reasonable consideration of the disabilities under which the country is labouring, our thanks will be due in the main to our worthy President for having brought this about.

I need only point, gentlemen, to his speech at the inauguration meeting of this Association at Simla, to his still more detailed and elaborate discussion of all the varied elements in this very complex problem in his address delivered in this Hall only a few weeks ago, and to the multiplicity of correspondence which has appeared above his signature in the columns of the daily press ever since that meeting was held, to bring at once prominently before you the laborious task which he has undertaken, and the unflinching manner in which he has carried it to its present satisfactory stage.

It was with feelings of regret, which I am sure you will all share, that I was made aware a day or two ago that excessive work had told upon his physical strength, and that he is obliged to take a short period of rest from his arduous duties. I can only express a sincere hope that he will be able to return to us ere long with his loins well girded to aid us with his counsel and advice and to again take the lead in this movement, which only requires proper direction and watchful care to make it appeal to the whole of the educated population of India in such a forcible manner as to make the demand for an alteration in the Currency laws of this country so irresistible that no Government can withstand it. Since our last meeting here our Association and its object have been subjected to some very severe criticism in the columns of some of the leading London journals.

Now I welcome this criticism most warmly. Some of the opponents of this Association (though why the majority of them style themselves opponents I have never yet from their talk or writings been able to discover) express themselves jubilantly over the recent article in the London *Economist*. I must say that I myself was rather pleased than otherwise after having read that article, for it was to be expected that the *Economist* would take up a strong antagonistic position with regard to the proposed settlement of this question; and if the arguments put forward by that paper are the most powerful that can be used, I think there is a great hope for us yet.

The main object of this Association is to call attention first of all to the grave nature of the present condition of affairs, and, secondly, to try to devise some means by which the situation will be improved, and which will prevent a recurrence of the evils which we have all so much cause to dread. This can only be done by the fullest and freest discussion and ventilation; and it is for this reason that I welcome the interest which is being taken by the well-recognised and widely-read organs of public opinion at home in this subject. I have confidence in the strength of our case; and the more clearly it is understood, the more certain will we be of getting justice done. What the exact nature of the best remedy for the present disease may be is quite a matter for open discussion; we grant this freely in our memorial to Parliament; but that some remedy is required admits of no doubt, and the remedy which we have put forward has yet to be proved to be unworkable, and has yet to be supplanted by a better. I have great pleasure, gentlemen, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Mackay. (Cheers.)

Mr. David Lyall, C.S.I., said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks which had been proposed by Mr. McCaw. In fact, it was a vote of thanks to Mr. Mackay for presiding that evening, but in reality Mr. Lyall thought that all agreed it was a vote of thanks for all the trouble Mr. Mackay had taken, and for all he had done for this Association from the beginning to the end. (Cheers.) He thought they were all bound to show their sense of gratitude for favours to come, and for what they all hoped he would do in the future for them.

MR. MACKAY said:

Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for your vote of thanks. In acknowledging it, I would just like to say that if any of those persons who think that our petition was too strongly worded, and who refused in consequence to sign it, will draw up a milder document to suit their views, so long as it urges upon "the powers that be" the necessity for the adoption of a stable standard for our currency, I shall be happy to place my services at their disposal, and will undertake to help them. I think I can safely offer them the benefit of our widespread organisation, and I think I may also promise that they will receive not only your support, but the support of the Indian Currency Association throughout the length and breadth of India.

In acknowledging the vote of thanks which you have been good enough to accord to me, I on my part would take this opportunity to thank the Members of the Central Committee in Calcutta and the Chairman and Members of all the branch Committees for the great amount of trouble they have taken to ensure the success of this movement. My thanks are also due to all the eleven thousand members of the Association. Every one has worked with a will in the common cause, and no one has grudged either time or trouble. When we secure a stable standard of value for India, we shall have our reward.

This closed the proceedings.

43.] Report of Central Committee, Indian Currency Association, dated Calcutta, 25th August 1892.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Hon'ble Sir Comer Petheram, KT., Q.C.
„ Sir Griffith Evans, K.C.I.E.
„ J. T. Woodroffe, Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. J. A. Anderson, of Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co.

Mr. W. J. M. McCaw, of Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Hon'ble Mr. Wallis, of Messrs. Manton & Co.
Mr. D. J. Zemin, of Lewis, Stewart & Co.
„ A. C. Marshall, Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
„ J. H. Apjohn, M.A., Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
„ Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
Hon'ble J. Lambert, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police.
Mr. A. G. Apcar, of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
„ J. C. Orr, Solicitor.
„ W. K. Eddis, Solicitor.
„ S. Finney, Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway.
„ C. Deas, of Messrs. Burn & Co.
Hon'ble Syed Amir Hussein, C.I.E.
Mr. T. W. Anderson, of Messrs. Macknight, Anderson & Co.
Hon'ble Kally Nath Mitter, Solicitor.
Baboo Jodoo Lall Mullick.
„ Ramanath Ghose.
Nawab Abdul Lutif, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Prince Muhammad Bakhtyar Shah.
Dr. Trailokya Nath Mitter, Pleader, High Court.
Mr. G. Irving, of Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.
„ J. G. Ritchie, Chairman, Corporation of Calcutta.
Prince Jahan Kader Mirza.
Mr. S. P. V. Luke, C.I.E., Director of Construction, Telegraph Department.
„ S. Keith Douglas, of Messrs. Carlisles, Nephews & Co.
„ W. T. Spink, of Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
„ J. G. Womack, of Messrs. Harman & Co.
Hon'ble Dr. Mahendra Lall Sircar, C.I.E.
Kumar Benoya Krishna, Bahadur.
Baboo Shewbux Bugla, Merchant.
Mr. Reginald Murray, Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
„ R. D. Mehta, of Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co.
Baboo Sitanath Roy, Solicitor.
H. H. the Maharajah of Bettiah, K.C.I.E.
Hon'ble Prince Furrokh Shah.
Rajah Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
Nawab Mir Muhammad Ali.
Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.
„ J. S. Slater, B.A., C.E., Principal, Civil Engineering College, Seebpore.
„ O. Schmidt, of Messrs. Ernsthausen & Co.
„ Geo. Lyell, of Messrs. Macneill & Co.
„ J. B. Ferry, of Messrs. Ulmann, Hirschhorn & Co.
„ F. Mathewson, Superintendent of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
„ H. M. Ross, of Messrs. Ernsthausen & Co.
„ K. Euler, of Messrs. F. W. Heilgers & Co.

Branches of the Association have now been formed at the following places :—

Agra.
Aligarh.
Allahabad.
Amritsar.
Amraoti.
Amgoori.
Bangalore.
Bankipore.
Bara.
Bareilly.
Benares.
Bombay.
Calicut.
Cawnpore.
Chittagong.
Cochin.
Dacca.
Dalhousie.
Darjeeling.
Dehra Dun.
Dharwar.
Dibrugarh.
Dinapore.
Dum Dum.
Dungagali.
Ghazipur.
Gonda (Oudh).
Goruckpore.
Gurdaspore.
Gya.
Hoshungabad.
Hoshiarpore.
Hyderabad.
Jhansi.
Jubbulpore.
Julpaigori.
Kurrachee.
Kasauli.
Kohat.
Kolar (Mysore).
Lahore.
Lucknow.
Madras.
Mandalay.
Meerut.
Mirzapore.
Moulmein.
Moulvie Bazar.
Mozufferpore.
Murree.
Mussoorie.
Naini Tal.
Nagpore.
Negapatam.
Nowgong.
Ootacamund.
Pegu.
Peshawar.
Poona.
Rajahmundry.
Rangoon.
Rawal Pindi.
Secunderabad.
Shillong.
Sibsagar.
Simla.
Tellicherry.
Trichinopoly.
Travancore.

Numerous public meetings have been held throughout the country, and the petition to the House of Commons, praying that the Government of India may be empowered to take such measures as may seem to it fit to adopt gold instead of silver as the standard for the currency of this country, has been signed by upwards of 11,778 persons, of whom 5,289 are Europeans and 6,489 are natives. The signatures embrace all sections of the community, all races, all creeds, the following being a rough analysis of the signatures :—

Native Princes, noblemen and gentlemen	56
Government servants	2,523
Zemindars	153
Planters	216
Merchants	861
Bankers	406
Brokers	145
Tradesmen	1,268
Solicitors	33
Pleaders	127
Vakils	26
Barristers	97
Bank Agents	32
Medical men	218
Engineers	119
Railway Managers	12
Railway employés	441
Officers of the Army	883
Manufacturers	32
Employés of manufacturers	252
Shipowners	5
Employés of shipowners	208
Employés of merchants	338
Employés of tradesmen	198
Others	3,129
TOTAL	11,778

The Committee have already forwarded the petition along with a large number of signatures to England, so that it may be ready for presentation to Parliament as soon as the House of Commons re-assembles. Additional signatures received after despatch of the petition will be sent forward separately.

The Committee also propose to send a copy of the petition, with a copy of this report and a copy of the Proceedings of the General Meeting to be held on 25th August 1892 to each Member of both Houses of Parliament, and to the Chambers of Commerce in Britain.

They also propose to send thirty copies of the petition to the Government of India with a respectful request that a number of copies may be sent to the Secretary of State for India, together with a number of copies of this report and copies of the report of the Proceedings of the General Meeting to be held on 25th August 1892.

The Committee also propose to supply to the various branches of the Association as many copies as may be required of the following papers :

Copies of this report.

Copies of the Proceedings of the General Meeting of the Association to be held on 25th August 1892.

The work of the Association in Calcutta will now be carried on by a small Sub-Committee of the General Central Committee, and Mr. H. M. Ross, of Messrs. Ernsthausen & Co., No. 7, Loudon Street, has kindly consented to become Honorary Secretary ; and to him all communications should in future be addressed.

JAS. L. MACKAY,
President.

44.] No. 279, dated 12th October 1892.

From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 159 (Financial), dated 25th August 1892, on the subject of the memorial of the Indian Currency Association.

2. A copy of the despatch was supplied to the President of the Association, and we now transmit, for Your Lordship's consideration, copy of a further communication which Mr. Mackay has addressed to us.

45.] No. 279, dated 24th September 1892.

From—R. J. HARRISON, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Darjeeling Planters' Association,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to forward herewith a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council from the Darjeeling and Terai Planters' Association on the subject of the Indian currency question, and to request that you will be good enough to lay it before him in due course.

46.] Dated 24th September 1892.

To—His Excellency the Most Honourable HENRY CHARLES KEITH, PETTY FITZMAURICE, MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The humble memorial of the Darjeeling Planters' Association—

SHEWETH,—That your memorialists are an association representative not only of the European and Indian capital which for the last thirty years has been so largely invested in the development of the staple industry, *viz.*, the tea industry, carried on in the hill districts of Darjeeling and Kurseong and in the

district of the Terai, but also of the important resident community of skilled Europeans who for a like period have been similarly engaged.

2. To that capital and to the efforts of that community is almost entirely attributable the degree of prosperity at present enjoyed by the districts named.

3. Your memorialists have read with concern the petition of the Indian Currency Association addressed to the Honourable the House of Commons, praying that the Government of India be fully empowered to take such immediate measures as to it may seem fit for the purpose of remedying the evils attending on the present condition of the Indian currency system, for instance, by the prohibition of the free coinage of silver and by the adoption of gold as the monetary standard of value.

4. Your memorialists submit that if that prayer be granted and acted upon, there is every probability that the Indian tea industry will collapse.

5. In clause 20 of the petition above referred to it is stated that, under the present conditions of the currency system, "the exporter is no gainer, for each fall in exchange is followed by an equivalent fall in the gold price of the commodities he exports." Your memorialists submit that this statement, besides being an insufficient representation of the facts, is one which it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to verify. On the other hand, it is a fact well within the experience of your memorialists that the fall in gold prices at home, which has been going on steadily for the last twenty years, is attributable to *over production of tea*. That it has nothing to do with the fluctuations of exchange is obvious from the fact that within recent years, whenever the gold value of the silver rupee has risen in England, that rise has not been followed by an equivalent rise in gold prices.

6. In clause 22 of the same petition it is stated that "the investment of English capital in the development of the material resources of the Empire is discouraged; for, both as regards the remittance of interests and the final transfer of invested profits and economies, the continuous fall in exchange imparts to the investment of capital in this country a speculative character and a risk which the capitalist is unwilling to face." Your memorialists submit that, apart from the fact that many of the capitalists engaged in the development of the Indian tea industry are resident in India, thus eliminating to a great extent the question of remitting interest home, and also apart from the fact that the idea of finality is a very indeterminate one to attach to the operations of the English capitalist, which are continuous operations, and therefore postulate the return to India under advantageous conditions of exchange, and in the shape of further capital of the interest previously remitted home; it is within the experience of your memorialists that whatever difficulties they meet with in procuring financial assistance from capitalists resident in England are also, like the fall in gold prices at home, attributable to *over production of tea* and not to any deterrent effects produced upon English capitalists by the fluctuations in exchange.

7. Those countries which still retain silver as their monetary standard of value have hitherto entered into no international agreement under which they shall all combine (1) to check the present continuous fall in the value of silver, or (2) to impart a character of stability to any rate of exchange upon which they may fix for the rupee or dollar, or (3) to adopt gold as the common monetary standard of value.

8. China is a country with a silver standard, and the rise and fall of the price of her silver *tael* is regulated by the same conditions that govern the fluctuations in the price of India's silver rupee. She is also a tea-producing country, and thus enters into competition with the community who are engaged in developing the tea industry of this country. In days gone by China exported as much as 170 millions of pounds of tea to the London market. Since then, however, the superior quality of the tea exported to the same market from India has precluded China from exporting more than 50 millions of pounds, and thus the ascendency in this respect, once belonging to China, has been transferred to, and now rests with, India.

9. Your memorialists submit that any interference, such as that prayed for in the petition of the Indian Currency Association, with the natural course of exchange between India and the country where both she and China find a market for their teas would inevitably cause the price of the Indian rupee either to be stationary or to rise gradually or suddenly, whilst at the same time the price of the Chinese *tael* would be falling; and your memorialists are therefore apprehensive not only lest China should in consequence of that interference regain the ascendency which has been wrested from her, but even lest the tea industry of India should be entirely and irretrievably ruined.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that, until such time as an international agreement is entered into by all countries having a silver standard, the Government of India, even if empowered by Her Majesty's Government in the way prayed for in the petition of the Indian Currency Association, will stay its hand and not interfere with the present condition of the currency system; for under it those engaged in the Indian tea industry enjoy a considerable degree of prosperity, and this to the best of their ability they endeavour to share with all with whom they are connected, thus making the surrounding regions what they are, a happy district for the natives, with busy factories and an enormous population of industrious, contented coolies—a prospect which will immediately vanish should the prayer of the petition above alluded to be granted, and Your Excellency's Government act upon the powers conferred on it.

And your memorialists, etc.

47.] No. 4189-A., dated 12th October 1892.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Honorary Secretary, Darjeeling Planters' Association.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 279, dated 24th September 1892, forwarding a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council from the Darjeeling Planters' Association on the subject of the Indian currency question.

The Government of India understand that the memorialists object, in the interests of the Indian tea industry, to any change in the Indian standard of value whereby the rupee would be given a fixed value in relation to gold, while at the same time the silver standard of China might continue to depreciate relatively to gold and to the Indian rupee under the new condition of things.

2. The prosperity of the tea industry of India is necessarily a matter of concern to the Government of India, and the arguments contained in the memorial have been carefully considered. The Governor General in Council will not offer any opinion at the present time on the expediency of attempting to introduce a gold standard into India; the question has often been discussed and the arguments *pro* and *con* are doubtless familiar to the memorialists. There is one matter contained in the memorial, however, which appears to the Government of India to require careful examination.

The memorialists apprehend that if the value of the rupee were fixed with reference to gold, while the gold value of the Chinese *tael* continued to fall, China would obtain such an advantage over India in the production of tea that she would regain the ascendency which she has lost, and that the tea industry of India might be entirely and irretrievably injured. In other words, the memorialists contend that if two countries compete in the production of the same article, the country of which the standard of value is depreciating relatively to the standard of the other country must prove successful in the competition.

It is this proposition which in the opinion of the Government of India requires examination.

3. It is unnecessary to remind the memorialists that international trade is regulated by, and dependent upon, the comparative cost of production of commodities. India, for example, grows tea and exports it to England in exchange for (say) cotton goods, because it is found that by devoting a certain amount of labour and capital to the production of tea, and exchanging that tea for cotton goods, a larger quantity of cotton goods is obtained than could be secured by devoting the same amount of labour and capital to the direct production of cotton goods in India.

It is obvious that the real cost or amount of labour and capital required to produce tea, piece goods, and all other commodities must remain precisely the same whatever the standard of value may be, and a change of standard cannot possibly, therefore, have any effect on the fundamental conditions which regulate international trade. Accordingly, if a change in the value of the monetary stand injuriously or beneficially affects the production of any commodity, it must do so by impeding or facilitating (as the case may be) the operations of production and trade rather than by modifying the essential conditions on which production and trade depend. Is it then the case that the depreciation of the standard of value necessarily stimulates the production of articles of export; if so, is such stimulus permanent, and is it attended with any drawback?

4. A mere alteration in the relative value of gold and silver, leading to an alteration in the exchange between two countries, confers no advantage on the one country over the other in so far as regards the exchange of commodities for commodities. For example, if a certain number of pounds of tea sell for Rs. 100 and a certain number of yards of calico sell for £10, and if Rs. 100 are worth £10, India will receive Rs. 100 for her tea and pay £10 or Rs. 100 for her piece goods. Assuming that the relative value of gold and silver alters, so that it takes Rs. 120 to equal £10 in value, India will, other conditions remaining the same, receive Rs. 20 more for her tea than she did before, but she will have to pay Rs. 20 more for her piece goods, and consequently the country *as a whole* in that exchange of commodities for commodities which constitutes international trade neither gains nor loses by a fall in the gold value of silver.

Since the country *as a whole* neither gains nor loses in the international trade by the fall in the value of silver; it follows that, if the tea industry gains by the fall, such gain must be made at the expense of other members of the community; in other words, for every additional rupee which the producer of tea receives, owing to the fall in exchange, on account of tea exported, some other person in India has to pay a rupee more as the price of articles imported.

5. It may now be considered what is the nature of the gain made at the expense of other members of the community by the producer of goods for export when silver falls relatively to gold, whether this gain is permanent or not, and whether it is attended with corresponding drawbacks. The gain (if any) made by the producers of tea when silver falls relatively to gold arises solely from the fact that the alteration in the value of silver affects the exchange with England and the wholesale price of tea before it acts on other prices and on wages. If all the expenses of the tea producer rose simultaneously with, and to the same extent as, the rise in the wholesale price of his tea, due to a depreciation of the standard, he could derive no benefit from depreciation. It is the fact that all prices and wages do not rise simultaneously to the full extent that enables him to make a slight and temporary profit at the expense of the persons whom he employs, and of all other persons to whom he has to make fixed money payments.

This profit is usually only temporary, since with the depreciation of the standard all wages and prices tend to rise, and when the rise is completed the profit disappears. If the profit should happen to be considerable, and should last for some time, it supplies an unnatural and temporary stimulus to the trade, which leads to overproduction and consequent reaction.

Moreover, large and sudden falls in the value of the standard necessarily imply the possibility of large and sudden rises, and fluctuations in the price of a commodity due to alterations in the value of the standard cannot fail to have an injurious effect on the trade as a whole.

6. The Government of India feel sure that the memorialists will admit that international trade must be considered as a whole; that trade and production are extended and improved by everything that adds to the welfare of the country at large; and that illegitimate and temporary gain made by one section of the community at the expense of another can only prove injurious in the long run.

In this view of the case it cannot be doubted that the possession of the same standard of value by two countries must, other things being equal, increase not only the total trade between the two countries, but the trade in each particular article, while the existence of two standards fluctuating in relative value constitutes a grave impediment to business, and not only reduces the aggregate

of business, but injuriously affects every industry which contributes to make up that aggregate. It appears, therefore, to the Government of India that if India possessed the same standard of value as England, always assuming that that standard of value was in itself a good one, trade between the two countries would be stimulated instead of checked, and every industry in both countries contributing to that trade would be benefited instead of injured.

7. To sum up, the Government of India are of opinion—

(1) That a country as a whole makes no gain in its international trade by a depreciation of its standard, since the extra price received for its exports is balanced by the extra price paid for its imports.

(2) That the producer of an article of export may make a temporary and unfair gain from depreciation of the standard at the expense of his employés and of other persons to whom he makes fixed payments.

(3) But that this gain, while not permanent, is counterbalanced by a tendency to overproduction, and consequent reaction and depression, by a liability to sudden falls in price as well as to rises, and by the check to the general increase of international trade which necessarily results from the want of a common standard of value between countries which have intimate commercial and financial relations.

If the Government of India are right in the views they have just expressed, and they entertain no doubt as to their correctness, it will follow that the adoption of the same standard of value by England and India, always assuming that standard to be in itself a good standard, would facilitate international trade, stimulate production in both countries, and place China at a disadvantage as compared with India in the production of tea, as well as of all other commodities, for sale in the English market.

8. In conclusion, I am to say that a copy of the memorial will be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

48.] No. 286, dated 19th October 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour, in continuation of the papers already transmitted to Your Lordship on the subject of the Indian currency, to forward herewith copy of a memorial from the Darjeeling and Terai Tea Planters' Association, praying that no change may be made in the existing currency system until an international agreement can be entered into by all the countries which have a silver standard.

2. We also enclose copy of a letter which has been sent to the Association dealing with the main argument on which the memorial is based.

49.] Dated 30th September 1892.

Telegram from—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

The appointment of a Committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell has been decided upon for the purpose of advising as to whether it is expedient that any steps should be taken to modify the Currency Act.

50.] Dated 13th October 1892.

Telegram from—The Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Bombay,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Following resolution passed yesterday by this branch of Association: *Resolution begins*—"Carried unanimously that the Government of India be moved to request Mr. Mackay to proceed to England to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee, and that it be suggested that the evidence of Mr. J. Sleigh, Secretary, Bank of Bombay, 11, Dryden Place, Newington, Edinburgh, Mr. Beith and Mr. Charles MacDonald of Manchester, and Mr. James Thorburn of Forbes, Forbes & Co., London, be also taken."—*Resolution ends.* Respectfully requested that this resolution may be laid before Supreme Government.

51.] No. 4235-A., dated 14th October 1892.

Telegram from—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

Bombay Currency Association unanimously passed following resolution: *Begins*—"That the Government of India be moved to request Mr. Mackay to proceed to England to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee, and that it be suggested that the evidence of Mr. Sleigh, Secretary, Bank of Bombay, 11, Dryden Place, Newington, Edinburgh, Mr. Beith and Mr. Charles MacDonald of Manchester, and Mr. James Thorburn of Forbes, Forbes & Co., London, be also taken."—*Resolution ends.* We will enquire whether Mr. Mackay is willing to go.

52.] Dated 14th October 1892.

Telegram from—The Honorary Secretary, Currency Association, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Am instructed to forward following resolution passed at to-day's meeting, Central Committee:

"This Committee is of opinion that at present juncture the interests of India require special and adequate representation at home, and would urge upon Government the desirability of deputing the Honourable Mr. Mackay to proceed to England to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee."

53.] Dated 15th October 1892.

From—H. M. Ross, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Central Committee, Indian Currency Association,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting of the Central Committee of this Association held yesterday the following resolution was passed:

"That the Committee is of opinion that at the present juncture the interests of India require special and adequate representation at home, and would urge upon the Government the desirability of deputing the Honourable Mr. Mackay to proceed to England to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee."

In view of the probable early meeting of Lord Herschell's Committee, it was thought desirable that no time should be lost in communicating to the Government of India the foregoing resolution, and I therefore telegraphed to you last evening as per enclosed copy.

54.] Dated 19th October 1892.

Telegram from—The Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Madras,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

The Committee of the Madras Branch, Indian Currency Association, respectfully urge upon Government the advisability of sending the Honourable Mr. Mackay to England to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee, and to fully represent the views of the Association and the grave position in which India is placed by its depreciated and uncertain currency.

55.] Dated 22nd October 1892.

Telegram from—The Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Ootacamund,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

At meeting held here to-day Local Committee, Indian Currency Association, passed following resolution:—Unanimously this Committee is of opinion that the deputation of the Honourable Mr. Mackay to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee is most desirable, and hope that Government of India will take steps to this end.

56.] No. 4416-A., dated 28th October 1892.

From—J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,
To—The Honorary Secretary, Currency Association, Bombay.
The Honorary Secretary, Central Committee, Indian Currency Association, Calcutta.
The Honorary Secretary, Currency Association, Madras.
The Honorary Secretary, Currency Association, Ootacamund.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 13th, 14th, 19th and 22nd October 1892, and in reply to say, for the information of the Members of the Currency Association, that the Government of India has been informed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the Committee appointed under the presidency of Lord Herschell will receive evidence, and Mr. Mackay has accordingly proceeded to London to lay his views before it, but he has not been deputed for the purpose by the Government of India as suggested by the Association.

[*2. I am to add that your telegram having been sent to the Secretary of State, the Government of India has been informed by His Lordship that the suggestion of the Association for the reception of evidence from gentlemen now in England will be placed before Lord Herschell's Committee.]

57.] No. 219 (Financial), dated India Office, London, 3rd November 1892.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

Your Excellency was informed by my telegram of the 30th of September that it had been decided to appoint a Committee, over which the Lord Chancellor would preside, to advise whether it is expedient that any steps should be taken to modify the Indian Currency Act; and by my subsequent telegram of the 21st of October you will have learned that the other members of the Committee are the Right Honourable Leonard Henry Courtney, M.P., Sir Thomas Henry Farrer, Bart., Sir Reginald Earle Welby, G.C.B., Mr. Arthur Godley, C.B., Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, C.S.I., and Mr. Bertram Wodehouse Currie.

2. A copy of my letter to the Lord Chancellor of the 21st of October appointing the Committee is enclosed for Your Excellency's information.

* To Bombay only.

3. The letters from your Government which have up to the present date been laid before the Committee, with their enclosures, are those in the Financial Department numbered as in the margin.

Nos. 68, 160, 183, 205, 217, 228, 236, 231, 254, 255, 261, 271 and 272.

58.] No. 4641-F., dated India Office, London, 21st October 1892.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Lord High Chancellor.

I enclose, for Your Lordship's perusal, a copy of a correspondence which has recently passed between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government of India, in which, as you will observe, that Government submits proposals for stopping the free coinage of silver in India with a view to the introduction of a gold standard.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the grave difficulties with which the Government of India are confronted in consequence of the heavy fall in the gold value of silver or upon the serious nature of the measures which they propose.

It is on account of the great importance of these measures, the effect of which, if they are adopted, will by no means be confined to India, that I have decided to request Your Lordship to preside over a Committee for the purpose of considering the proposals of the Government of India as contained in this correspondence, and to advise whether it is expedient that Her Majesty's Government should allow them to be carried into effect.

In case the Committee should be of opinion that there is no sufficient ground for overruling the Government of India, but that the measures by which they propose to attain the object which they have in view require modification, I shall be glad to receive any suggestions which the Committee may have to offer.

The Committee will meet at this office, and its proceedings must for obvious reasons not be open to the public; but, subject to this condition, the Committee will proceed in the manner which they think best.

Your Lordship having already intimated to me that you will accede to my request, the Committee will be constituted as follows:

The Lord High Chancellor.
The Right Honourable Leonard H. Courtney, M.P.
Sir Thomas Henry Farrer, BART.
Sir Reginald Earle Welby, G.C.B.
Arthur Godley, Esq., C.B.
Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, C.S.I.
Bertram Wodehouse Currie, Esq.

I trust that as the matter is urgent, and as the inquiry will be confined to the points which I have mentioned, the Committee may be able to report upon an early day, and that their meetings may be arranged accordingly.

It is now understood that the Monetary Conference will meet at Brussels on the 22nd of November, and it would be very advantageous if I could receive the report of the Committee before that date.

59.] Dated 24th October 1892.

From—DAMODUR GOCULDAS MUNJEE, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I beg to inform you that at the request of the Native leading traders (Import) of the City of Bombay, I have to-day forwarded to you six copies of a memorial, with 4 lists of signatures, addressed to His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor General of India, the receipt of which kindly acknowledge to me.

To—HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The humble memorial of the Native Import Traders of the City of Bombay—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists have gladly availed themselves of an opportunity recently afforded of signing a petition addressed by the Indian Currency Association to the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland upon the present condition of the currency of this country, but they desire to address Your Excellency separately upon the subject of the great loss and anxiety to which they are subjected by reason of the uncertain exchange value of the rupee.

That your memorialists, though possessed of long experience in the import trade, have of late found that, owing to the fluctuations in exchange, they, as well as the European merchants of this city, have incurred very serious risks and losses in their business.

That, in consequence of these losses, a large majority of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, once indifferent upon the question, have now come to recognise that it also affects them injuriously, and accordingly within the last few days have greatly to your memorialists' satisfaction passed a resolution calling upon Your Excellency's Government to take advice whether some remedy cannot be applied to the evils from which they, as well as your memorialists, have been and now are suffering.

That until some 8 or 10 years ago your memorialists were generally able to enter into contracts with European agency firms based upon rupee prices, but this system has now gone out of vogue, and the risk of exchange has to be borne by your memorialists; and this risk is so materially heightened by the recent heavy fall and violent fluctuations in exchange that your memorialists find it simply impossible to carry on their trade any longer with any degree of safety.

That your memorialists are thus much perplexed and uncertain in respect of continuing their business. That they have been in the habit, when placing their orders, of calculating upon a moderate profit of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., but have found that even a small movement in exchange has been sufficient to convert this expected profit into a loss.

That if they seek to avoid the risk by fixing exchange at the time of placing an order, they incur another risk of being undersold by others who have not fixed exchange and have benefited by a rise; that some among them do one thing and some another; and that thus their business has been changed from legitimate trading into speculation and gambling.

That your memorialists understand that further troubles may arise in future; that Your Excellency's Government may be forced to impose additional taxation upon this country to meet Government losses by exchange, which taxation your memorialists most humbly urge the country is utterly unable to bear, and would create a most widespread dissatisfaction amongst the masses.

That they understand that a conference between America and the nations of Europe is about to take place, which is likely to result in one of two things, both harmful to your memorialists,—that it may lead to the sudden fixing of exchange at so high a figure as to produce widespread ruin in this city, or may cause a sudden fall which would be equally disastrous.

Your memorialists, though ignorant of the laws which govern questions of international currency, possess a confident hope and expectation that Your Excellency and Your Excellency's Councillors will in their wisdom be able to devise some means of averting these dangers and of preventing the constant fluctuations in exchange which now so greatly harass them. They therefore pray that steps may be taken to fix the exchange value of the rupee at a rate which, in Your Excellency's judgment, may be best suited to the interests of your memorialists.

That your memorialists urgently, but respectfully, request that Your Excellency's Government will give earnest heed to this humble representation

of their case, and will take speedy steps towards securing the ends which they desire.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(*Here follow 674 signatures.*)

60.] No. 4541-A., dated 4th November 1892.

Telegram from—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have received memorial from 674 native import traders, Bombay City, complaining that fluctuations exchange have reduced their business to speculation and gambling; asking steps be taken to fix exchange value of rupee. Please inform Lord Herschell's Committee. Copy by post.

61.] Dated 1st September 1892.

To—The Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.—

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners suffer inconvenience and loss in consequence of the continuous fluctuations in the exchangeable value of the money of this Empire with that of gold-using countries, and that a remedy is urgently required.

2. From 1835 to 1872 the rupee, the monetary standard of value in India, exchanged with little variation. In 1872 Germany demonetized silver. France, to avoid an influx of the German silver, restricted the coinage of that metal. Since then other European nations have also demonetized silver. The result has been a fall in the value of silver measured by gold from 60 pence per ounce to between 38 and 39 pence, a decline of over 35 per cent., and the exchange value of the rupee has consequently fallen from 24 pence to 14·65 pence.

3. The maintenance of some stability in the ratio of value between gold and silver is of the greatest importance to trade, continual and violent fluctuations in that ratio tending to falsify the calculations of merchants, and to check trading operations by increasing the uncertainties attending them.

4. Various remedies have been suggested and International Monetary Conferences have been held in 1867, in 1878, and in 1881. In 1886 the question was the subject of investigation by a Royal Commission The members of this Commission reported that they were unanimously of opinion that the Government of India should be left free to adjust matters in the way that seemed best, but no action was taken on that report, and practically nothing has been done to arrest the progressive fall in the value of silver since 1872.

5. The investment of English capital in the development of the material resources of the Empire is discouraged, for both as regards the remittance of interest and the final transfer of invested profits and economies, the uncertainty in exchange imparts to the investment of capital in this country a speculative character and a risk which the capitalist is naturally unwilling to face.

6. Then, too, the credit of the State is heavily injured by the fluctuating value of the rupee securities of the Government of India held in England and the uncertainty in the amount of interest in gold which may be obtained by their holders. English capitalists are naturally as reluctant to invest their money in these securities as they are to invest it in India.

7. But it is of the harassment to which the trading community are constantly subjected by the uncertainty and the fluctuations of exchange that we bitterly complain. We submit that with a continuance of the present state of things legitimate trade in India is in great danger of being replaced by pure speculations.

8. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that, in view of the considerations set forth above, your Honourable House will be pleased to endeavour to secure through the International Conference about to be held means by which the mercantile community may be accorded the benefit of a stable par of exchange, thus granting a relief from the disadvantages under which trading in India has been suffering in consequence of the heavy and sudden fluctuations of the rupee for many years past.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

62.] No. 317, dated 16th November 1892.

From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our despatch No. 217 (Financial), dated the 16th August 1892, forwarding a memorial from the native traders of Karachi complaining of the injury done to their business and trade by the constant fluctuations in exchange, we have the honour to forward a memorial signed by six hundred and seventy-four native import traders of the City of Bombay in which a similar complaint is made. On the 4th instant we telegraphed informing Your Lordship of the receipt of the memorial, and requesting that Lord Herschell's Committee might be informed of the fact.

2. We attach importance to this memorial, as the number of signatures indicates that it represents the practically unanimous opinion of the native import traders of Bombay.

3. We take the opportunity of enclosing copy of a memorial received by us from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, which the Chamber has taken steps to present to Parliament.

63.] No. 4706-A., dated 22nd November 1892.

From—J. E. O'CONOR, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,
To—MR. DAMODUR GOCULDASS MUNJIE, care of MESSRS. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th October 1892, and of the memorial sent therewith, complaining of the injury done to the import trade of Bombay by the constant fluctuations in exchange.

2. I am to state that the memorial and the signatures have been transmitted to the Secretary of State for India.

64.] Dated 28th October 1892.

From—H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a resolution passed by the members of the Bombay Branch of the above Association at a meeting held here on 26th instant with a request that it may be laid before the Government of India.

Resolution passed by the Members of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association at a Meeting held on 26th October 1892.

Proposed by MR. ACWORTH.
Seconded by MR. C. H. B. FORBES.

That this meeting records its satisfaction at the appointment of Lord Herschell's Committee as an indication of interest on the part of Home Government, and is glad to learn that the Honourable Mr. Mackay is on his way to England to give evidence before it. At the same time the members of the Association in Bombay earnestly trust that the Committee will record the result of its deliberations with the least possible delay, as they feel that the emergency is one of a pressing character, and that the questions at issue having been the subjects of consideration for many years are ripe for decision.

65.] No. 313, dated 9th November 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our Financial despatch No. 254, dated the 21st September 1892, we have the honour to transmit, for Your Lordship's information, copy of a letter from the Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association, and of the resolution therein referred to, on the appointment of Lord Herschell's Committee.

66.] No. 4778-A., dated 29th November 1892.

From—J. E. O'Conor, Esq, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th October 1892, forwarding copy of a resolution passed by the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association on the appointment of Lord Herschell's Committee, and to state that copy of your letter and of the resolution has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

67.] Dated 21st November 1892.

Telegram from—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

The Indian Currency Committee desire to have your views regarding Sir John Lubbock's proposal for the imposition of a seignorage on silver. Refer to his speech before the London Chamber of Commerce published in the *Times* of 27th October. They also want your opinion as to the levy of a heavy duty on import of silver.

68.] No. 328, dated 7th December 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram dated 21st November 1892, quoted in the margin,* regarding a proposal to charge a high seignorage on the coinage of silver at the Indian mints or to impose an import duty on all silver imported into India.

* See above No. 67.

To this telegram we caused the following telegraphic reply to be sent on the 5th :

The revenue obtained from the coinage of silver would be increased by the levy of a 10 per cent seignorage, but the quantity of silver coined would probably be reduced in consequence of the imposition of so heavy a seignorage. The rupee would be kept eventually nearly 10 per cent higher in value than if no seignorage were levied, but the measure might not produce its full effect immediately, because doubtless rupees would be returned from foreign countries. By reducing the demand for silver a 10 per cent seignorage would have some slight effect in lowering the value of the metal.

The plan is suggested as one which would have a tendency to check the fluctuations in exchange, but we cannot see that it would have any such effect. The Indian exchange might not, with a 10 per cent seignorage, fall so low as otherwise, but any rise would be proportionately higher. With a high seignorage the fluctuations would be quite as frequent and serious as without a seignorage. In effect the rupee would under this proposal become a taken coin, while the principal evil under which we suffer would not be mitigated by the plan. We are consequently unable to accept it.

The proposal to levy an import duty on silver is open to a similar objection.

Practically, under such a duty, the rupee might in British Indian limits have the same value as the metal contained in it, but exchange fluctuations would be as great and frequent as ever, and there would be danger of smuggling.

It has been proposed to impose a seignorage or levy an import duty varying in such a way as to maintain the coined rupee at a fixed gold value, but a varying charge would occasion so much complaint and be open to so many objections that we do not think it practicable.

2. The above telegram dealt so fully with the question referred to us by Your Lordship that we feel it unnecessary to do more than give a brief summary of our arguments in the present despatch. It will suffice to say that a high seignorage on the coinage of silver or a high import duty on silver brought into India would improve our financial position both by adding to the public revenue and by preventing the gold value of the rupee from falling as low as it might otherwise have done. As soon as the rupee was given a materially higher value than that of the silver contained in it, rupees would doubtless be returned to India from foreign countries and from Native States, and possibly some hoarded rupees might be thrown into circulation. The full effect of such a duty might not therefore be obtained at once, but to the above extent the difficulties of the financial position would no doubt be alleviated for a time by such a measure as that proposed by Sir John Lubbock.

On the other hand, while the silver rupee would, by the imposition of a 10 per cent seignorage, be practically reduced to the position of a token coin, the evils arising from excessive fluctuations in the exchange would be neither removed nor alleviated.

3. We have caused the exchange value of the rupee to be calculated on the hypothesis of a 2 per cent seignorage, as at present, and of a 10 per cent seignorage, as proposed, at prices in London of a standard ounce of silver varying 60*d.* to 30*d.*, allowing for melting charge, mint loss, cost of remittance to India, and interest. The following table gives the results of this calculation :

Price per ounce of standard silver in pence.	Exchange value of a rupee in pence (seignorage 2%).	Exchange value of a rupee in pence (seignorage 10%).	Price per ounce of standard silver in pence.	Exchange value of a rupee in pence (seignorage 2%).	Exchange value of a rupee in pence (seignorage 10%).
60	23·04	25·09	44	16·89	18·40
59	22·65	24·67	43	16·51	18·00
58	22·27	24·25	42	16·13	17·56
57	21·89	23·83	41	15·74	17·14
56	21·50	23·42	40	15·36	16·72
55	21·12	23·00	39	14·97	16·31
54	20·73	22·58	38	14·59	15·90
53	20·35	22·16	37	14·20	15·47
52	19·97	21·74	36	13·82	15·05
51	19·58	21·32	35	13·44	14·64
50	19·20	20·90	34	13·05	14·22
49	18·81	20·49	33	12·67	13·80
48	18·43	20·07	32	12·28	13·38
47	18·05	19·65	31	11·90	13·96
46	17·66	19·23	30	11·52	12·54
45	17·28	18·81			

It will be observed that when silver falls from 50*d.* per oz. to 40*d.* per oz., the gold cost of the rupee with a 2 per cent seignorage falls from 19·20*d.* to 15·36*d.*—a difference of 3·84*d.*, or exactly 20 per cent. With a seignorage of 10 per cent, the fall is from 20·90*d.* to 16·72*d.*—a fall of 4·18*d.*, or 20 per cent, as before; in other words, with a 10 per cent seignorage instead of a seignorage of 2 per cent, the amount of fall measured in pence would be greater, but the percentage of fall would be exactly the same. The measure would therefore have no effect whatever in putting a stop to fluctuations.

4. As the adoption of a high rate of seignorage would have no effect on the chief evil from which we now suffer, would merely tend to improve in some degree the present financial position of the Government, and would afford no guarantee against depreciation in the future, we are of opinion that the objections to reducing the rupee to a token coin, and indefinitely deferring the complete solution which we believe must be arrived at some day, outweigh any advantages which the measure might produce. If it be decided that the rupee must, sooner or later, be converted into a token coin, it seems to us that it would be better to adopt a gold standard at once—a course which would equally improve the financial position, and would also afford some prospect of a final and satisfactory remedy. This course is in our opinion clearly preferable to a

half measure, involving the main disadvantage of a gold standard, but leaving our greatest difficulty untouched, and affording no guarantee against fall of value in the future.

5. With regard to the proposal referred to in the last sentence of our telegram, we may remark that the objections to a currency system which depended on its success on a rate of seignorage or import duty fluctuating in accordance with the rise and fall in the market price of silver are so obvious and so serious that we refrain from discussing the question.

69.] Dated 7th December 1892.

From—J. A. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President, Indian Currency Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

The probable failure of the Brussels International Monetary Conference, combined with the declaration of the American delegates that its dissolution may be followed by the cessation of silver purchases by the United States Treasury, has created a state of uncertainty regarding the future of exchange which might any day develope into a serious panic.

At the present time certain important branches of Indian commerce are in a highly critical position, and can ill bear the additional danger of wild fluctuations in the sterling value of the rupee. As no immediate change can occur in the statistical position of silver, the public anxiety and alarm are largely sentimental, and would be at once allayed by an assurance from the Government that, in the event of the anticipated failure of the Brussels Conference, it will take whatever measures may be necessary and advisable for the protection of the Indian currency.

Should the Government not be prepared to give such an assurance, my Association would respectfully ask whether it will recommend the Secretary of State for India to stop all sales of Council bills below the rate now current, pending the decision of Lord Herschell's Committee.

70.] No. 4927-A., dated 9th December 1892.

From—S. JACOB, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Vice-President, Indian Currency Association.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th December 1892, and in reply am to state that the Government of India, while fully alive to the serious inconvenience which is felt in various branches of Indian commerce owing to the uncertainty which now exists regarding the course of exchange, regrets that it is unable to give you an assurance that, in the event of the failure of the Brussels Conference to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the monetary question, measures will be taken for the protection of the Indian currency.

Such an assurance, while it would be too vague and general in its terms to be of any real value, might hamper the action of Government under circumstances which cannot from the nature of the case be clearly foreseen, and might thus produce unfortunate results. Nor does the Government of India consider that it would be justified in recommending the Secretary of State to stop for an indefinite time all sales of Council bills below any fixed rate. It will probably be clear to your Association on reconsideration that, whatever may be the result of the Brussels Conference, or the outcome of the enquiry by the Committee of which the Lord High Chancellor is President, the Government of India will be in a better position to deal with any circumstances that may arise hereafter if it reserves to itself complete freedom of action and refrains from giving assurances which might fetter its course of procedure in the future.

71.] No. 4939-A., dated 9th December 1892.

Telegram from—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

The alarm felt in consequence of the uncertainty of exchange prospects has been represented to us by the Indian Currency Association, which requests us to give an assurance that, if the International Monetary Conference should be a failure, we will adopt the measures necessary for the protection of the Indian currency, or that we will recommend to Your Lordship to cease, pending decision on the report of Lord Herschell's Committee, the sale of bills below the rate now current. We have declined to adopt either course because future action might possibly be embarrassed.

72.] Dated 9th December 1892.

Telegram from—The Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Committee, Madras Branch, Indian Currency Association, respectfully urge Government, in view of the failure which seems to have attended the International Monetary Conference, to declare its intentions or stop sales of Council bills pending report in Lord Herschell's enquiry.

73.] Dated 10th December 1892.

From—The Exchange Banks Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

We, the undersigned Agents and Managers of the Exchange Banks, desire to draw the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to a serious difficulty which may arise in regard to contracts for the purchase of silver should any law be passed without due notice closing the Indian mints to free coinage of silver. For should such a law come into operation at any time before the banks had received delivery of the silver they had purchased under forward contracts, they would run the risk of having to resell at a loss in London.

In the face of such a risk, the banks will naturally avoid such contracts, but in doing so they cannot avoid contracting the finance of the seaborne trade, and may possibly thereby hamper the operations of that trade. We beg, therefore, respectfully to suggest that His Excellency should at once give us some assurance that any silver contracted for before the issue of an order to close the mints to free coinage of silver shall be admitted for coinage.

Our reason for taking the present opportunity for tendering this suggestion is that the speeches of Mr. Bertram Currie and of others representing England at the International Conference appear to indicate that, in the event of no agreement being come to thereat, the closure of the Indian mints to free coinage of silver will almost certainly result.

74.] No. 4985, dated 13th December 1892.

From—S. JACOB, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Calcutta.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the letter of 10th instant, signed by you and by the Managers of some other Exchange Banks, suggesting that the Government of India should give an assurance that, in the event of the Indian mints being closed to the free coinage of silver, all silver contracted for before the issue of an order to close the mints to free coinage of silver shall be admitted for coinage.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India is of opinion that it would not be in the public interest to enter on a discussion at the present moment of the measures which might be adopted if it were decided to close the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and the Governor General in Council fears, therefore, that it is impossible to give the assurance for which you ask.

75.] No. 5039-A., dated 16th December 1892.

From—S. JACOB, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Madras.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 9th December 1892, and in reply to say that (as stated in the letter of the 9th instant, No. 4927, to the Vice-President of the Association, of which copy is enclosed) the Government of India regrets that it is unable to recommend the Secretary of State to stop the sale of Council bills, pending the report of the Committee of which the Lord High Chancellor is President.

76.] Dated 21st December 1892.

From—The HON'BLE J. L. MACKAY, C.I.E., President, Indian Currency Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

The course of the proceedings at the International Monetary Conference, and the adjournment of the Conference, subject to the approval of the Governments represented as to the expediency of meeting again, must be taken to mean that it is hopeless to expect any international agreement either as to the adoption of the bimetallic system or as to the more limited proposals placed before the Conference for an extension of the use of silver and a restriction of the use of gold. It is indeed universally admitted that what was foreseen in the final paragraph of the petition of this Association to the House of Commons and in my letter of the 24th June last with which the petition was placed before the Government of India has actually been realised.

2. There now remains no method of relieving India from the effects of its depreciated currency except as pointed out in the letter to which reference has just been made, namely, the closing of the mints to the unlimited coinage of silver for the public and the adoption of gold as the standard. In the position which we have now reached it is generally admitted that action in this direction is essential, and that the change should be made without further delay.

3. In the expectation which prevails on all sides, by some that action will be taken, by others that it is unavoidable, the course of business is greatly impeded. The country is being inundated with silver to an extent only equalled in the very exceptional year 1890, the shipments from London since the failure of the International Conference was recognised having been on an enormous scale. In the last four weeks silver to the value of about a million sterling has been shipped from London for India, where there is no present demand for it. It is generally inferred that these shipments have been made in view of a further fall in the price of the metal. On the other hand, the exports of gold from India during the present year have been made on an unusual scale. It is easy to see that a large inflow of silver and a large outflow of gold, even if they are not the result of the expectation of a change in the Indian currency, will aggravate the difficulty of making the change in the standard, and that the longer the change is deferred, the more will the difficulties be enhanced.

4. The Government of India recently refused in reply to representations from this Association and from the Associated Exchange Banks of this city to give the public any indication of the policy it proposed to pursue. On behalf of the Association I take no exception to this refusal if, as may be presumed, the report of the Committee presided over by the Lord High Chancellor and the conclusions thereon of the Secretary of State for India have not yet reached the Government of India. But the Governor General in Council will, I am sure, recognise that it is desirable to terminate the tension which in the existing uncertainty prevails in business circles, and that it is also expedient not to prolong an uncertainty which gives occasion for an unnecessary inflow of silver and outflow of gold, which must interfere with the smooth working of any plan of reform which may be entered upon.

5. I have the honour, therefore, respectfully to suggest that it is expedient that the Secretary of State for India should be informed by telegraph of the position, and that His Lordship should be requested to communicate to His Excellency the Viceroy as speedily as possible and by telegraph the decision on the question placed before Lord Herschell's Committee. In case His Lordship should see fit to comply with this request, it would be a source of great satisfaction if the decision of His Lordship were made public without delay.

77.] Dated 23rd December 1892.

Telegram from—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn by the Indian Currency Association to the abnormally large quantity of silver being shipped to India, to the export of gold from India, and to the interruption of trade and business occasioned by the existing uncertainty. We are urged by the Association to ask Your Lordship to announce by telegraph as soon as may be your decision on the proposals under consideration by the Indian Currency Committee. We are confident that the evils which must be occasioned by delay are fully recognised by Your Lordship, and that the present state of suspense will not be unnecessarily prolonged before the decision is given. Many of our European officers are seriously embarrassed, and if the present condition of affairs, which has already generated a very uneasy feeling, is indefinitely prolonged, we are afraid that it may give rise to a regrettable agitation.

78.] No. 5169-A., dated 23rd December 1892.

From—S. JACOB, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The President, Indian Currency Association.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant drawing attention to the large shipments of silver from London and net exports of gold from India during the past few months, and to the serious impediments to business which result from the present state of uncertainty as to whether any, and if so what, action may be taken by Government for "relieving India from the effects of its depreciated currency," and suggesting that the Secretary of State should be informed by telegraph of the position and requested to communicate to His Excellency the Viceroy as speedily as possible and by telegraph the decision on the question placed before Lord Herschell's Committee.

2. In reply, I am directed to say that the Government of India has informed Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the Currency Association has addressed it on the subject to which your letter refers, and has communicated to His Lordship by telegram the recommendations which the Association has made. The Government of India has no doubt that the Secretary of State is fully alive to the serious evils which result from the uncertainty which at present prevails in the silver market.

79.] Dated 31st December 1892.

Telegram from—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

Your telegram of the 23rd. I am fully aware of the importance of avoiding all unnecessary prolongation of the existing state of suspense, but I cannot decide without full consideration. The questions raised before Lord Herschell's Committee are of very great gravity.

80.] Dated 7th January 1893.

From—The President, Indian Currency Association, Bombay Branch,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to forward copy of a resolution passed yesterday by the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the above Association with a request that it may be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

Resolution passed by the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association at a Meeting held yesterday, the 6th January 1893.

"As it seems certain that the deliberations of the International Monetary Conference will end without any practical result being arrived at, and that in consequence as the statements of the American delegates leave no room to doubt America will shortly suspend State purchases of silver, the gold price of that metal must necessarily continue to fall. The Secretary of State for India should, therefore, be urged by Government to sanction the immediate closing of the mints against the free coinage of silver, reserving that privilege for Government alone, and to refuse the sale of Council Bills under a certain fixed rate.

"Unless these protective measures be speedily adopted, it is anticipated that the Government of India will soon be involved in deeper financial troubles; that the present disorganised condition of trade will be intensely aggravated, and the financial and commercial relations with gold-using countries reduced to absolute confusion.

"This branch of the Indian Currency Association is distinctly of opinion that no insurmountable difficulty can arise from the immediate closing of the mints to the public, and that to do so is the only rational remedy for the present ruinous position. The longer this action is delayed, the greater the difficulties that will arise. Already the abnormally large shipments of silver in transit to India and the large contracts reported to have been made in London for the delivery of silver some months forward at rates considerably under the existing market rate unmistakably indicate that practical authoritative opinion views the future of silver with grave alarm, and that the closing of India's mints is considered inevitable.

"India is believed to be the only country whose mints are now open to the unrestricted coinage of silver; and as the markets for the metal are notoriously in the hands of bold speculators, the disturbing fluctuations are not likely to be less frequent and violent than hitherto, and are certain to be maintained so long as India continues to keep her mints open as at present.

"By adopting the course proposed, India will be able to wait composedly till Western nations make up their minds as to what course they mean to permanently follow."

81.] No. 25, dated 18th January 1893.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our telegram of the 13th instant, quoted in the margin, we have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's consideration, copy of a letter, dated the 7th January 1893, from the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association, together with copy of the resolution referred to, advocating that our mints should be immediately closed against the free coinage of silver, and that Council bills should be sold at fixed rates.

"Bombay Branch, Currency Association, submits resolution, which we are forwarding, drawing attention to reported forward contracts delivery silver at lower rates than present, and urges immediate closing mints and sale Council bills at fixed rates, anticipating that delay will aggravate difficulties of Government and trade."

2. We take this opportunity to transmit copy of the letter, dated the 21st December 1892, from Mr. Mackay, the President of the Indian Currency Association, the substance of which was communicated to Your Lordship in our telegram dated the 23rd December 1892, to which Your Lordship replied by telegram dated the 31st December 1892.

82.] No. 306-A., dated 21st January 1893.

From—J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The President, Indian Currency Association, Bombay Branch.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th January 1893, and to say that a copy of the letter and of the resolution referred to therein has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

83.] Dated 3rd February 1893.

Telegram from—His Excellency the Viceroy,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

I received to-day a strong deputation from the Currency Association. Representatives of the following interests were present:

Merchants, traders, ship-owners, importers, exporters, manufacturers, producers, bankers, and land.

The deputation urged the stoppage of free coinage of silver and supported its proposal by evidence showing that all the above interests are now injuriously affected. The statements of the deputation seem to me to have strengthened the case in favour of closing the mints, and this will, I think, be the impression here. I expressed my own belief that not only Government and its officers, but the whole country, suffered under the existing state of things. But I dwelt on the need of caution, and of proving conclusively that the remedy contemplated involved neither political nor economical risks.

Finally, I told the deputation that they seemed to me to make out a *primâ facie* case in favour of a standard uniform with that of the countries with which India does most of its business, and that as the Association had now for seven months fearlessly advocated such a standard, it rested with the opponents of the Association to show authoritatively that the country disagreed with its conclusions.

84.] DEPUTATION FROM THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

Address of the Hon'ble MR. J. L. MACKAY, C.I.E., *and others, and His Excellency's reply thereto.*

After having introduced the deputation, Mr. Mackay said:—May it please Your Excellency,—We have the honour to come before you as a deputation appointed at a meeting held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, under the auspices of the Indian Currency Association, on 27th January 1893. The meeting referred to consisted of about 700 people, comprising representatives of all branches of trade and commerce and manufactures in this city, and representative also of the landed interest in the country, and of all the branches of the public service.

At that meeting the following resolution was proposed by the President of the Indian Currency Association, seconded by Mr. R. D. Mehta, Sheriff of Calcutta, Member of the firm of Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co., merchants and cotton spinners in this city, and carried unanimously:

"It is now generally recognised that, with the dispersion of the International Monetary Conference, the hope of united action has disappeared, and that further argument and delay merely mean waste of time.

"The United States are preparing to cease their purchases of silver, and it may be anticipated that the gold value of the rupee, which has within the last twelve months fallen from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, will soon further rapidly decline.

"It is known that for years past it has not been possible for the Government of India to meet the increasing cost of its sterling obligations except by the imposition of new and objectionable taxes, and that the heavy fall of the rupee in 1892 has brought the finances of the country into a critical position, making further oppressive taxation apparently inevitable.

"Moreover, the impecunious position of the Government is retarding the development of the country, and the uncertainty regarding the Indian standard of value deters capitalists in England from investing their funds in India enterprises.

"The present tension and uncertainty and the prospect of the immediate future have a most injurious effect on all merchants and traders by paralysing the legitimate commerce of the country in all its branches, and trade as a consequence is almost at a standstill.

"It is therefore resolved that this meeting is of opinion:

"'1. That no justification exists for the continuance of the policy of inactivity in regard to the Indian currency system which has unfortunately for so many years guided the Government of India.

"'2. That the International Monetary Conference having failed in its objects, the Government of India should at once close the mints to the free coinage of silver as the first step towards establishing the gold standard and putting the currency on a stable basis, and this meeting therefore strongly urges upon the Government of India the necessity for adopting this course without further delay."'

That resolution having been passed, it was felt that its importance was too great to admit of its being sent to the Government of India in the ordinary way, and the following further resolution proposed by Mr. N. H. T. Becker, of Messrs. Ernsthausen & Co., and seconded by Mr. W. O. Bell-Irving, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., was carried unanimously:

"That the following gentlemen be appointed a deputation to present the resolution just passed to His Excellency the Viceroy:

"His Highness the Maharaja of Bettiah, K.C.I.E.
"Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
"Hon'ble Syed Amir Hussein, C.I.E.
"Babu Ramanath Ghose.
"Nawab Abdul Lutif, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
"Nawab Mir Muhammad Ali.
"Prince Muhammad Bakhtyar Shah.
"Mr. R. D. Mehta, of Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co.
"Babu Nolin Behari Sircar, of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck & Co.
"Mr. W. T. Spink, of Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
"Mr. Reginald Murray, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
"Hon'ble A. H. Wallis, of Messrs. Manton & Co.
"Mr. L. Pugh, Barrister-at-Law.
"Mr. G. Irving, of Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.
"Mr. W. J. M. McCaw, of Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
"Mr. S. Keith Douglas, of Messrs. Carlisles, Nephews & Co.
"Mr. D. W. P. King, Delhi and London Bank.
"Mr. E. Henry, of Messrs. Blackwood, Blackwood & Co.
"Mr. N. H. T. Becker, of Messrs. Ernsthausen & Co.
"Mr. W. O. Bell-Irving, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
"Mr. J. A. Anderson, of Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co.
"Mr. J. F. McNair, of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co.
"Mr. A. G. Apcar, of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
"Mr. J. L. Mackay, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co."

In the first place, we have to thank Your Excellency for having graciously consented to receive this deputation and to hear what we have to urge in support of the reform of the currency system of India which we advocate.

This deputation represents merchants, traders, ship-owners, bankers, land-owners, producers, manufacturers, importers, and exporters. The merchants represent those who are engaged not only in trade with gold-using countries, but also in trade with silver-using countries and in local trade.

The proposal to change the standard of value in India is not a new one. Precisely what we propose was strongly urged upon the Government of India as far back as 1878, when it was found that the link between gold and silver had apparently been irrevocably severed. The Government of India at that time threw out the proposal because it clung to the hope that international bimetallism would be adopted, and that thereby India would be extricated from her difficulties.

The Government of India have therefore had ample time to consider this question, not only with reference to India, but also with reference to other countries. What we propose is no leap in the dark, because it has been adopted by numerous other countries whose object was to save themselves from the embarrassments and dangers which have overtaken India. I would here mention that France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Greece, and Holland closed their mints to the free coinage of silver in 1873. The United States had done so previously, and the gold standard was adopted by them all, and

by Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, while Austria-Hungary has lately passed a law following this example. In 1878 the gold standard was also adopted by Java.

The Government of India have had the experience of all these countries to contrast with their own bitter experience of the past fifteen years, and must be in a position to form their conclusions as to whether it would not have been to the advantage of India in the past, and whether it is not likely to be to the advantage of India in the future, to change its standard of value from silver to gold.

We approach Your Excellency at this time, in the first place, because the Brussels Conference has hopelessly failed, not only to bring about bimetallism, but even to secure international agreement on subsidiary measures for the increased use of silver as money; in the second place, because Lord Herschell's Committee has now had ample time to consider the question in all its bearings; in the third place, because the fall in silver, which has already taken place, has brought the finances of the Government into a perilous position, and has restricted and embarrassed the trade of the country to such an extent as to create an almost unparalleled state of commercial depression; and, lastly, because it is clear from the course of events in America that the decline in the value of silver which has taken place in the past twelve months will be followed by a still further fall which cannot but aggravate the dangers already facing us.

In March 1892 the Budget estimated for a small surplus for the current year. The fall in exchange must have swept away this amount and added at least 150 lakhs to the expenditure of the Government of India.

This additional expenditure must be met either by increased taxation or by the restriction of railway construction and other public works, thus hampering and checking the country's progress, or by both; and the mercantile community will regard the adoption of either of these courses at such a juncture with the greatest dissatisfaction.

In the meantime we observe that the European servants of the Government of India are not unnaturally pressing for an adjustment of their emoluments owing to the depreciation in silver which, if granted even in a limited degree, must considerably increase the already heavy burden now imposed on the general tax-paying community.

My Lord, we freely confess to a strong feeling of sympathy with the servants of Government who find their incomes daily dwindling, and who in consequence are in some cases put to severe straits, such as are calculated to do serious injury to the efficiency of the administration. We realise, in fact, that it will be absolutely impossible for Government to carry on the administration on the present terms. We are strongly convinced, however, that the adjustment of salaries and all other adjustments can only be properly effected by the reform of a currency system which has gradually, but with increasing rapidity, brought the country to the present pass.

The demand for a reform of our currency system is now made by the producing, commercial, trading, and non-official classes in India with as unanimous a voice as it is possible to get on such a subject. When the remedy was first proposed a certain number of people expressed indifference, while others expressed disapproval. It may be safely said that some of those who were formerly indifferent are now with us, while a number of those who were previously in opposition would now be glad to see something done. No better evidence of this need be looked for than is to be found in the words which the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is reported to have addressed to the members at the annual meeting held this week. The Chairman said: "I have taken an unpopular line, and belong to the minority who do not approve of action—not because I would not like to see the value and stability of the rupee improved, but because I think no remedy has yet been suggested which, if tried, would not probably land us and the country generally in much greater trouble than we are in now. Our opponents taunt us with being content to pursue the policy of drift and other evil courses, but we cannot help this, and I am sure, if any of their suggestions are tried and prove successful in accomplishing the end desired, we shall be quite ready to own ourselves wrong and to congratulate them."

My Lord, we feel that, without any agitation for the reform of the currency system of India, the change which we advocate must, by the sheer force of circumstances, sooner or later, be introduced. We feel assured that, without any outside pressure, the mints of India must eventually be closed to the free coinage of silver. All that we hope to do is to expedite the measure, relieve ourselves from the present highly unsatisfactory state of affairs as speedily as possible, and induce the Government to adopt the change without waiting for the financial crash which will eventually force the reform.

Mr. W. O. Bell-Irving, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., said:—May it please Your Excellency,—The currency question has been so fully discussed of late in all its bearings that I feel it would be a mere waste of time on my part to do more than touch very briefly on a few points on which, as one directly interested, I can speak with a certain amount of authority.

It has been contended that the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver will seriously curtail trade between India and China; that such is not the opinion of Mr. Apcar and myself, who represent the only existing direct lines of steamers between Calcutta and China, and are otherwise interested in the trade between the two countries, will be apparent from the fact that we are both members of the deputation now before you.

A petition was recently presented to Your Excellency by various parties interested in tea in the Darjeeling district in favour of a continuation of masterly inactivity as regards the currency question. In reply it was very properly pointed out that, in an important matter of this kind, Government had to consider the general weal of the country, and not merely individual interests. Whatever policy in connection with the currency may be adopted in India must, I take it, of necessity come into force in Ceylon, so that the issue, as far as tea is concerned, is virtually India and Ceylon *versus* China. No doubt exists in my mind with which side victory will eventually rest. In this connection figures, dry though they generally are, and misleading as they sometimes prove, are instructive. In 1881 the export of tea to the United Kingdom was—

	£
China	112,706,457
India	47,413,576
Ceylon	697,268

while in 1891 it stood thus:

China	69,394,523
India	111,168,895
Ceylon	63,744,987

The tea-drinking public at home have got accustomed to the strong pungent liquor of the Indian teas, and it is very improbable that the comparatively weak, flavourless China teas will again come into favour.

These later teas are, moreover, handicapped by having to pay leaking and other recognised duty in China to the extent of about 4¼ taels per picul, equivalent to, say, 1½*d.* per lb. It is notorious besides that various squeezes—if I may be allowed to use the term—exist, as to the extent of which the petty officials in China are in a better position to express an opinion than I am.

There is yet another side of the question, and a very important one too, that the said petitioners appear to have overlooked. Investments in tea in this country have, almost without exception, sooner or later to be realised and remitted to Europe. Will the holder of a share in a tea garden, or an investor in tea scrip, appreciate a policy of drift if it result in his having to remit the proceeds of his investment at an exchange of, say, 10*d.*? I trow not! It may be argued that the rupee is never likely to decline to 10*d.*, but not so many years ago most people would as confidently have affirmed that there was no chance of the rupee touching 1*s.* 2½*d.*

If any class have benefited from the depreciation of a rupee, it ought to be the ryots, and through them the zemindars, and I am not prepared to contend that in certain respects they have not; but, as representing over 3,300 square miles of land in Lower Bengal, held by my firm directly or as agents, mainly in putnee or perpetual lease, I feel very strongly that, at the time the perpetual

settlement was made, it was never contemplated by Government that the land revenue should be paid in such an unstable coin as the rupee has proved to be, and that, if action be not taken to arrest the downward tendency, increased taxation is inevitable. My Lord, what is wanted to develop India is capital; to open out railways, start industries throughout the breadth and length of the country, and bring the large tracts of virgin waste land which still exist into cultivation. So long as the value of the rupee is an unknown quantity, the flow of capital into India will be checked. Let the value of the rupee be fixed, and money, which is a drug in the London market at 3½ per cent., will be available in India in abundance; and if this country with cheap labour, and in many cases raw material on the spot, and markets at the door, cannot with exchange, say, at 1*s.* 6*d.* hold its own, then the outlook from a commercial point of view is indeed gloomy.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, of Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co., said:—Your Excellency,—Two years ago there was a vague, general idea amongst our merchants that India was greatly benefited by the depreciation of the rupee, and that the lower it went, the more prosperous it would be. There was one little difficulty that at times made people doubt whether they were quite right, and that was when they followed the argument to the end, and found that, if the rupee became of no value at all, then we should have reached the height of prosperity. As we have grown wiser, the absurdity of the whole theory has become too apparent, and I doubt if it now finds a single honest supporter. Those few who oppose the reform of our currency, do so under the plea of believing in universal bimetallism, and thinking that India would benefit more by this than by any independent action. They avoid all details of their objections, and have no suggestions as to the means by which the deficit in the financial position of Government is to be met. They only say they prefer to see the ills we are suffering from continue rather than that their own pet scheme should fail.

An admirable letter in the *Englishman* of 30th ultimo, under the well-known initials "A.M.L.," most effectually disposes of the obsolete argument that Indian exports benefited greatly by a depreciating currency. The writer says: "The average exports of the years 1866 to 1870 are compared with the averages of 1886 to 1889, all values being expressed in sterling. The result is as follows:

Indian trade shows an increase in the 20 years of only	...	24 per cent.
Mauritius, a decrease of	...	6 „
Ceylon, another rupee-using colony, a decrease of	...	21 „

Whereas the gold standard countries in a position to be compared with India show all substantial increases, *e.g.*:—

Canada	...	90 per cent.
The United States	...	161 „
Australia	...	174 „
Cape of Good Hope	...	227 „

It may be said that the East is more lethargic than the West or South, so I have looked up the trade statistics of Netherlands India in the *Statesman's* Year Book. I have taken the aggregate foreign trade of British India and Netherlands India for the years 1868 to 1871 and 1886 to 1889, and converting guilders into sterling for both periods at the fixed rate of 12 per £1 and rupees into sterling at the rate of 1*s.* 1*d.* for the first period and 1*s.* 4½*d.* (the average rate) for the second period, I find that whereas British India shows an increase of 21 per cent only, Netherlands India shows an increase of 174 per cent."

Another favourite fallacy is that silver values have not altered in India. The largest crop in India is the Bengal rice crop. It is estimated by Dr. Watt at 15 millions of tons; and as only some 300,000 to 500,000 tons are exported, it is evident that it constitutes the chief food of the people of this province. If we take as a basis of price the description called ballam, we find that whereas, before the rupee began to fall, the value ran from Rs 1-10 to Rs. 2 per maund in an ordinary season in the past two years with fairly good crops, the price has been Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-4 per maund; while kasarie and similar cheap grains used by the very poorest people have gone up from 8 annas to 12 annas per

maund to Rs. 1-8 and even Rs. 2 per maund. That incredible hardship is thus caused to the wage-earning classes cannot be doubted, and, if a further fall in the value of the rupee takes place, the price of food must be forced up still further. It is doubtful if any other people on the face of the earth would have remained quiet under such an enormous rise in the price of food, coupled with a steadily increasing taxation; but Government must know that there is a limit beyond which this *laisez faire* policy must be disastrous, and it will do well to make an end of the situation before trouble does come.

The Indian Currency Association advocates a plan for putting the finances of the country on a safe basis and allowing the adjustment of wages and food prices. These matters are essential to the well-being of the country, and to disregard them any longer will be to lose our reputation for honestly governing this mighty Empire.

The Honourable Mr. Wallis, of Messrs. Manton & Co., said:—Your Excellency,—The statement just made by the Honourable Mr Mackay leaves me but little further to say on the general question of the urgent need felt by all classes and sections of the community in India for the prompt reform of our currency system. Your Excellency will not doubt, I am sure, after all that has just been stated by Mr. Mackay, that the fall in exchange affects most detrimentally every interest in the country, and not the least so, I would urge, the interest of the retail traders whom I am allowed on this occasion to represent. It is generally believed that the retail trader is able to protect himself by an increase of prices, and in point of fact an increase of rates and prices has been unavoidable, but it would be unfair to say that this could be done to any material extent, or to the extent of rendering trade either safe or prosperous: any such result, I may safely state, has been impossible in the face of the constant prevailing fluctuations in exchange; and its almost uninterrupted downward tendency during the last twelve months or more has brought it to a point at which anything like safe trading in imported goods becomes an utter impossibility. It should be remembered that traders as a rule have to work upon stated tariffs which cannot be altered to meet every fluctuation in the rate of exchange, and anything like a sudden or seemingly arbitrary increase of prices would necessarily defeat its own end by the further inevitable restriction of business which would be sure to follow the adoption of such a course. As it is, business is considerably reduced in volume in all branches of retail trade, which is easily comprehensible when it is considered that the fall in exchange must necessarily have the effect of considerably reducing the spending power of those who are the main supporters of the trade in imported goods. Thus, Your Excellency, the retail trader in the present day feels himself placed in a position of considerable embarrassment and difficulty; and as this section of trade does not embrace any reciprocity of business with the mother country in exports, it follows that there is in the present day an entire absence of successful retail trading in the country, nor, in the face of the prevailing apprehension of a further fall in the value of silver, can this be regarded as the worst stage of affairs, unless such fall be promptly arrested.

Under these circumstances, I would join most earnestly on behalf of the retail traders, whom I represent, in pressing on Your Excellency's attention the suggestions for a currency reform submitted to Your Excellency in the resolutions passed at the meeting held at the Town Hall on the 27th ultimo, and which have just been read out by the Honourable Mr. Mackay. In fact the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver and the adoption of the gold standard appear to us to afford the only chance now left for securing the trade of the country from passing into a state of utter disorganisation and ruin.

Mr. A. G. Apcar, of Messrs. Apcar & Co., said:—I have but little to add to what has been so well and clearly said by Mr. Mackay and the other members of this deputation, and I should not now trouble Your Excellency with any remarks if I did not think that a useful purpose might be served by a short statement of my own experience. I am a member of a firm who are producers and manufacturers, producing coal and manufacturing jute. We are the owners of zemindaries in the mofussil, engineering workshops in Calcutta, and are also the owners of steam-vessels engaged in the general trade of the country,

particularly in the carriage of opium, and plying in the trade between Calcutta, the Straits, and China. I may, therefore, say that I represent all the important trades and industries which the opponents of a stable currency in India declare would be ruined if the exchange value of the rupee were to cease from fluctuating and falling. But we, who are deeply interested in local enterprise and industry, and in trade with other silver-using countries, beg to assure Your Excellency that our opponents who prophesy ruin are not concerned personally as I am, and when they speak thus, I deny their right to speak and regard their prophecies as vain words. I am not merely a "Foreign sojourner" in this land, anticipating the day of retirement and desirous of carrying my money away after conversion into gold. My firm was established here in the early days of the century, and I myself have been a member of it and living and trading in this city for more than 40 years. All my interests are bound up with the prosperity of this city and this Empire, and will so continue to be. Such being the position which enables me to claim to speak with some authority on this important question, I desire to assure Your Excellency that I shall welcome with the most lively satisfaction a decision that shall prevent for the future such fluctuations in the exchange value of the rupee as have marked our commercial history for twenty years, and shall arrest its further fall. It is impossible to overrate the difficulties and embarrassments which are caused to trade and industry by an ever-varying and declining standard of value. Trade is harassed and impeded to such a degree that it is almost reduced to the primitive condition of barter, unhealthy speculation is rife, and legitimate transactions are entered upon with hesitation and anxiety. Industry is checked in the advance it should make for want of capital, which is carefully kept out of it, and, instead of marching confidently forward with operations which are beneficial alike to India and to the countries with which we carry on trade, we either feel our way slowly and cautiously as men who walk in the dark, not knowing where the next step may land them, or we plunge recklessly forward as does a gambler, losing as often as we win, or oftener, and the fever of excitement is followed by a reaction resembling paralysis. Such has frequently been our experience since 1873, and such at this moment is our experience in connection with the trade in India. I trust that Your Excellency's Government will no longer delay to introduce a reform in our currency system which will enable us to see what we are about when we are proposing to enter upon mercantile transactions or industrial enterprises, to calculate with some certainty what will be the future prospects of the transaction or the enterprise, and will remove all risks other than those which are incidental to trade and industry—risk which we are quite content and prepared to face. It is the unforeseen risks of fluctuations and depreciation of our monetary standard which we are not prepared to face, and which paralyses our energies and resources.

The Honourable Fuzilbhoy Visram, of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co., of Calcutta and Bombay, said:—Your Excellency,—Although this subject of our currency has been thoroughly threshed out, and there remains nothing new to be said about it, I would, with Your Lordship's permission merely observe that, as one largely interested in the internal and local trade of India, I can say from personal experience how disastrous has been the result of the fluctuating state of our exchange with Europe. I have no doubt that this is also the experience of other merchants whose name is legion. I am not one of those who advocate the gold standard simply for the sake of bringing about a higher value of the rupee, but what I am keen about is its stability. It must be admitted that it is on this that the prosperity of our commerce, and for the matter of that of our country, and of the Government itself, mainly depends, and I consider it is the duty of everyone to co-operate towards this desirable end, and I have, therefore, ventured to offer these few words to Your Excellency on the aspect of the question as is appears to me.

Mr. R. D. Mehta, of Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co., said:—May it please Your Excellency,—As a native of the country, and as one deeply interested in the development of commerce and the manufacturing industry of the country, I do not feel the least hesitation in supporting the objects of this deputation, and the movement which it seeks to promote. With Your Excellency's permission, I desire to call attention to a misapprehension which, I am afraid, prevails to some extent in England.

It is believed that the appreciation of the rupee will mean the depreciation of uncoined silver and the reduction in value of property which is hoarded in the shape of silver ornaments. Now, as a matter of fact, there is very little hoarding in the shape of ornaments. Ornaments constitute a finery, and it is well understood that gold and silversmiths themselves retain a large share of the metal which is placed at their disposal for such purposes. The truth is that whatever hoarding takes place takes place in the shape of coined money. It stands to reason that anyone desiring to hoard silver would not turn it into ornaments, because, in the first place, he has to pay to the silversmith at least a fourth to a half of the value of the silver for workmanship, which expenditure and more he would immediately sacrifice if he desired to turn the ornaments again into coin. If the rupee is given a fixed gold value, then obviously the money hoardings of the people will be improved and remain a constant quantity; and will anybody deny that this is a distinct advantage to the fortunate possessors of money investments? I may add that being a cotton spinner, and largely interested in various other industries, I will not hesitate to affirm—and this in the august presence of Your Excellency—that I anticipate no harm, no injury of any kind to the manufacturing industry of India by the adoption of the course which this deputation desires respectfully, but firmly, to press upon the attention of the Government of this country. It is a matter of general notoriety and of painful experience that matters have gone from bad to worse, because the Government have chosen to adopt what I may be permitted to style a policy of masterly inactivity in this connection. It is our respectful request and humble prayer that some action may be taken, and without further delay, upon the lines which we have ventured to recommend.

Mr. Reginald Murray, Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, said:—Your Excellency,—I have been invited to make a few remarks from a banker's point of view. The meaning and object of a standard of value are necessarily that such value shall be fixed. Otherwise it cannot be a true measure for the purposes of trade, or for the general revenue and expenditure of the Government.

For the purposes of the trade in India it is abundantly evident that the silver standard has no such fixity of value. It is impossible to dissociate internal from external trade. The imports and exports are just as much a part of the trade of a country as articles bartered internally, and it is quite as important for the security of good credit and sound trade that the standard of value for exports and imports should not fluctuate, as that internal trade should rest on a fixed basis. Banks are the guardians of credit. On their stability depends whether credit is good or bad. But on what principle can banks negotiate the finance of India's foreign trade when exchange exerts such a dominating influence on all transactions to the extent that calculations of premiums and discount rest on a quicksand of speculation?

Such conditions defy principle.

We believe, too, that the depreciation of silver cannot fail to affect the value of savings in India; for as the trade and finance of India are inevitably connected and mixed up with those of gold standard countries, so must the value of savings bear comparison.

Therefore it appears to us clear that savings in India, which are to a large extent represented by bank deposits, are adversely affected by the incidence of a silver standard.

Mr. D. W. P. King, of the Delhi and London Bank, said:—Your Excellency,—Speaking as a banker whose interests are intimately bound up in the financial prosperity of India, it is to my mind impossible to conceive on what ground the country is justified in accepting, year by year and day by day, payment of its surplus profits in a metal which as soon as it has been received becomes of less value: if business were carried on generally on this principle, it is not difficult to see that it would ultimately result in serious failure.

As regards the effect on the capital brought into this country in the past, it is patent that, while it may have been invested in profitable industries of which we have many, a considerable portion of the capital has been absolutely

lost judged by its original sterling value: this does not apply to banks alone, but to every merchant, trader, and capitalist who has sunk his money in India.

The present position is even worse, because, with all the openings there are for the investment of British money in railways, coal mines, and other undertakings in India, the uncertainty as to the future value of the rupee is so impressed upon the British public by the English press that scarcely any fresh capital is brought into the country.

With the necessity there is for opening out the country this is a most serious matter. It is a fact that all new enterprises, in the first instance, in India, are undertaken with British or European capital, and nobody will admit that we have reached a stage when no further capital is required; and surely a state of affairs which absolutely hinders any extension of enterprise needs immediate attention.

It is possible that a gold standard for India might have a disturbing effect upon the European money market, and the prices of commodities there; but is it just or reasonable to continue a state of affairs here which absolutely debars the country from making the progress it should make?

The year 1892 has been, taking it all round, a disastrous one for Indian trade and traders; and if no effort is made to remedy the present state of affairs, it is absolutely certain that we shall have to face a crisis that has not been equalled.

I therefore submit, for the urgent consideration of Your Excellency, the absolute necessity, in the interest of the country, the trade, the officials, and all concerned, of putting a stop to this competition between Council drafts and silver by closing the mints to the free coinage of silver, and meeting the trade demand by the sale of the Secretary of State's Council drafts on India at a fixed minimum rate.

The Viceroy's Reply.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in reply to the deputation, said:—I am much obliged to this deputation for the clearness with which it has laid its views before me. It is extremely important that the Government of India should be made aware of the manner in which these questions are regarded by all classes of the community. The gentlemen present here this morning present a great variety of interests. You have told me that merchants, traders, ship-owners, importers as well as exporters, manufacturers and producers, the banking interest, and last, but not least, the landed interest, are all represented here, and that among the mercantile members of the deputation are representatives of our trade with silver as well as with gold-using countries, and of our local as well as our foreign trade. Such an expression of opinion, proceeding, as it does, from independent and unofficial sources, cannot fail to carry weight both with the Government of India and with the country, which we earnestly desire to carry with us, whatever course we may determine to adopt in view of the serious state of things with which we are confronted.

Now, gentlemen, it is an open secret that the Government of India regard that state of things with the greatest concern. It is, I think, also an open secret that we have ideas of our own as to the steps which might be taken in order to deal with the difficulties which are daily pressing themselves upon us. It it, however, of no use to conceal from ourselves that the remedial measures which have been under discussion are regarded in some quarters with genuine alarm and with a good deal of suspicion. The latter feeling is perhaps not difficult to account for, and it is, I believe, to be explained by the fact that many persons have assumed that the advocates of such measures are actuated by selfish rather than patriotic motives. We are constantly told for example, that the Government of India have been too much influenced by the distress of the officials in their employment, and that our main object is, on the one hand, to mitigate the hardship of the services which have, as we are well aware, suffered cruelly by the recent fall in exchange, and, on the other, to extricate ourselves from the constant embarrassment to which our finances are exposed by the fluctuation in the gold value of the rupee.

Now, gentlemen, as to the employés of the Government of India, they are entitled to the most abundant measure of our sympathy, and I am glad to

notice that yours is extended to them ; but I think that those critics must have a very mean opinion of our intelligence who think that, merely in order to elude our obligations to the services, we should be ready to deal light-heartedly with so serious a question as that of the currency of the Indian Empire, or to tamper, in opposition to our better judgment, with the monetary basis upon which our financial and commercial system is founded.

Again, although the inconveniences which the Government of India encounters from the fluctuations in exchange are no doubt extremely irksome and exasperating ; although it is very annoying to us never to know whether a surplus may not be converted into a deficit, or a deficit into a surplus, by speculative movements which we are wholly unable to control ; although it is unpleasant to us to be roundly abused because our forecasts are so frequently discredited, we should surely not be so imprudent, merely because we are suffering from inconveniences of this sort, as to contemplate the possibility of altering the standard of value.

Gentlemen, we are well aware that, before any project so serious and so far-reaching can be entertained, it is necessary to prove a great deal more than that the Government of India is exposed to annoyance or its employés to hardship of a special kind. It is to much stronger reasons than these that we must appeal if we are to address ourselves to the question of currency reform, and it is for this reason that I regard it as highly satisfactory that gentlemen in your position, representing, as I have said, the unofficial and independent opinion of all classes of the community, should come forward in order to make us aware of the manner in which their interests are affected by the wide divergence in value which has arisen between gold and silver.

I therefore take note with the utmost attention of your emphatic statement that the present condition of things is disadvantageous to the commerce of India generally, to importers as well as to exporters, to local as well as to foreign traders, to the wage-earning classes as well as to the producer of commodities.

I also take note of your statement that you regard with the gravest apprehension the possibility that we may be driven by the recent fall in exchange to impose additional taxation on the people of this country—a contingency which we certainly cannot exclude from consideration, but which, having regard to the restricted sources from which taxation can be drawn, I for one should regard with the utmost concern. The fact that we may not improbably find ourselves face to face with the necessity of resorting to additional taxation in order to extricate ourselves from our difficulties seems to me by itself to be a sufficient answer to the assertion that our troubles are of a kind which affect, not the people of India as a whole, but the foreign sojourners, represented, it is said, chiefly by the British officers of the Government of India.

I note again the declaration of your belief that, owing to the fall in the gold value of the rupee and the uncertainty with regard to the future of exchange, capitalists are deterred from investing their money in this country, the development of which is in this manner most seriously retarded. You have reminded me, on the other hand, that, owing to the embarrassment of our finances, the Government of India is itself obliged to curtail its expenditure on useful public works, so that the stream of public as well as of private enterprise is being dried up. This, gentlemen, is surely a consideration to which no class of the community, whether official or unofficial, can afford to be indifferent.

But, gentlemen, it is not enough to show that the disease exists. You have also to convince us, and to convince the public, that the remedy which you have recommended is the proper remedy, and to show that its effects may not be worse than those of the disease itself. Your Association has addressed itself earnestly and with considerable skill to this task. We feel that, in dealing with this part of the case, we cannot approach the subject with too great caution. We must be persuaded not only that the remedy proposed is defensible upon strict economical grounds, but that, considered as a political measure, it is safe and expedient, and will not do violence to public sentiment or give rise to grave and disquieting apprehensions in the mind of a people prone to regard public questions from a sentimental standpoint. In order to disarm hostility of this kind, nothing is so useful as public discussion, and a debt of gratitude is, in

my opinion, due to the Currency Association for the manner in which it has during the past few months ventilated this intricate question and helped to render it intelligible to the public mind.

I can promise you, in the name of the Government of India, that both your statement of the facts and the proposal which you have laid before me shall receive our earnest attention. They will be duly laid before the Secretary of State, and I trust that we may before long be able to make you aware of the decision which has been arrived at. For the moment I cannot say more. You have reminded me that the Brussels Conference has separated without coming to any conclusion, but the other, and to my mind more important, enquiry which is being conducted by Lord Herschell's Committee is, so far as we are aware, not yet concluded. We have not yet heard that the Committee has reported, nor can we anticipate the effect which the report may produce upon the judgment of the Secretary of State. Until we have received further information upon these points, the question must remain in suspense.

There are, however, two admissions which I am ready to make to you. My first admission is this, that you have, I think, strengthened your case by, for the present, restricting your proposals to that for the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver, leaving for further consideration those ulterior proposals for changing the standard of value from silver to gold, which were embodied in your project when it first took shape six months ago. In the next place, you are, I think, justified in holding that the proposal for introducing a standard of value which shall be common to India and to the gold-using countries is *primâ facie* a reasonable proposal. The burden of proof certainly seems to me to lie with those who desire to convince us that it is for the good of any given country that it should use for commercial purposes a currency of which the standard differs, and differs in a constantly fluctuating degree, from the standard of value obtaining in those countries with which the greater part of its commercial business is transacted. You have pointed out in your address that other nations have deserted the silver for the gold standard, and have found advantage in doing so. It is, I think, for your opponents in this country to show that there are special reasons why a similar change should produce different results in the case of India. The Association which you represent has now for some seven months openly and fearlessly advocated the policy which you first formulated at the Simla meeting in May of last year. That policy, so to speak, holds the field, and I think you may fairly say that your opponents will have no one to blame but themselves if owing to their failure to prove that the general opinion of this country disagrees with you, and to refute the facts and figures which the Currency Association has placed before the public, your conclusions are accepted as an authoritative statement of the interests which this deputation claims to represent.

85.] Dated 10th February 1893.

From—JAMES CURRIE, Esq., Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce,

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

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, a resolution passed by this Chamber on the subject of the accompanying circular letter I had addressed to the members of the Chamber, dated 26th ultimo, referring to the closing of the Indian mints to the public for the coinage of silver.

86.]

At a Special General Meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce held at the Chamber Buildings on the 10th February 1893, at 2-30 P.M., the following resolution was passed :

RESOLUTION.—That the views expressed in the circular letter of the Chairman, dated 26th January 1893, are adopted by the Chamber, and that a copy of that letter be forwarded to Government with the intimation that the Chamber concurs with the opinion expressed therein.

87.] Dated 26th January 1893.

From—JAMES CURRIE, Esq., Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

In view of the present agitation for the closing of the Indian mints to the public for the coinage of silver, it is desirable that the Chamber should consider the probable consequences of that measure.

Assuming that the Government take that course, the first result would be an advance in the value of the coined metal now in circulation, and that advance would continue in proportion to the contraction of the currency; such contraction would follow unless the Government took up the task of coining silver on their own account and kept the mints at work.

It would be obviously to the advantage of the Government to do this, and the manner of doing it could be easily and profitably effected by the Secretary of State taking into his own hands the purchase of silver in London for shipment to India for minting purposes. Much would, however, depend on the method adopted by him in regulating these purchases.

The following suggests itself as one such method which would have the advantage of being simple, and would regulate the supply according to the requirements of the country.

Over and above the sales of Council bills necessary to defray the current charges, the Secretary of State should be always prepared to give at his fixed rate to the public additional Council bills, with the proceeds of which he should buy bar silver in London for the Indian mints.

Following this method, strengthened as his hands would be, he would be able to control the rate of exchange so long as the balance of trade was in favour of India; at the same time the risk would be avoided of India suffering for any length of time from any abnormal dearness or scarcity of money.

There is no reason to doubt if the mints were closed to-morrow to the public and the Secretary of State fixed the rate of his Council bills, say, at 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee, as he could do, holding the command of over 20 millions worth of bills on India, including the probable requirements for the mints, that this level could be maintained without fluctuations until the price of bar silver rose to near the same level.

Failing universal bi-metallism, it appears to us that the closing of the mints, together with the action of the Secretary of State, similar to that described for the purchase and coinage of silver, would be a wise and politic move—

First, because it does not depreciate silver;

Secondly, it may reasonably be expected to attain the object merchants have at heart, *viz.*, the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee unsubjected to undue and violent fluctuations; and

Thirdly, it would ensure the currency being supplemented automatically according to the requirements of trade.

88.] No. 91, dated 8th March 1893.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our despatches noted in the margin, we have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's consideration, copy of a letter, dated the 10th February 1893, from the Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, and enclosures, referring to the closing of the Indian mints to the public for the coinage of silver.

No. 317, dated the 16th November 1892, and No. 25, dated the 18th January 1893.

89.] No. 906-A., dated 2nd March 1893.

From—J. E. O'CONOR, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th February 1893, addressed to the Home Department, and to say that a copy of

the letter, and of its enclosures, has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

90.] No. 202, dated 24th February 1893.

From—The HON'BLE C. A. GALTON, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter received from the Honorary Secretary to the Wynaad Planters' Association, together with the memorandum on the currency question referred to therein.

91.] Dated 10th February 1893.

From—The Honorary Secretary, Planters' Association, Wynaad,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I have the honour to forward, for the consideration of the Government of India, a memorandum that was drawn up by this Association in November last, and published in the local press as an answer to the reply given by the Government in India to the Darjeeling planters on the currency question. We wished at the time to get the co-operation of all planting Associations in Southern India and to send the memorandum home to Lord Herschell's Committee as the expression of the unanimous opinion of the Planting Committee. Unfortunately, there has been so much delay in getting answers from other districts that it was only on the 25th January that we were in a position to say that our memorandum was endorsed by all other Associations. As the sittings of Lord Herschell's Committee are now over, I am instructed to forward the memorandum to you with a request that the Government of Madras will be good enough to forward it to the Government of India as the unanimous opinion of the following Planting Associations representing Southern India:—North and South Mysore, Coorg, Travancore, Shevaroys, Nilgiris, and ourselves. South Mysore do not endorse the paragraph respecting wages, as wages have risen there owing to increased cultivation.

A Memorandum on the Currency question drawn up by the Wynaad Planters' Association, and endorsed by the North Mysore, Coorg, Shevaroys, Nilgiris, Travancore Associations, and by the South Mysore Planting Association, with the exception to the paragraph respecting wages.

We maintain that the agitation of the Indian Currency Association is not for the advantage of India as a country. It was got up, and is chiefly supported by Government officials, and such classes as professional men, middlemen, and salaried employés, who form a very small fraction of the population of India. The agitation has experienced considerable opposition among the merchants of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. Government officials are doubtless suffering from a severe grievance, inasmuch as they lose a considerable portion of the pay they contracted to receive, and if they had confined their agitation to their own particular grievance, public sympathy would have been entirely with them. We maintain that Government officials and their supporters in this agitation are not in as close touch as we are with the lower classes of India, nor are they by their training and position as competent to arrive at true opinions on matters affecting the trade of the country. We, on the other hand, by the frequent sales of our produce, are in touch with the markets of the world, and are forced to study the general course of the world's trade as a guide in our business. We also contend that we represent the ryot class; their interests and ours are identical; we are in daily personal communication with our labourers, and through that most delicate of tests, our labour pay sheets, can realise their actual condition over a long term of years. It is for these reasons that we venture to publish an opinion in opposition to that of the governing class.

The Government of India, in summing up its reply to a petition from the tea planters of Darjeeling, says :—

(1) That the country as a whole makes no gain in its international trade by a depreciation of its standard since the extra price received for its exports is balanced by the extra price paid for its imports.

(2) That the producer of an article may make a temporary and unfair gain from the depreciation of the standard, at the expense of his employés and others to whom he makes fixed payments.

(3) But this gain, while not permanent, is counterbalanced by a tendency to over-production, and consequent reaction and depression ; by a liability to sudden falls in prices as well as rises, and by the general check to the increase of international trade, which necessarily results from the want of a common standard of value between countries which have intimate commercial and financial relations.

(4) That the adoption of one standard of value by England and India would facilitate trade, stimulate production, and place other silver-using countries, such as China, at a disadvantage.

(5) That international trade must be considered as a whole; that trade and production are extended by everything that adds to the welfare of the country at large ; and that illegitimate and temporary gain by one section of the community at the expense of another can only prove injurious in the long run.

We would respectfully point out that the strength of the first of these arguments obviously depends on the import trade being of as much value to India as the export trade. We maintain that the intrinsic value to India of the export trade far exceeds that of the import, even as it does in actual volume and money value. The ryots are by far the most numerous class in India, and we are constantly being reminded that the problem of the future is the over-population of the country likely to result if new industries cannot be found for the employment of this ever-increasing mass, unchecked by war or famine. They are also the chief payers of revenue to Government. They are absolutely independent of the import trade, for they can still, as they did formerly supply all their wants from the produce of the country. The practical outlets of this surplus population are local manufactures and the growth of produce for export; and the low rate of exchange has fostered both, and enabled industries such as wheat, tea, hides, etc., to hold their own in the face of an enormous increase of production in other parts of the world. On the other hand, we would point out that, while the fall in exchange has prevented the export trade feeling the fall in gold values (which has so seriously affected industries in gold-using countries), the fall in gold prices has prevented any rise in the rupee-prices of imported goods in India. This is proved by a comparison of prices in 1892 and in 1871-75. Cotton goods of all sorts are one anna in the rupee cheaper ; English coal is Rs. 3 per ton cheaper; steel rails are Rs. 13 a ton cheaper than iron rails were, and other metals are cheaper in proportion; oilman's stores and all sorts of wearing apparel are at the same price or cheaper now than they were. The only loss, therefore, that the import trade has suffered is, that it has not been unduly stimulated by the fall in gold values. It is not, however, to the interests of India as a country that local manufactures should be destroyed by an inrush of cheap European goods. The Government of India has for years recognised the policy of fostering local manufactures, and they have prospered so as to excite the jealousy of Manchester. However inconvenient it may be to Lancashire, the Government of India cannot consistently maintain that the absence of an extra stimulus to the import trade is anything but a wholesome check on the over-production of European imports. More especially is this the case when the low value of the rupee outside India, as compared with its value in the country, is inducing those who have their savings in rupees to invest them locally. We would also point out that the interests of the import and export trade are not opposed as the first argument of the Government of India would seem to imply. Imports are of the nature of purchases made out of surplus income, which can be curtailed if the income of the country cannot do more than provide bare means for subsistence. The export trade and local manufactures are the only industries in which there is room for any material growth of the income of the country, and if these are checked by fixing the rate of exchange, the import trade must suffer with them.

The Government of India admits that the producer of an article for export makes a gain by the depreciation of the standard; but asserts that the gain is only temporary, and it is unfair because it is made at the expense of his employés to whom he makes fixed payments. In this contention Government apparently only contemplates producers on a large scale, and quite overlooks the masses of poor ryots who cultivate exportable produce in their own fields; but even in the case of producers on a large scale, employing large gangs of day labourers, we deny the gain is unfair and at the expense of the employé. The planters of Southern India employ labour from every part of Southern India and Mysore; they keep books showing the rates of wages, the amounts advanced for subsistence allowances, and the balances paid on the conclusion of the various terms of labour. It is shown there that wages are the same now as in 1875. The subsistence allowances and amounts saved by the ryot cooly are the same now as then. A correspondence in the Madras Press elicited the fact that, excluding the last three years as affected by scarcity and fears of famine, common country grains were 20 per cent. cheaper in 1889 than in 1875, while exchange had fallen from 1*s.* 11*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* Twice in this period of fifteen years grain had risen 25 per cent and gradually fallen again, while exchange steadily fell. The experience of the tea planters of Darjeeling is evidently the same as ours. Mr. Mackay, in his speech in Calcutta, admitted that wages had not risen in the indigo, tea, and jute districts. As the cooly in Southern India gets as many rupees as formerly, and finds that, allowing for the fluctuation of prices due to good and bad season, his rupees buy as much food and clothing as formerly, we fail to see that the charge of an unfair gain is substantiated.

That the gain is temporary, and counterbalanced by a tendency to over-production, and consequent re-action and depression, by a liability to sudden falls in prices as well as rises. This statement supposes the trades of India to be monopolies and not a part of the great trade of the world. By following the course of prices of the chief articles of export during recent years, it will be seen that they, without exception, have followed the universal law of supply and demand, irrespective of the fluctuating relations of value between silver and gold. Over-production and the reduction of profits to a minimum is the tendency of all modern trade, and is not affected by Indian Exchange, except in so much as it enables India to compete with other countries more favourably circumstanced. Thus, the price of sugar has fallen owing to the creation of the beet industry ; that of wheat from the expansion of American cultivation and the new Bombay trade ; that of cotton from the same causes ; that of tea from the growth of the India and Ceylon industries causing a glut in the China market. Pepper, one of the most ancient, and for centuries the most lucrative of the industries of Malabar, has been rendered almost unprofitable owing to the competition of the Straits. In the case of hides, the price has fallen owing to enormous tracts in America and Australia having been stocked with cattle. The price of coffee has risen because blights have checked production. The cinchona bark trade exemplifies the law still more clearly. In 1877 sulphate of quinine was selling at 10*s.* per oz. and common cinchona bark from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per pound. It was discovered that the tree would thrive in India and Ceylon. Enormous profits were to be made, although exchange was then high, and capital rushed into the enterprise. In a very few years the island of Ceylon alone was supplying the annual consumption of the world. Stocks increased, and the price of bark fell below 2*d.* per pound, the minimum cost of production. In Ceylon the trees were uprooted to make way for tea. In India disease supervened on want of cultivation, and at last the consumption is again overtaking the production, and the market has felt the first vibration of an upward movement. We do not suppose that merchants in Europe need to have these facts brought to their notice, but we mention them to show how able men in India, under the pressure of loss from low exchange, shut their eyes

to the invariable laws of supply and demand and the evident tendency of modern trade, and think they can affect the world's trade through Indian exchange. It can hardly be contended that the increased production of such of the above articles as are produced in Europe, America, and Australia is due to low exchange. In Ceylon the rush into tea and cinchona was due to the blights of coffee, which left a large and energetic population without the means of subsistence, and the capital sunk in the island without dividends. The supporters of the Indian Currency Association rightly maintain that the rise of the Bombay wheat trade is due more to the opening up of the country by railways and cheap steamer freight than to low exchange. Such facilities could not, however, create a trade unless there was a surplus population feeling the want of fresh outlets for its energies, and we know the population of India has increased one-third in the last twenty years. The same causes are in active operation all over the world, and over-production is likely to be the law of the future, irrespective of Indian exchange. As to the liability to sudden falls in price as well as rises, we, the producers, in common with all *boná fide* merchants, deplore violent fluctuations. In part these are due to the inevitable rush into over-production that is sure to take place if the price of any article rules high now that capital and labour are so abundant and means of communication so easy. They are also due to the unfortunate spirit of gambling which pervades all modern markets. We would point out that the most violent fluctuations of late have been due to attempts made by America to artificially raise the value of silver.

"That the adoption of one standard of trade value by England and India would facilitate trade, stimulate production, and place other silver-using countries, such as China, at a disadvantage." We venture to point out that the Government of India gives no reason for this conclusion beyond the statement that general prosperity would result from such a standard, and its belief that its previous propositions are indisputable. It is the answer to the argument of the Darjeeling planters that if the value of the rupee was fixed while the Chinese tael followed the fall in silver, the tea trade of China would again regain the ascendency which had been wrested from her, and might even irretrievably ruin the trade of India. These arguments seem to us based on general principles of political economy, regardless of the special circumstances of Indian trade, and again assume that the import trade equals the export trade in value to the country. The Government of India "recognises that the interest of the tea trade is necessarily a matter of concern to it," but it goes on to imply that if tea can be more economically produced in China, the capital now invested in tea in India should be shifted to some more profitable industry. Those, however, who are experienced in commercial enterprise know too well that the capital invested in an industry that has to be abandoned is lost The producer cannot shift his capital from one industry to another as the market changes, and finds that the falling exchange alone enables him to continue working at a profit in competition with other silver-using countries. It was urged at a meeting of the Indian Currency Association that it is not low exchange, but falling exchange that is needed to stimulate the export trade, and that as exchange must touch the bottom sooner or later, the stimulus is only temporary, and will be followed by reaction and depression. We maintain that when once the bottom is touched, no further stimulus will be needed, as Indian produce will then compete on a level with that of other silver-using countries. This, for instance, has not been the case lately in the coffee industry. Brazil, the greatest grower of coffee in the world, has recently had its exchange as low as 10*d*. If Indian exchange is to be fixed and not allowed to follow the fluctuating relations of silver and gold, Brazillian exchange may again fall to an extreme, and her planters receive double the price in silver that we do for coffee of an equal gold value. Java has already practically illustrated the truth of the above statement. Her exchange was fixed at a high rate some years ago, and it is stated that in consequence no cultivation is very profitable there, and tea is being uprooted as unremunerative, though it flourishes in India and Ceylon in spite of low prices. As regards industries, such as wheat and hides, which compete with gold-using countries, the supporters of the Indian Currency Association maintained that low exchange did not benefit them, as every fall in exchange was followed by a corresponding fall in gold prices, and, with the lowest exchange and freights ever known, last monsoon was the worst season for the export trade on record. We have shown above that any general rise in gold prices is improbable, as production is likely for the present to increase faster than consumption. We do not forget that consumption in its turn will from time to time overtake production, but only those trades which can tide over a period of depression will be able to benefit by the following reaction. However unprofitable the wheat and hide trade may now be, this is due to the competition of other countries over which no action of India can have any control, while her depreciating standard saves her from having to submit to such a low range of prices as their appreciating gold standard inflicts on them. To sum up, we maintain:

(1) That the gain on exports is not balanced by the loss on imports because the export trade is essential to India and the import trade is not. Moreover, the prosperity of the import trade depends on the prosperity of the export trade.

(2) An experience of fifteen years shows us that the gain on exports is neither temporary nor unfair, as the purchasing power of the rupee in India is as great now as it ever was.

(3) That over-production is inevitable from the constant increase of capital and labour in the world, and cannot be affected by the rate of exchange in India. That the effect of a depreciating standard on India's trade is entirely beneficial in that it enables her to tide over the depression that results from this over-production and to benefit by the prosperity that will ensue when reaction comes. That violent fluctuations are due to the spirit of gambling, and would only be intensified by any further attempts to raise the value of silver.

(.) That any attempts on the part of the Government of India to fix one standard of value for England and India can only result in ruining India's trades which compete both with gold-using and silver-using countries, unless a scheme of universal bimetallism is adopted, which will have the effect of raising gold values in the great markets of the world.

(5) That the artificial enhancement of the value of the rupee would not add to the welfare of the country as a whole, because any gain obtained by reducing home charges and interest on the gold debt would be more than counterbalanced by the loss inflicted on the trade and revenue of India; that this gain would be also illegitimate and injurious as benefiting only the small class of non-producers at the expense of the producers, who form the mass of the country.

J. WILLIAMS HOCKIN,
GEORGE ROMILLY,
Committee for the Wynaad Planters' Association.

92.] Dated 24th February 1893.

From—J. M. DICK, Esq., Karachi,

To—The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying original document with six spare copies.

93.] Dated 23rd February 1893.

From—MESSRS. DONALD GRAHAM & Co., RALLI BROTHERS' AGENCY, FINLAY, MUIR & Co., SANDAY, PATRICK & Co., EWART, RYRIE & Co., BRYAN, DURANT & Co., RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Merchants and Agents of Karachi,

To—The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

With reference to the resolution of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the currency question, dated 10th February, recently forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy, we have the honour to beg His Excellency's gracious attention to this our protest against the view set forward in that resolution.

As the signatures to this document testify, we have the honour to represent a preponderance of the import and export trade of this port, and our opinion submitted with all due deference is fully expressed in the letter addressed to you, under date 9th February 1893, by several members of the Calcutta mercantile and banking community.

94.] Dated 9th February 1893.

From—MESSRS. H. E. ABBOTT & Co. and others,

To—The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

We have observed with the utmost concern and regret from the published reports of the interview recently graciously accorded by His Excellency to a deputation from the Indian Currency Association that His Excellency seems to have adopted the conclusion that the representations which were then addressed to him formed an authoritative statement on behalf of the banking, trading, commercial, and industrial interests of this port.

It is with some surprise also that we find His Excellency telling the Indian Currency Association that their policy so to speak holds the field, and that we and others in this country who think with us shall have no one but ourselves to blame if the Association's facts and figures are accepted as an authoritative statement of the interests which they claim to present.

We beg most respectfully to assure His Excellency that he is under a misapprehension. As the signatures to this document testify, we have the honour to represent a large proportion of the business of Calcutta, and we have good reasons for believing that we have behind us in support a similar proportion of those interested in the planting, manufacturing, and other productive industries of the Presidency.

Our opinion, which we submit with all due deference, is that the measures being urged upon the Government of India by the Currency Association for steadying and raising the rupee are uncertain, unsound, and mischievous, fraught with danger to the financial credit of the Government, and to the commercial prosperity and development of the country.

We do not favour a fluctuating or depreciating rupee, but we are more averse to a fictitious, artificial sterling value being placed upon the rupee, and we believe that any proposals yet submitted by the Currency Association would have much worse effects than those of the state of things which these proposals are intended to remedy.

As practical experienced business men, we do not hold with the assertion of the President of the Currency Association that the fall in silver has restricted and embarrassed the trade of the country to such an extent as to create an almost unparalleled state of depression. We believe that the causes of the depression, such as it is, are to be found elsewhere.

On the other hand, we desire to make known that we are not insensible to the embarrassment of the Government as regards the present state of its finances or wanting in sympathy for the employés of the Government who have suffered by the recent fall in exchange, but we submit that, in order to make these matters right, it does not appear to us to be necessary or desirable for the Government to resort to the desperate expedient of tampering with the monetary basis upon which the financial and commercial system of the country is founded, and under which the country has hitherto been most prosperous.

We have noted with satisfaction His Excellency's reference to the importance of the report to be presented by Lord Herschell's Commitee, because our views have been fully placed before that Committee by some of our senior representatives, and we beg to crave His Excellency's kind reference to a letter which some of our number addressed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in September last, and of which a copy is attached.

Dated 3rd September 1892.

Demi-official from—MESSRS. GEORGE HENDERSON & Co. and others,

To—The Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

An active canvas has been carried on for some time past for signatures to the memorial of the Indian Currency Association by the President of the Association and others, and it appears that many members of the Chamber have subscribed the document. We learn from your letter No. 751-92 of 26th ultimo that the Committee of the Chamber have not discussed the memorial,

and under these circumstances, having regard to the importance to the mercantile community of the question involved, we desire to record the following short protest:

The memorial is based upon a highly incorrect representation of facts, and its prayer to Parliament to empower the Government of India to deal with the currency as it may deem fit is one which, in our opinion, should on no account be granted.

95.] Dated 25th February 1893.

From—MESSRS. ALLANA MUNJEE & Co. and others, Bombay,

To—The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

We wish to take the opportunity of cordially endorsing the views expressed in a letter from a number of the leading bankers and merchants of Calcutta, under date 9th instant, to yourself for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy.

We are firmly of opinion that the proposals of the Indian Currency Association, if entertained, are fraught with danger to the commerce of the Empire, and certain to fail in their object of securing stability in the sterling value of the rupee.

96.] Dated 23rd February 1893.

From—COLONEL J. C. ARDAGH, C.B., R.E., Private Secretary to the Viceroy,

To—The Signatories of the letter dated the 9th February 1893, [No. 94.]

I am desired by His Excellency the Viceroy to acknowledge the receipt of your communication upon the subject of the statements made by His Excellency upon a recent occasion to a deputation from the Indian Currency Association. Your letter, although dated the 9th February, did not reach my office until the 19th.

I am to say that a copy of the letter has been forwarded to the Secretary of State by this week's mail, and will, no doubt, be considered by Lord Kimberley together with the statements submitted to the Viceroy by the deputation referred to above.

In reference to your remark that you have "observed with the utmost concern and regret" that His Excellency "seems to have adopted the conclusion that the representations" addressed to him by the deputation "formed an authoritative statement on behalf of the banking, trading, commercial, and industrial interests" of Calcutta, I am to point out to you that the tenor of the Viceroy's reply, and particularly the concluding portion of it, showed clearly that he was aware that the views of the Currency Association did not find universal acceptance. The closing words of the Viceroy's speech, upon which you have specially commented, were intended to call attention to the fact that, although the Currency Association had repeatedly placed before the public the arguments by which its proposals were supported, no similar statement had, to the best of the Viceroy's belief, ever been made on behalf of those who were in disagreement with the Association. Under these circumstances His Excellency described the policy of the Association as, "so to speak, holding the field," a description which, in the sense indicated by His Excellency, does not seem to him to be an inaccurate or unreasonable one.

The Viceroy observes that your letter under reply and that addressed by Messrs. Henderson and others to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in September last contain little more than an expression of opinion on the part of those who have signed them. He understands, however, from the last paragraph of your letter that you consider your views to have been already fully placed before Lord Herschell's Committee by your representatives in England, and that you do not desire to submit any further statement of the grounds on which your opinion is based.

97.] No. 103, dated 22nd March 1893.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our despatch No. 91 (Financial), dated the 8th March 1893, we have the honour to forward copy of a memorandum submitted by the Wynaad Planters' Association and of letters signed by certain merchants in Karachi and Bombay on the subject of the Indian currency.

98.] Dated the 15th June 1893.

Telegram from—His Excellency the Viceroy,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

The Report of the Indian Currency Committee has been received and considered by us. The proposals made by us, as described in our telegram of 22nd January 1893 and embodied in the draft Bill, were that the Indian mints should be closed to the free coinage of silver, power being retained to coin rupees on account of Government, and that power should be taken to declare by notification English gold coins legal tender in India at a rate of not less than 13⅓ rupees to the sovereign.

From paragraph 155 of the report we understand that our proposals are accepted by the Committee with the further recommendation to accompany the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver by an announcement that gold will be received until further notice at the mints in exchange for rupees at a ratio of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, and that sovereigns will be received at the same rate in payments of sums due to the Government.

We consider that on the whole sufficient reasons have been shown for preferring this modification, which we accept, to our original proposal to stop free coinage and await course of events before dealing at all with the question of ratio of exchange.

In paragraph 135 the Committee express the opinion that the closure of the mints should be resorted to rather for the purpose of preventing a further fall than of raising the gold value of the rupee. We concur in this opinion, and Your Lordship will have understood that the proposal contained in our telegram of 22nd January had for its object to fix a maximum limit above which exchange should not under any circumstances be allowed to rise, and that we should have been ready to adopt a lower ratio if the results following the closure of the mints showed that course to be expedient. We consider, therefore, that the Committee were judicious in recommending the announcement suggested in paragraph 155. We attach great weight to the arguments adduced in paragraph 150 in support of the proposal. Commercial interests will probably be occasioned less apprehension and inconvenience by its adoption than by our own proposal. Compared with the fluctuations experienced by trade during recent years, a rise to 1*s.* 4*d.* from the present rate will not be serious.

We could bring into effect by executive orders the arrangement for the receipt of gold in exchange for rupees and for the acceptance of sovereigns in payment of Government dues, or we could insert the required provision in the Bill. We think the former course preferable.

If Your Lordship concurs with the Committee, we trust that, as soon as you have come to a decision, you will empower us to take immediate action. If the proposals are supported not only by the weighty authority of the Committee, but also by the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India, and the influential commercial interests which have declared themselves in favour of this policy, we submit that they should be carried into effect forthwith without further discussion. No information to be compared as value with that already in Your Lordship's possession is likely to be elicited in India, and the effects of further suspense would be injurious.

Our original proposal is preferred by our colleagues Sir Philip Hutchins and Sir Alexander Miller, but they are willing to accept the modifications proposed in the Report.

99.] Dated the 20th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

With reference to your despatch, dated 21st June 1892, and your telegram of the 15th instant, Her Majesty's Government have come to the decision to approve the proposal made by you to close the mints to free coinage and to arrange to adopt a gold standard with the modifications suggested by the Indian Currency Committee which you have accepted. I accordingly empower Your Lordship's Government to take forthwith the measures required to give effect to this decision.

100.] REPORT OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

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Report of the Indian Currency Committee.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, K.G.,
Secretary of State for India.

India Office,
31st May 1893.

Statement of the Question.

Question referred to the Committee.

1. The question referred to the Committee by Your Lordship is whether, having regard to the grave difficulties with which the Government of India are confronted through the heavy fall in the gold value of silver, it is expedient that Her Majesty's Government should allow them to carry into effect the proposals which they have made for stopping the free coinage of silver in India with a view to the introduction of a gold standard. And, if we are of opinion that there is no sufficient ground for overruling the Government of India, but that the measures by which they propose to attain their object require modification, we are asked to offer any suggestion that we think fit for the purpose.

Points to be considered.

2. The expediency of allowing the Government of India to carry into effect the proposals which they have made must depend on the view of the present and future situation of that Government as regards their revenue and expenditure as well as upon a just estimate of the effect of a varying and possibly much lower exchange upon the commerce and people of India.

Financial difficulties of the Government of India.

Increase in number of rupees needed to discharge gold obligations.

3. There can be no doubt that the Government of India have experienced serious difficulty owing to the fall of exchange which has been going on for many years. The Government have yearly to remit a very large sum to this country in discharge of their gold obligations. In 1873-74, before the fall commenced, the amount remitted was 13,285,678*l.*, which, at a rate of exchange of 1*s.* 10·351*d.*, was represented by Rx. 14,265,700. During last year (1892-93) the amount remitted was 16,532,215*l.*, which, the average rate of exchange in that year, *viz.*, 1*s.* 2·985*d.*, required a payment of Rx. 26,478,415. If this could have been remitted at the exchange of 1873-74, it would have needed only Rx. 17,751,920. The whole of this difference of Rx. 8,726,495 cannot properly be regarded as a loss to the Government of India arising from the difference in exchange. It is certain, however, that India had actually to remit in 1892-93 upwards of Rx. 8,700,000 more than if the exchange had been at its former point.

Consequent present deficit.

4. At an estimated exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee for the past year, a surplus of revenue over expenditure was shown of Rx. 146,600; the exchange having fallen to an average of rather less than 1*s.* 3*d.*, this surplus has been converted into an estimated deficit of Rx. 1,081,900, notwithstanding the improvement of the revenue by Rx. 1,653,300 over the Budget Estimate.

Prospect of further fall in exchange.

5. Nor is this all. The Government are compelled to contemplate a further fall, the effect of which cannot be forecast. There has been for some years past an almost continuous fall in exchange, though it was varied by a sharp rise in the year 1890. The average rate in 1889-90 was 1*s.* 4·566*d.* In 1890-91 the average rate was 1*s.* 6·089*d.* But in 1891-92 it fell to 1*s.* 4·733*d.*, in 1892-93 to 1*s* 2·985*d.*, and exchange has been of late scarcely maintained at 1*s.* 2$\frac{5}{8}$*d.* by the refusal to sell bills on India below that rate. The extent to which the financial position of the Government of India is affected by exchange is emphasised in the following passages of the recently published statement of Sir David Barbour:

Sir D. Barbour on the situation.

"The immediate cause of our financial difficulties, and the cause which, by comparison and for the time being, dwarfs all others, is the fall in the gold value of silver, which, as I have already shown, has added to the Indian expenditure in two years more than four crores of rupees. If that fall could be stayed and the rate of exchange with England fixed permanently at even its present low figure, the difficulty of dealing with the present deficit would be comparatively light. The revenue continues to grow in a satisfactory manner; even under the influence of indifferent seasons and poor harvests, it has made fair progress. If we could feel assured that there would be no further fall in exchange, I have little doubt that increase of revenue, restriction and reduction of expenditure, with possibly some taxation of a temporary nature, would in a very short time re-establish equilibrium. A serious effort would no doubt be required in the first instance, but with a fixed rate of exchange we would have a definite task before us, and our measures could be regulated accordingly. But it unfortunately happens that, unless some settlement of the currency question is obtained, there is no prospect of even the most moderate degree of stability in the rate of exchange.

* * * * *

"Our financial position for the coming year is at the mercy of exchange, and of those who have it in their power to affect in any way the price of silver. If we budget for the present deficit of Rx. 1,595,100, and exchange rises one penny, we shall have a surplus; if it falls a penny, we shall have a deficit of more than three crores; if we impose taxation to the extent of one and a half crores of rupees, a turn of the wheel may require us to impose further taxation of not less magnitude; another turn, and we may find that no taxation at all was required. It will be obvious from what I have just said that what we have got to consider in making our arrangements for next year, is not so much the question of increasing the public revenue or restricting that portion of the public expenditure which is under our control, but the chances of a settlement of the currency question."

Value of Silver.

Recent production of silver.

6. The production of silver has largely increased of late years, as will be seen from the following table, based as regards the earlier years on the statistics compiled by Professor Soetbeer, and as to the more recent years on the reports of the Director of the Mint in the United States:

Average annual production of silver.	Kilos.	Approximate equivalent in ounces at 32·15 to the kilogramme.
1876 to 1880	2,450,252	78,776,000
1881 to 1885	2,812,908	90,435,000
1886 to 1890	3,459,201	111,213,000
1890	4,144,233	133,237,000
1891	4,493,100	144,453,000
1892	4,731,000 to 4,900,000	152,102,000 to 157,535,000

Bland Act in United States.

7. In the year 1878 what is known as "the Bland Act" was passed by the Legislature of the United States, which required the Government of that country to purchase not less than 24,000,000 and not more than 48,000,000 dollars' worth of silver per annum, which would be equal to a consumption varying from 20,625,000 to 41,250,000 ounces (641,000 to 1,283,000 kilos.) in the year. Under the authority of that Act the Government purchased yearly the minimum amount required. Notwithstanding these purchases, the price of silver fell from 52$\frac{9}{16}$*d.* per ounce, the average of 1878, to 43$\frac{11}{16}$*d.* in February 1890.

Sherman Act.

8. In that year what is known as "The Sherman Act" was passed by the United States Legislature, under which the duty was imposed on the Government of purchasing no less than 54,000,000 ounces (1,680,000 kilos.) a year in lieu of the amount required to be purchased under the Bland Act.

9. The effect of this obligation to purchase silver to the value of about six millions sterling beyond the purchases required under the earlier law, coupled probably with the anticipation that further legislation, and perhaps free coinage of silver, would follow, was a sudden and considerable rise in the value of silver, which culminated in the month of September 1890, when it reached the price of $54\frac{5}{8}d.$ per ounce. There was, however, a speedy decline from this price, and since July 1892 silver has realised not more than an average of $38\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce, the present price being $37\frac{1}{16}d.$

Rise in value of silver in 1890.

10. Even if the increased production is kept in view, it is not easy to understand why, with the increased purchasing by the United States to the amount of six millions sterling per annum, and the simultaneous large increase of the Indian imports of silver, which averaged from August 1890, when the Sherman Act come into force, to March 1893, upwards of 46,500,000 ounces, the price should be sixpence per ounce lower than it was in the beginning of 1890. It has, indeed, been argued that the recent fall in the price of silver was due to the blow which the passing of that Act gave to the hopes of those who desired the free coinage of silver. But against this it is to be observed that the price of silver in London rose during the time that the Sherman Act was passing through Congress, and continued to rise for some weeks after it became law. Whatever be the cause, the fact that, although the United States Government have under that Act made purchases varying from 34 to 42 per cent of the estimated production of the world, and India has increased and not diminished her imports of the metal, the price of silver has fallen to its present low level is beyond question and of grave moment.

Effect of American legislation and Indian imports on value.

11. Supposing even that no change were made in the currency arrangements of the United States, the experience of the past would forbid the conclusion that the price of silver would be stationary at its present level. It would be imprudent to act on the assumption that no further fall is possible or even probable.

Further fall in value of silver to be expected.

12. The International Monetary Conference which recently assembled at Brussels has not led to any change in the situation, and, although it adjourned to a future day, that day is now past, and it seems uncertain whether there will be any further meeting.

Brussels Conference.

13. Moreover, a strong agitation exists in the United States with respect to the law now in force providing for the purchase of silver. Fears have been, and are, entertained that there may come to be a premium on gold, and strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government of that country with a view to bring about an alteration of that law.

Agitation in United States.

14. In December last a Bill was introduced in the Senate to repeal the Sherman Act, and another to suspend purchases under it. Whether any such measure will pass into law it is impossible to foretell, but it must be regarded as possible; and although in the light of past experience predictions on such a subject must be made with caution, it is certainly probable that the repeal of the Sherman Act would be followed by a heavy fall in the price of silver.

Possible repeal of Sherman Act.

15. Opinions differ as to the fall in price which would be effectual largely to check the production of silver. From time to time, as the price of silver has continued to fall, the opinion has been expressed that the point had been reached at which production must be checked. Experience has, however, falsified all these predictions. It is, of course, true that the fact that the working of a mine has become unprofitable does not ensure that the output shall be at once diminished or the mine closed. But, if this state of things were long to continue, and owing to a progressive fall in the price of silver mining operations could only be carried out at an increasing loss, one would expect to find the working abandoned before any very long period had elapsed. It is, however, remarkable

Increase in production notwithstanding fall in price.

that a period of continually increasing fall in the price of silver has been coincident with a large increase in the production of that metal. In the quinquennium 1876—1880, the annual average price of silver ranged from $54\frac{13}{16}d.$ to $51\frac{1}{4}d.$, the average for the quinquennium being $52\frac{3}{4}d.$ In the next quinquennium, 1880—1885, the range was from $5\frac{11}{16}d.$ to $48\frac{5}{8}d.$, the average for the quinquennium being $50\frac{5}{8}d.$, whilst from 1886 to 1890 the price ranged from $47\frac{11}{16}d.$ to $42\frac{11}{16}d.$, the average for the quinquennium being $44\frac{5}{8}d.$ And yet the annual average production of silver at the last quinquennium was 3,459,201 kilos (111,213,000 ounces) as compared with 2,450, 52 kilos. (78,776,000 ounces) in the quinquennium 1876—1880, being an increase of 41 per cent. And with an average price in 1891 of $45\frac{1}{16}d.$ and in 1892 of $39\frac{13}{16}d.$, or an average for the two years of $42\frac{7}{16}d.$, the production of 1891 has been estimated at 4,493,100 kilos. (144,453,000 ounces) and that of 1892 at 4,731,000 to 4,900,000 kilos. (152,102,000 to 157,535,000 ounces). This may show that, even at the present price, the production of silver is still profitable in a large proportion of the mines, and that in some it is sufficiently so to stimulate increased development, and that even a further fall would not necessarily diminish the total output. The phenomena may, indeed, be partly accounted for by the circumstance pointed out in the Report of the Gold and Silver Commission that investments in the mines of precious metals are largely of a speculative character, and that many such mines may be opened out and worked for a considerable time at a loss in the hope that such rich deposits of the ore will be found, or that altered circumstances may so change the value of the metal that great gains will be reaped in the future.

16. A review of the changes in the price and production of silver which have characterised the last 12 years certainly forbids our entertaining any confidence that, if a further heavy fall in the price of silver were to take place, it would be at any point capable of estimation checked or counteracted by diminished production. It must be remembered, as pointed out by the Gold and Silver Commission, that the effect of throwing a large quantity of silver upon the silver market is not to be measured by the proportion which that quantity bears to the whole stock of silver in the world, but by the proportion which it bears to the stock of silver in the world after deducting from that stock the very large amount of silver money now kept in circulation by countries which have a silver token currency, since all of this money circulates at an artificial value, and none of it is subject to the fluctuations of the market. It cannot be regarded then as otherwise than within the reasonable bounds of possibility that a repeal of the Sherman Act might lead to a fall in the price of silver of even 6*d.* per ounce or more, and that there might be no substantial reaction from the level thus reached. Such a fall would, it may be said with practical certainty, reduce the exchange to about 1*s.* 0*d.* per rupee, and involve the necessity of raising at least Rx. 6,612,000 more than would be required by the Government of India to effect, even at the rate of exchange of 1*s.* 3*d.* per rupee, a remittance of the amount drawn last year, namely, 16,530,000*l*, while the payment of 19,370,000*l.*, which is the present estimate of the drawings for 1893-94, would, at 1*s.* 3*d.* per rupee, require Rx. 30,992,000 and at 1*s.* 0*d.* per rupee Rx. 38,740,000, involving an increase of Rx. 7,748,000.

Effect of further fall on remittances of Government of India.

Claims of Indian officials.

17. The difficulties which the Indian Government have in meeting the Home charges are aggravated by the fact that the fall in exchange has led to claims on the part of their officers, civil and military, who receive salaries in rupees, to some compensation for the loss which they sustain owing to the fall in exchange. Many of those officials are under the necessity of remitting a considerable portion of their income to this country for the support of their families and the education of their children. It has been said that prices have fallen in this country during the last 15 years, and that a smaller sterling remittance will now purchase more than formerly. This is no doubt to some extent true, but it does not apply to all prices. It is a matter of dispute how far the fall of prices in this country compensates for the smaller sterling remittance

Servants of Government.

which the same number of rupees will procure; but it is certain that, when due allowance has been made for this, the purchasing power of the incomes of Indian officials has been largely reduced.

Practice of private employers.

18. It appears that some European employers have felt themselves bound to make an allowance to the Europeans in their service in India sufficient to counterbalance to some extent the loss which they experience owing to the fall of the rupee; and there can be little doubt that even in existing circumstances, and still more if the fall of exchange continues, the Government of India cannot turn a deaf ear to the appeals of their servants for similar treatment without the danger of engendering serious discontent, apart from the question whether such appeals are just and reasonable.

Expansion of Revenue.

Expansion of revenue hitherto.

19. Hitherto the expansion of the revenue has largely provided for the additional calls which the fall of exchange has made on the Government of India. There has been, in spite of these additional calls, an average surplus during the last 10 years of Rx. 261,550. It is true that, but for the expenditure rendered necessary by the fall in exchange, there might have been further remissions of taxation, and more might profitably have been spent upon public works. Though upon the whole the Government have not been compelled to impose increased taxation in order to discharge their liabilities whilst the fall in exchange has been in progress, certain alterations have been made in the taxation of the country—some in the direction of remission, others of an increase—with the net result that the amount of the increase has not greatly exceeded the amount of the remission. But it is noteworthy that, whilst the remissions were all prior to 1882, the increased taxation has for the most part been imposed since that date. The addition to the salt tax, which was the principal source of increased revenue, produced a sum of Rx. 1,725,000.

Cannot be relied upon to meet future deficiencies.

20. In the past year the fall in exchange of about one penny has added Rx. 1,635,300 to the expenditure with the result of an expected deficit of Rx. 1,081,900 instead of the anticipated surplus; and the rate in 1893-94 being estimated at 1*s.* 2¾*d.* per rupee, an addition of Rx. 2,229,400 is caused to the expenditure beyond the charge for exchange entered in the Budget of March 1892. If a further heavy fall in exchange were to take place, it is impossible to expect that a financial equilibrium would be brought about by an expansion of the revenue alone.

Effect of fall in Exchange on the people of India and its Commerce.

Effect of fall in Exchange on the people of India.

21. Before considering how the Government of India can meet the difficulties which they experience, and which they feel compelled to anticipate, it will be well to enquire what effect the variations in exchange to which attention has been called have produced upon the commerce of India and the prosperity and condition of its people.

Effect on the remittance of produce.

22. In estimating the effect upon the people of India of its being necessary to raise an increased number of rupees to meet the sterling remittances of the Government of that country, it must be borne in mind that the extent of the burthen imposed upon the people of India by these remittances is measured by the quantity of produce which they represent, for it is by the export of the produce that the debt is in reality discharged. In so far as the necessity of exporting more produce arises from the circumstance that gold prices are lower, the people of India are in the same position as those of Australia or any other country which has to export produce for the purpose of paying the interest on its gold debt. The question to be considered is, what effect has the fall in exchange upon the amount of produce which must be exported to meet a given gold liability? To determine this, the gold price of the produce must be assumed to be stationary. When silver falls in relation to gold, the greater number of rupees which is

required to meet a given gold payment will not represent a greater quantity of produce than before if the silver price in India of the produce exported responds to the changed value of silver in relation to gold, *i.e.*, if it has risen, or has been prevented from falling. Silver prices must ultimately thus respond, although an interval may elapse before the correspondence is complete; and during this time, whilst more produce is exported, the Indian ryot is getting proportionately less in silver for his produce. It has indeed been alleged that the fall in the gold price of certain Indian products is to be attributed to the fall in the value of the rupee, but this allegation is strongly controverted; and, having regard to the phenomena presented in the case of Indian products not greatly open to competition, and to the necessary effect of competition in the case of those which are within the sphere of its influence, it seems far from clear that the fall in the gold price of Indian products would have been materially less if the exchange had not fallen.

Transfer of burdens from one class to another.

23. Even if the burden upon the people of India as a whole, has not been increased by the fall in exchange, there can be no doubt that it has been to some extent shifted from one class to another. The burden of those who pay a fixed land revenue under a permanent settlement has been lightened, and the same may be said of all those whose land revenue has not been re-settled in recent years, or re-settled with adjustment to meet the most recent conditions. On the other hand, the increased salt tax presses upon the people at large, and renders more heavy the taxation of those who for the most part have suffered rather than benefited from the higher rupee prices due to the fall in the gold value of silver.

Effect on commerce.

24. We pass now to consider the manner in which the commerce of India is alleged to have been injuriously affected by the variations in exchange.

Harassment of trade by fluctuations.

25. It is said that legitimate trade is replaced by mere speculation and gambling. There seems to be a common agreement amongst those who differ in their views upon almost all other points that trade is seriously harassed by these fluctuations, though the estimates do not all agree as to the character and the extent of the inconvenience arising from this cause. It does not appear to be certain, even in the view of those who are most strongly sensible of the mischievous effect of fluctuations of exchange, that the volume of trade over a series of years has been diminished from this cause, though there seems a common agreement that any sudden or violent fluctuation almost paralyses business for a time. It is to be observed that it is not so much the fall of exchange which is complained of as the fluctuations, whether in one direction or the other. Some of those who admit the mischief to trade of exchange fluctuations allege that the extent of the mischief is not serious, since provision can be largely made against the effect of those fluctuations through the medium of banks; but it is clear that the traders cannot completely safeguard themselves in this way, and that such security as they obtain in this respect must be paid for. It must be remembered that before the fall in the price of silver began, and the fluctuations in the rate of exchange dependent upon it, the rates of exchange varied very considerably during particular years, though, no doubt, the fluctuations have been much more frequent and considerable since that time.

Fluctuations add to the risks of trade.

26. Upon the whole, it cannot be doubted that it would be well if commerce were free from the inconveniences of fluctuations which arise from a change in the relation between the standard of value in India and in countries with which her commerce is transacted. It must not be assumed that the adoption of the same standard for the United Kingdom and India would remove all the disquieting causes of the disturbance of trade of which complaint is made. If the commodity which lies behind the exchange transaction is one that continues to fall in relation to gold, the risk which arises from bargains in a falling market will still be present. The liability of the standard of the one country to fall in relation to the other causes, however, an additional risk, and consequently increased disturbance to trade.

27. It is said that the tendency of a falling exchange is to stimulate exports; that, inasmuch as more silver, *i.e.*, a higher silver price, is received in respect of the same gold price, whilst wages and the other factors in the cost of production do not increase in the same proportion, production becomes more profitable, and is therefore stimulated. Assuming this to be true, the effect of each successive fall must be transitory, and can continue only until circumstances have brought about the inevitable adjustment. Although one may be inclined, regarding the matter theoretically, to accept the proposition that the suggested stimulus would be the result of a falling exchange, an examination of the statistics of exported produce does not appear to afford any substantial foundation for the view that in practice this stimulus, assuming it to have existed, has had any prevailing effect on the course of trade; on the contrary, the progress of the export trade has been less with a rapidly falling than with a steady exchange. For example, from 1871-72 to 1876-77 the gold value of the rupee fell constantly from 23·126*d.* to 20·508*d.*, or about 11¼ per cent; the exports of merchandise were actually less in the latter year than in the former, although in 1876-77 their rupee value exceeded by about 10 per cent. that of the exports of either 1870-71 or 1872-73. From 1878-79 to 1884-85 exchange was fairly steady, the average rates varying only between 19·961*d.* and 19·308*d.* per rupee, or about 3¼ per cent; and during those six years the exports rose by no less than 36½ per cent. Again, between 1884-85 and 1888-89 the fall of the rupee was very rapid, from 19·308*d* to 16·379*d.*, or over 15 per cent, and the exports increased during those four years by 16½ per cent; but in the single year 1889-90, when there was a slight improvement in the exchange, the exports increased by more than 6½ per cent. It is said, too, that, whilst a falling exchange tends to stimulate exports, there is a corresponding tendency to check imports. Here again statistics do not seem to show that diminished imports have been coincident with a lower exchange. Taking the same periods as before, from 1871-72 to 1876-77, when exchange fell 11¼ per cent, imports of merchandise into India increased by 17 per cent; from 1878-79 to 1884-85, when exchange was steady, the increase of imports exceeded 47 per cent; between 1884-85 and 1888-89, when the rupee fell about 15 per cent, the imports were augmented by nearly 25 per cent; while in 1889-90, when exchange slightly rose, the imports were rather less than in the previous year. Upon the whole we cannot see any evidence that the effect of a falling exchange on the country at large in influencing either exports or imports has over a series of years been very considerable. Some trains of *a priori* reasoning would seem to lead to the same conclusions, and also to the further conclusion that, even if a fall in the gold value of the rupee does stimulate exports, the result is not necessarily to the benefit of India as a whole, though it may temporarily benefit the employer at the expense of the wage-earner, because wages rise more slowly than prices.

Alleged stimulation of exports by fall in exchange.

28. The want of a stable exchange between England and India, and the fact that it has fallen so heavily, has, it is alleged, greatly checked the investment of British capital in India and the development of the country which would have been the fruit of such investments. London is the lending market, and London thinks in gold. London is ready enough to lend upon contracts for repayment in gold, but hesitates to enter upon silver transactions, or to engage in industrial enterprises in a silver country. There can be no doubt that uncertainty as to the interest which would be received for the investment, and as to the diminution which the invested capital might suffer if it were desired to retransfer it to this country, tends to check British investments in India. This is a real evil, the importance of which we do not desire to underrate. It has been pointed out, however, that a great number of industrial enterprises have been established in India during recent years, such as collieries, cotton mills, jute mills, woollen mills, and paper mills, in which much capital has been invested; and that large sums have been spent upon tea plantations is evidenced by the enormous increase in the quantity of tea grown in and exported from

Check to investments in India.

India. And it must be remembered that the adoption by India of the same standard which exists in England might not remove all obstacles to the investment of capital in that country. Capitalists have of late been slow to invest in many kinds of industrial enterprise owing to the fact that prices are falling, or have fallen very generally. If a gold standard were adopted for India, and similar phenomena of falling prices ensued there, capitalists might still be unwilling to provide capital for industrial enterprises. In connection with the point under discussion, it may be well to observe that a falling exchange, owing to its effects upon their salaries, savings, and pensions, renders it more difficult to procure and arrange for the services of the European employés required for the carrying on of industrial undertakings in India.

29. There is another point which ought not to be passed over in silence. It is said that by making silver the standard, and keeping the Indian mints open to silver, the Anglo-Indian Government have attracted to India that depreciating metal, and have thus made India purchase at a comparatively high cost an enormous quantity of it, which is now of less value than when it was bought. In this there is some truth, but also much exaggeration. There can be no doubt that an open mint in India offers a market into which silver could be continuously poured without regard to the currency requirements of India until such an alteration in prices of commodities was brought about as to make its importation no longer profitable. It is only when and so far as the opening of the mints to silver has led to the importation and coinage or hoarding of useless and now depreciating silver that the free coinage of silver can be considered to have inflicted a loss upon India. What this loss amounts to we cannot determine, but we are not without indications that India is becoming surfeited with silver.

Attraction of open mints for depreciating silver.

30. The net imports of silver into India in the 23 years from 1870-71 to 1892-93 have been Rx. 165,226,000, or an average of Rx. 7,184,000 a year, and the coinage demands have amounted to upwards of Rx. 6,500,000 annually, so that we may infer that nearly the whole of the newly imported silver has during these years passed through the mint. Since 1877-78 the net yearly imports ranged from about 4 to 11 millions Rx.; but in 1890-91 there was an abnormal rise to more than 14 millions. Much of this silver appears to have remained in the Currency Department, causing at the same time a great and sudden inflation of the paper currency. Between March and December 1890 the note issue increased from about 15¾ crores of rupees to 27 crores, an increase of 71 per cent. The inflation was yet further aggravated, and at the end of August 1892 the notes issued stood at more than 29 crores; but, according to recent returns, there has been some contraction, and the amount in circulation is now about 26 crores. With this sudden expansion of the issue of notes a corresponding increase in the silver coin and bullion reserve took place, *viz.*, from Rx. 9,771,782 at the end of March 1890 to Rx. 21,440,022 at the end of January 1891, an addition of more than 11½ crores of rupees. It deserves notice in connection with this subject that throughout 1892 the import of gold not only ceased to be in excess of the exports, but the current was reversed. During the five years ending with March 1890 the average net import was about Rx. 3,000,000. In 1890-91 it was Rx. 5,636,172, in 1891-92 it was Rx. 2,413,792, whilst in 1892-93 the net import ceased, and the excess of exports was upwards of Rx. 2,800,000.

Recent imports and coinage of silver.

Export of gold.

31. Down to a comparatively late date it was generally believed that, notwithstanding a fall in the gold value of silver, prices in India had been practically unaltered; but the evidence before us points to the conclusion that during recent years the silver price of Indian produce has risen. If, as experience shows, wages respond more slowly to the alteration in the value of the standard, this rise in the price of produce must have been prejudicial to the wage-earning classes.

Prices in India seem to be rising.

Import of useless silver injurious to India.

32. The above facts give reasons for believing that the recent fall in silver, coupled with the open mint, has led India to import and coin more silver than she needs, and the worst of the evil is that it is a growing one. Every unnecessary ounce of silver which has been, or is being, imported into India is a loss to India so long as silver is depreciating in gold value; for it is, *ex hypothesi*, not needed for present use, and it can be parted with only at a sacrifice. So far as the open mints attract unnecessary silver to India, they are inflicting a loss upon the people of the country, and benefiting the silver-producing countries at the cost of India.

Effects if fall should continue.

33. So far, we have dealt only with the past. We have now to consider the effect to be anticipated from a continued, and not improbably heavy, fall in the exchange between India and England.

Existing evils would be intensified, and increase of taxation become necessary.

34. All the evils to which attention has been called would, of course, be aggravated and intensified. If prices continued to rise, while wages were more slowly advanced, the material condition of the wage-earning class would be continually deteriorating. As respects the Government, we have already pointed out that, if no change be made in the currency arrangements of the country, and a heavy fall were to take place, such as we have referred to as possible, they would, unless they could largely reduce their expenditure, be compelled, in order to meet the increased demands upon them, to impose increased taxation to a very serious extent. It has been suggested that economy in the civil and military administration of India is still possible, a point which does not fall within the scope of our inquiry; but, even assuming that the expenditure of the Indian Government might without impairing efficiency of administration be diminished, it cannot be supposed that this could be done suddenly to a very great extent, so as to meet the anticipated difficulty. The net expenditure of the Government of India is about Rx. 50,000,000. Supposing the deficiency which had to be met should be from Rx. 8,000,000 to Rx. 10,000,000, it is not conceivable that an equilibrium could be brought about by reducing the expenditure. When we pass to consider whether the revenue required to meet the deficiency might be raised by increased taxation, we encounter at once a position of great delicacy. There is no doubt that in several directions increased taxation is possible, but the difficulties connected with it are grave, and its political danger is said to be a matter of serious moment.

Possibility of increasing taxation.

Existing taxes.
Land revenue.

35. Inasmuch as the Indian producer has so far benefited by the fall in exchange that he has received a higher silver price for his produce than would otherwise have been the case, and the burden of the land revenue he has to pay has thus become less, it would be natural to seek in an increase of the land revenue a large contribution towards the deficiency. Nearly one-fourth of the land revenue is, however, permanently settled. Of the remainder the greater part is fixed on assessments for 30 years, most of which are of recent date. It is impracticable, therefore, to derive from this source the revenue required.

Salt tax.

36. An increase of the salt tax has been before now resorted to for the purpose of obtaining additional revenue. But the objections to this tax have long been recognised. It is in the nature of a poll-tax, which falls on all classes, but presses most heavily on the very poor. It is true that the price of salt has been reduced in recent years, but the tax is now about 600 per cent. *ad valorem*, and any increase would chiefly affect those who have suffered rather than benefited by the fall in exchange. It has been strongly pressed upon us, too, that it is the main reserve of taxation in case of war or any other emergency, and that it ought not to be exhausted in order to meet the present difficulty. Even an addition of 20 per cent to the existing tax would not yield more than from Rx. 1,500,000 to Rx. 1,750,000.

Stamp duties.

37. An addition to the stamp duties is deprecated on the ground that they are largely a tax on the administration of justice, and that it would not be right materially to augment taxation of this description.

Excise.

38. Doubts are entertained, and probably with reason, whether it would be possible to raise a largely increased revenue by means of excise. It is said that it would stimulate illicit practices, and any attempt to augment the excise revenue would be attacked, as calculated to increase drinking and to promote intemperance.

Import duties.

39. Of all the suggested methods of adding to the revenue, the reimposition of import duties would, according to the evidence before us, excite the least opposition; indeed, it is said that it would even be popular. The duties on cotton goods have, however, only recently been abolished. They were the subject of vehement attack in this country. Any attempt to reimpose them would meet with great opposition. And it cannnot be denied that the reimposition of such duties would provoke a demand for a countervailing excise upon all cotton goods manufactured in India. Although such an excise duty might be collected without serious difficulty in respect of goods manufactured in the cotton mills of Bombay and elsewhere, it is alleged that it would be wholly impracticable to enforce it generally in view of the extent to which the manufacture of cotton goods on a small scale prevails throughout India.

Export duties.

40. The arguments urged against the reimposition of export duties are strong and sound in principle. The only duty of that description now in force is imposed on the export of rice. Any increase of it is said to be impracticable in view of the competition of other countries; the desire of the Government of India to abolish it has been often expressed; and it is even doubtful whether the existing duty can be maintained.

Income tax.

41. If the income tax were raised to twice its present rate, it would probably produce about Rx. 1,500,000 more than it now does. The minimum income liable to the tax is Rs. 500. An increase in the rate would produce very great discontent amongst those who are capable of appreciating and criticising the actions of the Government, and of promoting agitation when they are prejudicially affected. It must be borne in mind, too, that the class which suffers most from the fall in exchange would be most affected by an increased income tax.

New taxes.
Sugar and tobacco.

42. We have passed in review the means of taxation which have been, or are now, in use in India. It remains to consider the new sources of taxation which have been suggested. The only articles so largely consumed that taxation of them would afford the prospect of any great augmentation of the revenue are tobacco and sugar. These are grown very generally throughout India in small quantities. To procure a revenue from them by means of taxation would involve constant and vexatious interference with the people, and the cost of collecting and enforcing the tax would be enormous in proportion to the sum realised. Those who have given evidence on this subject, and who entertain the gravest objections to an increase of the salt tax, are nevertheless of opinion that with all its evils this would be preferable to an attempt to raise a revenue by a taxation of sugar or tobacco.

Succession duty.

43. Although it is recognised that there is much to be said in principle in favour of imposing a succession duty, the difficulties connected with its imposition are enhanced in India by the many different laws which regulate succession, and by the extent to which the family system affects the distribution of property in case of death. This has hitherto stood in the way of its introduction, and it would take a long time to develop any practical scheme; moreover, whether it would be found possible to add largely to the revenue by means of it must be matter of speculation. For these reasons it could not be adopted in order to meet the present emergency.

Conclusions as to increase of taxation.

44. We are not in a position to determine whether the apprehensions expressed to us that increased taxation cannot be resorted to without grave mischief are to the full extent well founded, or whether they are exaggerated. But it is not easy to see how the burden of the added taxation which would be requisite to counterbalance the fall in exchange could be made to rest on those who might with the most justice be subjected to it, or how the added revenue could be provided except in a manner opposed to sound principles of taxation. Even if it be thought that the political dangers anticipated are the offspring of somewhat exaggerated fears, it is at least possible that they may be under-estimated. Representations that a great increase of taxation was due to what has been erroneously called the "tribute" paid to this country would add sensibly to the danger, and afford an inviting them for agitators. It is of importance to recognise the fact that the public revenues of India, as of most Asiatic countries, largely consist of elements of income which have not the character of taxation as that term is used in Western Europe, and that it has been through the natural growth of these revenues that the increased expenditure of recent years has been met to a considerable extent.

Possibility of reducing Expenditure.

Possibility of reducing expenditure.

45. We have in the foregoing paragraphs indicated the results of the evidence which has been placed before us upon the question whether the deficiency caused by exchange may be met by increase of taxation. There is, as has been already pointed out, another way in which a deficiency may be met, *viz.*, by reduction of expenditure. We are quite alive to the importance of this resource, and to the expediency of urging economy in every practicable way, more especially as there is no such pressure brought to bear on the Government of India as that to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country is subjected by the representatives of the taxpayers. But, difficult as it is for us to form an opinion on the possibility of raising additional revenue, it is still more difficult to estimate the possibility of reducing expenditure. In order to do so, it would be necessary to enter upon an examination of the policy and action of the Government of India both in military and civil matters, a task which is beyond our province. Experience, however, shows, as regards military expenditure, that it is at all times difficult to resist its growth, and that occasionally the circumstances which call for it are beyond the control of any Government; while, as regards civil expenditure, advancing civilisation brings with it constantly increasing demands for Government action and enterprise—demands which are not the less urgent when, as is the case in India, they must originate with the Government rather than, as in Europe, with the people. Although, therefore, we feel strongly the necessity for the utmost care in restricting expenditure, we are certainly not in a position to conclude that any economies are possible which would enable the Indian Government to meet successfully the great and growing deficit caused by falling exchange.

Possibility of reducing deficit by charging more expenditure to capital.

46. It has been suggested that the Government of India might with propriety charge more of its public works expenditure to capital, and thereby reduce the deficit shown in the Revenue Account. On this point we can only say that the Government of India have for a long time acted on the sound principle of charging to capital only such outlay as is incurred for productive works, and that a policy of allowing unproductive expenditure to be so charged is obviously open to serious question.

Proposals of the Government of India.

Proposals of the Government of India. Despatch of 21st June 1892.

47. We have said enough to show that the situation is a very critical one, and the proposals of the Government of India are entitled to the most careful and anxious consideration. We proceed to state the nature of those proposals. In a despatch of the 21st of June 1892, the Government of India expressed their deliberate opinion that, if it became clear that the Brussels Conference was unlikely to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and if a direct agreement between India and the United States were found to be unattainable,

the Government of India should at once close their mints to the free coinage of silver, and make arrangements for the introduction of a gold standard. The Government forwarded as an enclosure in this despatch a Minute by Sir David Barbour, the Financial Member of Council, giving an outline of the method he proposed for the introduction of a gold standard into India, if such a measure should become necessary. The nature of the plan will appear from the following extract from that Minute:

Sir D. Barbour's Minute.

"6. The only measures for the introduction of a gold standard into India which seem to me feasible are the following:

"(1) The first measure would be the stoppage of the free coinage of silver. Government would retain the right of purchasing silver and coining it into rupees.

"(2) The next measure would be to open the mints to the free coinage of gold. Any man bringing gold to the mints would be entitled to have it coined into gold coins, which would be legal tender to any amount. It would be desirable to stop the free coinage of silver some time before opening the mints to the free coinage of gold. It would be a valuable guide to us in subsequent proceedings to know exactly what effect the stoppage of the free coinage of silver had on the gold value of the rupee.

"The new gold coins might be a 10-rupee piece and a 20-rupee piece.

"7. The weight and fineness of the gold coins to be issued from the mint would be such that the par of exchange between them and the sovereign would be the exchange which it was desired to establish between India and England.

"For example, if we wished the rupee to be worth 1*s.* 4*d.*, the 10-rupee coin would contain as much gold as was worth (1*s.* 4*d.*) + 10 = 160 pence. The quantity of fine gold in the 10-rupee piece would be $\frac{160}{240}$ths, or two-thirds of the quantity contained in the sovereign.

"8. The question of the ratio at which we should exchange from the silver to the gold standard would require careful consideration.

"We ought not to think of going back to the old ratio of 1 to 15½. Neither ought we to adopt the very lowest price to which silver may have fallen at any time, or to consider ourselves bound to accept the market ratio of the very moment at which the change was made. A ratio based on the average price of silver during a limited period before the introduction of the gold standard would probably be both the safest and the most equitable."

Telegram of 22nd January 1893.

48. In a telegram of the 22nd of January 1893, the Government made this further statement regarding their proposals:

"We propose to take power to declare by notification that English gold coinage shall be legal tender in India at a rate of not less than 13⅓ rupees for one sovereign, and we have provided for that in the draft Bill. We think that an interval of time, the length of which cannot be determined beforehand, should elapse between closure of the mints and any attempt to coin gold here. The power to admit sovereigns as legal tender might be of use as an *ad interim* measure, and need not be used except in case of necessity."

Draft Bill.

49. A copy of the draft Bill for the purpose of stopping free coinage was afterwards forwarded. It proposed to repeal the free coinage provisions of previous legislation, and to enact that the Governor General in Council might, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*, declare that any gold coins, which were for the time being a legal tender in England, should be a legal tender in India in payment or on account at such rate, not being less than 13⅓ rupees for one sovereign, *i.e.*, at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee, and so for any greater or smaller coin, as should be fixed in such order, and might in like manner cancel or vary such orders.

Sir D. Barbour's arguments in support of the proposals.

50. In the Minute of Sir David Barbour forwarded by the Government of India, to which reference has already been made, the arguments in support of the proposals are stated. He observes that, although it is proposed to stop the free coinage of silver and to establish a gold standard, it is no part of the plan to substitute gold for silver as the ordinary currency of the country. It is contemplated that in the vast majority of Indian transactions silver would still be used as the medium of exchange. He refers to the example of France and other nations as showing that it is possible to have a gold standard, though a large percentage of the circulation consists of overvalued silver coins, which are legal tender to any amount. He concedes that, in order that the gold standard may be effective, a limit must be placed on the number of such coins, and they must be convertible into gold coins, either without payment of premium or on payment of a trifling premium, whenever any person wishes

for gold coins in exchange for silver coins. Gold coins would only be required in exchange for silver when they were wanted for hoarding or export, or for melting down into ornaments. It is pointed out that one mode in which the scheme might be carried out would be by adopting measures for accumulating a store of gold, and, when sufficient had been obtained, opening the mints to the free coinage of gold coins, that metal being then made legal tender, and the exchangeability of silver for gold coins, according to their face value, guaranteed by means of the accumulated stock of gold. This, it is said, would be an expensive plan, and there would be a great risk of the whole stock of gold being drained away in exchange for silver rupees. Sir David Barbour, therefore, does not recommend this plan, but the measures which appear to him feasible are those described in the passage from his Minute already quoted. It is said that under the proposed scheme, if the Government treasuries were required to give gold coins for silver, whenever it was possible for them to do so, there could not be any considerable premium on gold coins so long as there were any in the public treasuries or in the Paper Currency reserve, and the gold standard would be effectively maintained. After the proposed measures had been carried out, it might happen that no gold was brought to the mints to be coined and to be put into circulation, and that the rupee fell in value below 1*s.* 4*d.*,—supposing that to have been the ratio fixed,—or it might happen that, though gold was brought to the mints for a time and the rupee was worth 1*s.* 4*d.*, yet subsequently gold ceased to be brought to the mints, gold coins ceased to be found in circulation, and the rupee fell below 1*s.* 4*d.* In either case it would be a sign that the rupee was redundant, or, in other words, that there were too many silver rupees in circulation, and consequently their value had fallen below sixteen pence each, and that the gold standard was no longer effectively maintained. The remedy in such a case, it is said, would be to contract the rupee currency, and to adopt any feasible measures for improving the general financial position of the country. Such an improvement would give increased confidence, and the reduction of the rupee currency, if carried far enough, must ultimately restore the value of that coin. The greatest danger, it is said, would arise immediately after the first introduction of the gold standard, and would be brought about by silver rupees being, as they certainly would be, returned to India from foreign countries, and by their being thrown into the active circulation from Indian hoards. It is thought, however, that the existing hoards in India would practically remain unaffected. The reduction of the rupee currency, it is said, might or might not prove a very expensive measure. It could be spread over a number of years, and, until it had been carried out to a sufficient extent, the gold standard would not be effectively maintained. Of course, while the reduction of the rupee currency was in progress, there would not be an effective gold standard; but even during that period of uncertainty it might be expected that the exchange with England would remain much steadier than it had been during the last few years.

Effect of the proposals.

51. We proceed now to consider the proposal of the Government of India to close the mints, in the first instance, without adopting a gold standard, but coupled with the provision that the Indian Government should have to power of declaring English gold coins to be legal tender in India at a rate to be fixed by proclamation, such that the value of the rupee so fixed shall not exceed 1*s.* 6*d.*

Substance of the proposals.

52. Let us consider what would be the immediate effect of these proposals. First, then, as to their effect on the gold value of uncoined silver, and on the future relation of uncoined silver to the coined rupee.

Effect of closing the mints on uncoined silver.

53. Minting of silver would for the time be at an end, and this use of or demand for uncoined silver would cease to exist. What has been the use or demand? and what would it be likely to be in the future? Some notion may be formed on this point by examining the quantity of rupees coined in the last few years and of silver deposited in the currency reserves against the issue of notes.

Amount of new coinage in India in recent years.

54. The average amount of the new coinage in India has been as follows:

	Rx.
1870-71 to 1874-75 (annual average)	2,931,282
1875-76 „ 1879-80 „ „	8,493,881
1880-81 „ 1884-85 „ „	4,480,108
1885-86 „ 1889-90 „ „	8,310,788
1890-91 ... (one year)	13,163,474
1891-92 ... „ „	5,553,970
1892-93 ... „ „	12,705,210
Yearly average, 1870-71 to 1892-93	6,630,628
„ „ 1875-76 „ 1892-93	7,658,223

Silver bullion in Paper Currency reserve.

55. The annual average of silver bullion in the Paper Currency reserve has been as follows:

	Rx.
1870-71 to 1874-75 (annual average)	1,468,771
1875-76 „ 1879-80 „ „	1,319,060
1880-81 „ 1884-85 „ „	756,894
1885-86 „ 1889-90 „ „	1,019,828
1890-91 ... (one year)	747,974
On the 31st of March 1892 it was	1,775,569
The average for the 22 years being	1,152,105

Total demand of India for currency purposes.

56. Looking to these figures, it will be seen that the absorption by India of silver for currency purposes since 1875 has averaged more than Rx. 7,700,000 a year. The coinage from 1885-86 to 1892-93 was Rx. 72,976,594, making an annual average of about Rx. 9,122,000. This is equivalent to 34,200,000 ounces of silver.

Imports of silver into India.

57. The net imports of silver into India have been as follows:

	Rx.
1870-71 to 1874-75 (annual average)	3,063,082
1875-76 „ 1879-80 „ „	7,054,200
1880-81 „ 1884-85 „ „	6,080,527
1885-86 „ 1889-90 „ „	9,635,134
1890-91 ... (one year)	14,175,136
1891-92 ... „ „	9,022,184
1892-93 ... „ „	12,863,569
Yearly average, 1870-71 to 1892-93	7,183,722
„ „ 1875-76 „ 1892-93	8,328,344

So that nearly the whole of the silver imported into India has been absorbed by currency demands, or has passed through the mints.

United States currency demand.

58. The United States currency demand is 54,000,000 ounces of silver a year.

Production of silver in the world.

59. The production of silver in the world is estimated for 1892 to have been from 152,102,000 to 157,535,000 ounces.

Probable consequence of cessation of American and Indian demands.

60. The currency demands of India, therefore, have during recent years been nearly a quarter, and those of the United States rather more than a third, of the whole world's production. If, therefore, either the one or the other were to cease, there ought, according to general laws, to be a great fall in the value of silver; and, if both were to cease, the fall ought to be very great indeed until the reduction of the demand had produced a similar effect on the supply. We have already explained that this reduction

in supply might not follow for some time the diminution of demand, and the fall might be protracted for a long time.

Possible panic.

61. No safe inference, however, as to the effect of the cessation of the Indian or American demand can be founded exclusively on these figures. Apprehension of the future often operates on the minds of men, and produces an effect on the market greater than the actual circumstances of demand and supply would seem to warrant. The closing of the Indian mints would, no doubt, make it more likely that the United States would give up buying silver; and, if the apprehension of this were added to the cessation of the Indian demand, the effect might be a panic in the silver market. Eventually the price of silver would, no doubt, settle down to the new circumstances of demand and supply.

Possible rise in value of gold.

62. There is still another element to be considered. If the effect of the proposal of the Indian Government were sooner or later to cause a demand for gold in India which does not exist, it might raise the value of gold as against all other things, including silver. In other words, the gold price of silver might be still further diminished.

Effect on value of uncoined silver.

63. All the factors of the problem are so uncertain that it is impossible to predict with any confidence or in numerical terms what the effect of closing the mints would be on the value of uncoined silver. The greater the effect, the greater, of course, would be the difference in value between coined and uncoined silver in India, and the greater the dangers, whatever they may be, which might arise from that source.

Effect on value of coined rupees.

64. Next, as to the effect of simply closing the mints on the future value or gold price of the rupee. If there be already, as there is reason to suppose, a quantity of unused rupees in India, they would have to be absorbed before the closing of the mints produced an effect on the value of the rupee. In that case, there might be some time to wait before there was any increase in its value. The apprehensions of men concerning the future might cause an immediate effect of a serious character; but we cannot venture to say for what length of time this would be maintained. Neither could we trace the progress of the enhancement of the value of the rupee in respect of time or place which we should expect to follow the closing of the mints.

Effect of closing the mints, coupled with making the sovereign a legal tender at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee.

65. It is impossible to estimate the extent to which the rupee might be raised if the Indian mints and Indian currency were to remain closed against both precious metals. The Government of India, however, add the proposal to make English sovereigns legal tender at a ratio which is not to exceed 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee; and it remains to be considered what would be the effect of stopping the free coinage of silver taken in conjunction with this condition. The proposal would leave it in the discretion of the Indian Government either to fix that ratio at once or to proceed by successive stages. If the higher ratio were adopted, if the Government were not itself to add rupees to the currency, and if in consequence of the closing of the mints exchange rose rapidly to that ratio, the difficulties and evils arising from an appreciation of the currency, to which we shall have to call attention hereafter, would be so much the greater; if a lower ratio were adopted in the first instance, and if exchange were to rise more gradually, these difficulties and evils would be less; but, whichever plan were selected, the Indian Government would probably be deemed by the public to have decided that 1*s.* 6*d.*, was to be the gold value of the rupee, which consequently would be regarded as a limit. When that limit was reached, the currency would again become automatic, since gold sovereigns could be freely exported to India to serve as currency there.

Objections to the proposals: (1) *as to their practicability.*

Practicability of maintaining the rupee at an artificial value.

66. The first objection taken to the scheme of the Indian Government is that it would not be practicable to maintain the rupee in the manner suggested on a ratio to gold much higher than that of the intrinsic value of the silver of which it consists. We have already alluded to the reliance placed by the

Government of India upon the phenomena exhibited in the currency system of France and other nations. It will be important, therefore, to direct attention to the essential features of the present Indian currency, and to consider what light is thrown upon the proposals of the Government of India by the experience derived from the currency arrangements of other countries.

Precedents.

Different Currency Systems of different Nations.

1.—United Kingdom.

Principles of currency of United Kingdom.

67. The present Indian monetary system is substantially modelled on that of the United Kingdom, the essential features of which are—

(1) The standard coin to be of one metal, gold.

(2) The mint to be open to the free coinage of this metal, so that the quantity of current coin shall be regulated automatically, and not be dependent on the action of the Government.

(3) Token coinage to be of a different metal or metals, subsidiary to the standard coin, legal tender only to a limited amount, and its face value and the price in the standard metal at which it can be obtained from the mint being greater than the market value of the metal contained in it.

It may be added that, under the Act of 1844, paper money is convertible on demand into gold, its quantity above a fixed amount varying with the quantity of gold against which it is issued.

Gold formerly considered the principal medium of exchange.

68. Lord Liverpool and other authorities would have added that the standard metal, gold, should be the principal medium of exchange; but this is no longer the fact. Gold is the standard or measure, but for the most part not the medium itself. Though, however, in wholesale transactions, and in a great many retail purchases, gold is no longer the medium of exchange, the use of gold coins is probably greater in the United Kingdom than in most other countries.

69. As regards the stocks of gold and silver (other than mere token money) in the United Kingdom and in India, such information as we have been able to obtain leads to the conclusions contained in the two following paragraphs.

Stocks of legal tender money in the United Kingdom.

70. In the United Kingdom the amount of gold and silver available for the purposes of currency is uncertain; but the Mint estimate of the gold in circulation is 91,000,000*l.*, of which the amount in banks (including that in the Issue Department of the Bank of England and in other banks against which notes are issued) is stated to be 25,000,000*l.*

There is also the fiduciary issue of notes by the Bank of England and other banks, which at the close of 1892 stood at 27,450,000*l.*

It must, however, be remembered that the gold held by the Issue Department of the Bank of England and the gold held by the Scotch and Irish Banks in respect of notes issued beyond the authorised limits cannot be looked up as an integral portion of the currency, since it cannot be used at the same time with the notes which are issued against it; but the amount is included in the sum of 21,000,000*l.* above mentioned in order to facilitate comparison with foreign countries which keep a gold reserve against their notes, though not under conditions so strict and specific as those of the English Act of 1844.

India.

Principles of currency in India; stock of silver.

71. In the Indian currency system, as established in 1835, silver takes the place which gold occupies in the English system. Cheques, bankers' money, and other credit have not in India replaced the metallic currency to the same extent as has been the case in England.

The Indian Mint is open to the free coinage of silver; the rupee and the half-rupee are the only standard coins, and are legal tender to an unlimited

amount It is uncertain what is the stock of rupees in India, but it must be very large; Sir David Barbour says that the amount in active circulation, in which of course the hoards are not included, has been recently estimated at Rx. 115,00,000; and by some writers it has been placed much higher. Mr. F. C. Harrison, who has taken great pains in the investigation, puts it at Rx. 134,170,000, besides Rx. 30,000,000 of the coins of Native States.

Gold is not legal tender, and there are no current gold coins.

There is a subsidiary silver fractional coinage, which is legal tender only to the limit of one rupee.

Paper money may be issued to the amount of 8,00,00,000 rupees against securities; and beyond this only against a reserve of coin or bullion deposited. The amount of notes so issued was Rs. 26,40,18,200 on the 31st of March 1893, and the reserve was constituted as follows:—

	Rs.
Coin	17,53,85,744
Bullion	86,82,456
Securities	8,00,00,000

For the purposes of the Paper Currency India is divided into circles, at present eight in number. The notes are legal tender for five rupees and upwards within the circle for which they are issued, and are convertible at the office of issue, and (except in the case of British Burma) at the principal city of the Presidency to which the circle of issue belongs.

Other countries: principles of currency and stocks.

72. When we proceed to examine the currencies of other countries, we find that many of the conditions which have been considered essential in the English and Indian currencies are either wanting altogether or have been replaced by other conditions. The following is a short statement of the most important features in these currencies, and of the stock of gold, silver, and notes available for currency, so far as we have been able to obtain them, as they stood at the close of 1892; but we must guard ourselves against being supposed implicitly to accept all the figures:

United States.

United States.

73. The standard is gold and the mint is open to gold.

There is little gold coin in circulation, at any rate in the Eastern States, but a large reserve of gold in the banks and in the treasury—

	£
Stock in the Banks	82,250,440
„ „ Treasury	48,852,290
Silver dollars in the Treasury	70,948,080
„ „ in circulation	12,384,490

and these, or the certificates issued against them, circulate at a gold value at the old ratio of 16 to 1.

There was also in the Treasury of silver bullion an amount valued at 17,874,430*l.*, against which paper certificates are issued, which circulate at a gold value at the same ratio.

The aggregate paper currency was about 210,000,000*l.*

The silver currency and paper based on silver are accepted as legal tender to any amount, and there is no premium on the gold and gold certificates in comparison with them.

Silver maintained at ratio of 16 of 1.

74. In this case a very large amount of silver, or certificates representing such silver, has hitherto been kept in circulation at the ratio of 16 to 1. But there is considerable apprehension concerning the difficulties which may arise if the compulsory purchase of silver by the Treasury for currency purposes should continue. Under the Bland Act passed in 1878 these purchases amounted, as above stated, to about 20,600,000 ounces in the year, whilst under the Sherman Act, which was passed in 1890, these purchases have been increased to an annual amount of 54,000,000 ounces.

Canada.

Canada.

75. The standard is gold; but though there is a provision for coining gold dollars at the rate of 4·86⅔ to the British sovereign, that is, at the ratio of 16 to 1, there is no Canadian gold coin, and little or no gold coin in circulation.

Canada has no mint. Fractional silver currency is supplied from England.

The stock of gold is said to be about 2,400,000*l.*

There are about 3,700,000*l.* worth of Dominion notes of various amounts, from 25 cents up to 4 dollars; and the banks may issue notes for 5 dollars or any multiple thereof to an amount not exceeding their "unimpaired paid-up capital," such notes being redeemable in specie or Dominion notes; the present issue is about 7,000,000*l.*

The Dominion notes (unless it be for small amounts) are redeemable in "coin current by law in Canada," that is, in such dollars as above mentioned. The American silver dollar circulates at par at the ratio of 16 to 1, although a Government proclamation was issued in 1870 declaring it to be legal tender up to the amount of 10 dollars, but only at 80 cents per dollar.

Silver is not convertible into gold.

Notes and silver at gold value of United States.

76. This is a very remarkable case, since without any gold currency, and without even a mint for gold, dollar notes and silver dollars circulate at the United States gold dollar value.

West Indies.

West Indies.

77. All the West India Islands and British Guiana have adopted the English currency, gold being the standard, but silver being a legal tender without limit. In practice, British gold is never seen there, but the circulating medium consists of shillings and Colonial bank notes. Except in British Honduras, no silver dollars are legal tender, but gold doubloons remain legal tender at 64 shillings (the rate fixed in 1838) throughout the West Indies.

In Jamaica and Trinidad gold doubloons and United States gold coins are not uncommonly seen; they come from the Isthmus and Venezuela, and go to New Orleans and New York in a steady current.

In the Bahamas the United States gold dollar (worth 4*s.* 1·316*d.*) is popularly over-rated at 4*s.* 2*d.*, and consequently American eagles circulate freely (or did so until notes were introduced).

British Honduras has as its standard the silver dollar of Guatemala, which is a 5-franc piece without any gold behind it.

Silver token currency at gold value.

78. This is an instance of a gold standard without gold and a silver token currency circulating to an unlimited extent at a value based on that gold standard.

Germany.

Germany.

79. Germany in adopting a gold standard in 1873 adopted most of the features of the English currency system. The mint was opened to gold, and a subsidiary silver token coinage was introduced, limited in quantity by reference to population, and legal tender only to a limited amount. The peculiarity of the case of Germany is that 20,000,000*l.* worth of old silver thalers are retained in circulation at a ratio of 15½ to 1, and are legal tender to an unlimited extent. Of the new coinage of gold, the banks hold 34,250,000*l.*, in addition to 6,000,000*l.* stored at the fortress of Spandau, while the amount in circulation is estimated to be from 65,000,000*l.* to 70,000,000*l.*

The amount of paper currency issued is 6,000,000*l.* by the Imperial Government, 53,790,000*l.* by the Reichsbank, and 8,950,000*l.* by other banks, making a total of 68,740,000*l.*

Resembles that of United Kingdom.

80. On the whole, the German system approximates more closely than any other to our own, though it is said that there are not equal facilities for obtaining gold for export.

Scandinavia.

Scandinavia.

81. The standard has been gold since 1873, and the mints appear to be open to gold, but there is little gold in circulation. Bank-notes convertible into gold are the ordinary currency.

Silver is only subsidiary token currency. The stock of gold held by the banks appears to be about 5,500,000*l.*, and of notes about 13,000,000*l.*

Latin Union.

The Latin Union.

(*a*) *France.*

France.

82. The mints are open to gold.

Silver coinage, except of subsidiary coins, has since 1878 been, and is now, prohibited under the rules of the Latin Union.

There is a large quantity of gold coin in actual circulation.

The peculiarity of the French currency is the large amount of 5-franc pieces which circulate at the old ratio of 15½ to 1. They are legal tender to any amount, and are accepted as freely as the gold coin. They are not legally convertible into gold.

The stock of currency appears to be as follows:

	£
Gold, about	171,000,000
Silver	140,000,000
Notes	132,000,000

The notes of the Bank of France are convertible into gold or silver, at the option of the bank. The bank pays gold freely for home use; but, if gold is required in large quantities, especially for exportation, special arrangements must be made.

There is no difficulty in maintaining either the silver or the notes at their gold value.

Gold standard, with much silver circulating at gold value.

83. Here is a currency which for all practical purposes appears to be perfectly sound and satisfactory, but which differs from our own in most important particulars. It is sometimes called "étalon boiteux," or limping standard; but, inasmuch as the mint is open to gold and closed to silver, the standard is really gold, whilst a very large proportion of the currency is either inconvertible silver, or notes payable (at the option of the bank) in silver or gold, maintained without difficulty at the above-mentioned artificial ratio.

(*b*) *Belgium.*

Belgium.

84. The mint is open to gold.

The rules as to 5-franc pieces as to the ratio between gold and silver and as to legal tender are the same as in France.

The stock of currency appears to be as follows:

	£	
Gold, about	5,000,000	or more.
Silver, 5-franc	8,000,000	
Notes	15,000,000	

The notes appear to be convertible into either gold or silver, at the option of the bank.

85. The situation is the same as in France; but inconvenience might be experienced if the Latin Union were to be terminated, and the several members were obliged, under the conditions imposed by that Union, to liquidate in gold their silver currency held by France.

(*c*) *Italy.*

Italy.

86. The mint is open to gold.

The rules as to 5-franc pieces as to the ratio between gold and silver and as to legal tender are the same as in France.

The stock of currency appears to be—

	£
Gold	23,600,000
Silver, 5-franc pieces	4,000,000
Notes	57,000,000

There is very little metallic coin in actual circulation; the paper is at a discount, and the exchange below par.

87. The state of this currency is unsatisfactory, not, however, on account of the artificial ratio between gold and silver, but on account of the want of both metals, owing probably to the state of the finances and credit of the country. The same difficulty would arise as in Belgium if the Latin Union were terminated.

Holland and the Dutch East Indies.

Holland and the Dutch East Indies: History of adoption of gold standard.

88. From 1847 to 1873 Holland and its dependencies had the single silver standard. In consequence of the changes in Germany and other countries in the north of Europe, which adopted the gold standard in 1873, Holland suspended the coinage of silver in that year. Silver could no longer be brought to the Dutch mint, and gold coin could not be issued, because the Dutch Parliament had not agreed on a gold coin or a gold standard. There was a certain quantity of silver coins in circulation, and their value at this period was regulated neither by the market value of gold nor by that of silver. The demand for coin was increasing in the years 1873 to 1875; and the result was that, whilst the value of silver as a metal was going down in the market, Dutch silver coins were appreciated as against gold. The rate of exchange on London, which oscillates now on the gold basis between 12·1 and 12·3 florins to the £ sterling, shrank to 11·12 florins.

In 1875 the gold standard was adopted at a ratio of 15⅝ths to 1, and the Dutch mint was opened to gold; whilst the coinage of silver, except of subsidiary token coins, was prohibited, and remains so at the present time. A considerable quantity of gold coin was minted, which was, however, kept in reserve, and not used for internal circulation. Silver florins at the gold value were legal tender to any amount; and, with paper florin notes, which were also at a gold value, formed the internal circulation of the country. Neither silver nor paper is convertible into gold; but the Netherlands Bank has always been willing to give gold for exportation. In 1881 and 1882 the balance of trade turned against Holland, and the stock of gold ran down to about 600,000*l.* Under these circumstances, an Act was passed in April 1884, which enabled the Government to authorise the bank to sell at market prices a quantity of 25,000,000 silver florins whenever the state of the currency might demand it. This Act has never been brought into operation, but it has restored confidence; the necessary stock of gold, amounting now to upwards of 5,000,000*l.*, has been maintained; the Bank gives gold freely for export; and the exchange has continued steady at from 12·1 to 12·3 florins to the £ sterling. No difficulty has been experienced either in Holland or in her Eastern dependencies. The system of currency has always been, and still is, the same in both. There is no mint and little or no stock of gold in Java; and at the same time the rate of exchange between Java and Europe is always at or about par. It should be added that Java merchants can always do their business with gold countries through Holland.

The stock of currency is as follows:

	In Holland.	In Java.
	£	£
Gold, about	5,200,000	500,000
Silver	11,000,000	2,773,000
Paper	16,000,000	4,250,000

Gold standard, with silver and paper currency.

89. This is a case in which the standard is gold, with little or no gold in circulation. The silver is kept at an artificial ratio much higher than its market value, although neither it nor the paper is convertible into gold except for purposes of export. This artificial exchange is maintained in the Dutch East Indies, where there is little or no gold, as well as in Holland, where there is a limited stock.

Austria-Hungary.

Austria-Hungary: History of adoption of gold standard.

90. Before 1879 the standard coin was the florin, which was equal to $\frac{1}{45}$th part of a pound of fine silver. The mint was open to silver, and silver florins and silver florin notes were legal tender to an unlimited amount. The actual circulation consisted of florin notes, which were inconvertible; their amount was 52,500,000*l.* in 1879 and 69,500,000*l.* at the beginning of 1892. The average exchange on London for 10*l.* sterling was 141·78 in 1861* after the Italian war. It became 109 in 1865, but rose to 125·98 in 1867 after the Austro-Prussian war. It fell to 110·53 in 1872, continued at 111 till 1875, but rose to 122·25 in 1877, 117·89 in 1878, and 116·63 in 1879. It seems that in the earlier years there had been a premium on silver, the paper money being depreciated below its face value, so that no silver was brought to be coined. But silver fell in price from 59¼*d.* per oz. in 1873 to 51¼*d.* per oz. in 1879; the notes ceased to be depreciated; and as the Austrian mint was open to silver, it became worth while to bring silver to the mint to be coined; so that, between August 1878 and November 1879, the silver circulation had increased by 7,000,000*l.* Under these circumstances, the Austro-Hungarian Government in March 1879 stopped the coinage of silver on private account, but continued coining it at their own discretion. The quantity so coined between 1880 and 1891 appears to have amounted to 125½ millions of florins. This state of things continued till 1891, when the Austro-Hungarian Government determined to propose the adoption of a gold standard and to open the mint to gold, for which the necessary measures were passed by the Austrian and Hungarian Legislatures in August 1892. From 1879, when the mints were closed against the private coinage of silver, the average exchange for 10*l.* sterling rose from 117·83 florins in 1880 and 1881 to 126·61 florins in 1887, and then fell to 116·80 in 1891 and 119·29 in 1892. The whole oscillation between 1879, when the mints were closed, down to 1891, when the resolution to adopt a gold standard was taken, was less than 9 per cent, and at the end of the period it stood at nearly the same figure as at the beginning, though in the meantime the price of silver had fallen by nearly 12 per cent, and in 1891 it was more than 6*d.* per oz. lower than in 1879. The basis for conversion to a gold standard, which appears to have been founded on an average of this exchange, is a ratio of 18·22 silver to 1 gold, or 1 gold florin = 2 francs 10 centimes, making 120·1 florins equal to 10*l.* The mint is now open to gold.

Year.	Annual average of exchange on London in Vienna.	Average price of Bar Silver per ounce in London. (Pixley & Abell.)
		d.
1873 ...	110·89	59¼
1874 ...	110·91	58 5/16
1875 ...	111·78	56½
1876 ...	121·32	52¾
1877 ...	122·17	54 3/16
1878 ...	118·99	52 9/16
1879 ...	117·30	51¼
1880 ...	117·83	52¼
1881 ...	117·83	51 1/16
1882 ...	119·60	51⅛
1883 ...	120·00	50 9/16
1884 ...	121·89	50⅛
1885 ...	124·92	48⅜
1886 ...	126·01	45¾
1887 ...	126·61	44⅛
1888 ...	124·22	42¾
1889 ...	119·55	42 11/16
1890 ...	116·05	47 1/16
1891 ...	116·80	45 1/16
1892 ...	119·29	39 13/16

* Table given by M. Soetbeer (*see* Appendix to Gold and Silver Commission's Report, page 209), which differs slightly from the figures of exchange on London given in the margin, which have been furnished by the Anglo-Austrian Bank.

The Austrian Government have now at their command a reserve of about 351,000,000 florins (or nearly 30,000,000*l.*) in gold, and it appears to be intended that a certain quantity of paper and of silver florins shall be withdrawn from circulation, and that the paper florins remaining in circulation shall be convertible into gold.

Parity of exchange maintained by closing mints.

91. This is a very remarkable case. The fall in exchange, which would have accompanied or followed the fall in the market value of silver, has been averted by closing the mints against free coinage of silver. Fair steadiness of exchange has been maintained for more than a decade, although the paper currency was inconvertible, and silver was coined on Government account alone; and in the end a law has been passed for the adoption of a gold standard, a gold reserve has been accumulated, and the mint has been opened to gold.

A fractional subsidiary coinage of silver is provided for, but the currency will probably consist in the main of paper notes convertible into gold.

Brazil.

Brazil.

Parity of forced paper currency maintained.

92. The case of Brazil is perhaps the most remarkable of all, as showing that a paper currency without a metallic basis may, if the credit of the country is good, be maintained at a high and fairly steady exchange, although it is absolutely inconvertible and has been increased by the act of the Government out of all proportion to the growth of the population and of its foreign trade. The case, it need hardly be said, is not quoted as a precedent which it is desirable to follow.

The Brazilian standard coin is the milreis, the par gold value of which is 27*d.* A certain number were coined, but have long since left the country, and the currency is and has since 1864 been inconvertible paper. The inconvertible paper was more than doubled between 1865 and 1888, but the exchange was about the same at the two periods, and very little below the par of 27*d.* It had gone down to 14*d.* in 1868, the date of the war with Paraguay, but had risen again, and was in 1875 as high as 28⅝*d.* In 1869, when the quantity of paper money was increased from 12,468,000*l.* to 18,322,000*l.*, the mean rates of exchange showed an advance of about 11¾ per cent. Since the revolution which displaced the Empire and established the Republic, the paper issues of the banks were increased by more than 30,000,000*l.* in less than three years, so that the paper issue in 1892 amounted to 51,372,700*l.*, and as the result of this, and of diminished credit, the exchange in that year ranged from 10¼*d.* to 15¾*d.*

Results of Examination of different systems of currency.

Parity of exchange maintained under various circumstances.

93. It is impossible thus to review foreign systems of currency without feeling that, however admirable may be the precautions of our own currency system, other nations have adopted different systems which appear to have worked without difficulty, and have enabled them to maintain for their respective currencies a gold standard and a substantial parity of exchange with the gold-using countries of the world, which has unfortunately not been the case with India. This has been effected under all the following conditions, *viz.*,—

(*a*) with little or no gold coin, as in Scandinavia, Holland, and Canada;

(*b*) without a mint or gold coinage, as in Canada and the Dutch East Indies;

(*c*) with a circulation consisting partly of gold, partly of overvalued and inconvertible silver, which is legal tender to an unlimited amount, as in France and other countries of the Latin Union, in the United States, and also in Germany, though there the proportion of overvalued silver is more limited, the mints in all these countries being freely open to gold, but not to silver, and in some of them the silver coinage having ceased;

(*d*) with a system under which the banks part with gold freely for export, as in Holland, or refuse it for export, as in France;

(*e*) with mints closed against private coinage of both silver and gold, and with a currency of inconvertible paper, as has been temporarily the case in Austria;

(*f*) with a circulation based on gold, but consisting of token silver, which, however, is legal tender to an unlimited extent, as in the West Indies.

The case of Holland and Java is very remarkable, since in that case the gold standard has been maintained without difficulty in both countries, although there is no mint in the Dutch East Indies, no stock of gold there, and a moderate stock of gold in Holland; whilst the currency consists of silver and paper legally and practically inconvertible into gold, except for purposes of export. The case of Canada, which maintains a gold standard without a gold coinage, is also very remarkable.

94. The case of Austria-Hungary is also interesting, and presents a remarkable contrast to that of India, as will be seen from the following table:

Austria-Hungary compared with India.

Years.	Average value of Florin deduced from the Table of Exchange on London in Vienna given at paragraph 88.	Average value of Rupee in London for Bills on India (for official years 1873-74, &c.)	Comparison of the two tables, taking the first year as equal to 100.	
	d.	*d.*	Austrian Florin.	Indian Rupee.
1873	21·64	22·35	100	100
1874	21·64	22·16	100	99·13
1875	21·47	21·63	99·21	96·76
1876	19·78	20·51	91·40	91·75
1877	19·64	20·79	90·76	93·02
1878	20·17	19·79	93·21	88·56
1879	20·46	19·96	94·55	89·31
1880	20·37	19·96	94·13	89·28
1881	20·37	19·89	94·13	89·01
1882	20·07	19·52	92·74	87·36
1883	20·00	19·54	92·42	87·41
1884	19·69	19·31	90·99	86·39
1885	19·21	18 25	88·77	81·67
1886	19·05	17·44	88·03	78·03
1887	18·96	16·90	87·62	75·60
1888	19·32	16·38	89·28	73·28
1889	20·08	16·57	92·79	74·12
1890	20·68	18·09	95·56	80·93
1891	20·55,	16·73	94·96	74·86
1892	20·12	14·98	92·98	67·04

It will be seen that a country with a silver standard, and a currency consisting partly of overvalued silver, but chiefly of inconvertible paper, has been able by closing its mints against private coinage for a series of years, and whilst still continuing to coin silver on Government account, to maintain a fairly steady rate of exchange with gold-using countries for a considerable period preparatory to adopting a gold standard.

95. Concerning the currency of Russia, we have less information than in the case of other countries. But it appears that there is little or no silver or gold coin in the country, and that the currency consists of inconvertible paper roubles based on silver. The Russian mint is now closed against the coinage of silver on private account. It is an interesting fact that the paper rouble, being in form a promise to pay silver, is now, owing to the fall in silver, exchanged for a higher value in gold than the silver which it promises to pay. Taking silver at 38*d.* per ounce, the silver rouble would be worth 23·774 pence, whilst the paper rouble is quoted at 25 pence. We have already called attention to a similar experience in the case of Austria-Hungary. The phenomenon can, of course, only arise when the amount of the paper currency is limited.

Russia.

96. It would thus appear that it has been found possible to introduce a gold standard without a gold circulation, without a large stock of good currency, and even without legal convertibility of an existing silver currency into gold. Before concluding, however, that these precedents are directly applicable to the condition of things existing in India, it is necessary to examine them carefully. There is no one of the countries above referred to in which silver has been so largely and so exclusively used as in India during the last half-century; and in most of them the people have been for long accustomed to deal with their silver coins on the basis of a double standard. To the Frenchman 5-franc pieces, to the American dollars, have for generations been not only so much silver, but the equivalent of a certain quantity of gold; and it would have been a shock to his habits and mode of thinking to treat them otherwise. It may be easier to maintain an old and well-known silver currency at a gold value in countries which have been bimetallic, and in which large quantities of gold and silver are already in circulation, than to introduce such a system into a mono-metallic silver country such as India. The case of Austria-Hungary again differs from that of India in some important particulars. In Austria-Hungary the standard was silver with an inconvertible paper currency; and the state of this paper currency was probably one of the chief factors which made a fundamental change necessary. In making the change the relation of Austria-Hungary to the neighbouring countries was, no doubt, an important consideration, and the fact that Germany and other States had adopted a gold standard rendered it expedient to take a similar course.

Result of the above precedents.

United States.
France.

Austria Hungary.

97. Even in the case of Holland and its East Indian Colonies, which is *primâ facie* very much in point, there are differences which detract from its value as a precedent for India. At the time the change of standard was adopted, the relative values of silver and gold had not parted as they have since done; and, as regards Java, it must be borne in mind that, although it is an Eastern country dealing largely with silver-using countries, it has always had the same standard and the same currency as Holland, the change being made in the standard of both at the same time.

Holland and her dependencies.

98. On the whole, it seems to us that, whilst the differences we have pointed out prevent the cases of the countries referred to from being applicable in all respects as precedents to the case of India, and the circumstances of each particular country must be studied, yet the experience derived from the currencies of those countries is not without value as bearing on the questions which we have to consider, and is important as showing under what various conditions the exchange value of a currency may be maintained.

General conclusion.

Use of Precious Metals as Currency in India.

99. It has been objected that the natives of India are accustomed to silver; that the transactions are small in amount, so that silver is better suited to their use than gold; and that they will not willingly give up the rupee. The answer to this is that it is not proposed to substitute the gold sovereign for the rupee as currency in ordinary use; and that the case would in this respect resemble that of many of the countries above referred to, where the standard is gold, but the ordinary currency is silver or paper.

Question as to difficulty of getting the people of India to adopt gold.

100. Moreover, gold has never been entirely out of use in India. It is true that in India silver has for the last 30 or 40 years been more exclusively used than in many of the countries referred to. But, though gold coins have not been in use as legal tender, and no fixed ratio has been established between gold and silver coins, there is no part of India in which gold coins are not well known and procurable, and recognised as a form of money, the value of the chief gold coins being regularly entered in the "Prices current." Until 1835 or thereabouts gold coins constituted a recognised part of the Indian currency,

Use of gold in India.

and they were received by the Government in payment of its demands till December 1852; and as late as 1854-55 gold coin to the value of 412,000*l.* was sent by the Government from India to London. The value of the gold imported into India in the eight years from 1862-63 to 1869-70 was no less than 50,000,000*l.*

101. Sir Charles Trevelyan, writing in 1864 in support of a proposal to make sovereigns legal tender in India, referred to the large importation of gold since 1860 as indicating "the determination of the people to have gold," and added that it "shows that the Government would be cordially seconded by "them in any attempt to introduce a gold currency on a sound footing." The Secretary of State, Sir Charles Wood, when replying in the same year, wrote: "It is obvious from the information collected by Sir Charles Trevelyan "that there is a very general desire for the introduction of gold coins in "India," and "that the people, even in the upper and remote parts of India, "are well acquainted with the sovereign." There is little question but that these observations are as applicable at the present time as when originally made.

102. The introduction of gold coins on an important scale would necessarily take place through the banks; and the complete success of the paper currency, as to the acceptance of which by the people of India there had been on the part of many persons serious doubts, shows that there need be no hesitation as to the introduction of a gold legal tender coinage on the ground of its novelty.

103. It may be added that the value of the net imports of gold into India since 1880 has amounted to more than Rx. 44,000,000; and it might be expected that much of the uncoined gold now in India, which must be very considerable, would be brought to the mints if a gold coinage were introduced on a proper basis.

Objections to the proposals: (2) *on the ground of inexpediency.*

Objections to the proposals on the ground of inexpediency.

104. So far we have been considering whether the proposals of the Government of India are practicable. We turn now to consider the objections taken to those proposals, even assuming that they would be effectual to maintain a stable exchange. Some of these objections are equally applicable, whether the exchange is or is not materially raised above its present level. Others are only of force on the assumption that exchange is to be so raised. We will deal first with those which are directed against the scheme generally on the assumption that the rate of exchange is not to be raised, but that a continued fall in the value of silver is likely to create a considerable divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and that of the silver of which it consists.

Objections—(a) Supposing the ratio not to be raised and silver to fall.

Spurious coinage.

105. It is anticipated by some that a serious amount of spurious coinage would result. If spurious coins to a large amount could be put in circulation, the transaction would no doubt be a profitable one; but in countries where silver coins having an intrinsic value much below their nominal value are in circulation, spurious coinage would be an extremely profitable enterprise, and experience shows that the apprehended danger has not been realised in these countries. Against this, however, it is maintained by some persons that this affords no guide as to what would be likely to happen in India, the natives of which country might, in their opinion, be expected to display great skill in the manufacture of spurious coins, while the people who receive them are guided more by the weight of metal in the coin than by its appearance. It is difficult to estimate with precision the real extent of the alleged danger, but when it is borne in mind that, in order to carry out operations on an extended scale, expensive and specially constructed machinery would be requisite, we doubt whether the danger of India being flooded with a large amount of spurious coin would really be a grave one.

Effect on hoards of silver.

106. The effect that on the assumption with which we are now dealing the closing of the mints would have upon the hoards of natives of India and upon their silver ornaments is more free from doubt. Coined rupees, of which it is said that the hoards chiefly consist, would be unaffected, except in so far as any further fall in their gold value would be prevented; but the uncoined silver and silver ornaments would cease to be convertible into rupees, and would certainly be depreciated in value. In times of scarcity and famine a considerable quantity of silver ornaments has found its way to the mints. During the period of the great famine in 1877 and the following years, for example, large quantities of such ornaments were minted. In three years no less than Rx. 4,500,000 were thus turned into money. It is said, however, that the transaction of converting silver ornaments or hoarded silver into money is not at the present time effected by the owner himself taking them or sending them to the mints for conversion into rupees: it is through the intervention of the village money-lender that the transaction is carried out. Uncoined silver would, it is asserted, still be converted into money in the same fashion. This is, no doubt, true, but it is obvious that the ornaments would not be converted on terms as favourable to the seller. It cannot, we think, be doubted that the closing of the mints would in this case depreciate the silver ornaments and the uncoined silver hoarded by the people of India. Such a use of ornaments is, however, said to be rare.

Existing losses would be stereotyped.

107. A further objection is to the effect that the proposal of the Government of India would perpetuate the burden hitherto experienced by India owing to the fall of exchange, and that it would be unfair to stereotype the loss of persons entitled to be paid in rupees, and to deprive them by the act of the Government of the chance of a rise. To this it may be answered that having regard to the future prospects of the silver market, so far as they can be gauged at the present time, all persons concerned would probably be glad to lose their chance of a future rise on the terms of being secured against the effects of a fall.

Inconvertible token currency would be created with a gold standard, but without a gold currency.

108. Another objection is that the proposal of the Indian Government will, if there should in future be a divergence between the value of the rupee and the market price of silver, have the effect of converting the whole of the currency of India into a token currency, which would in no way differ in principle from an inconvertible paper currency. It must, however, be remembered that, although a nation possessed of a fairly satisfactory monetary system might well hesitate to exchange it even temporarily for an inconvertible currency, yet India already labours under difficulties the gravity of which is admitted. One of the greatest risks connected with an inconvertible paper currency is the temptation which it affords to the Government unduly to expand the amount in circulation; the proposal of the Indian Government, however, does not involve this danger. It is to be observed, too, that in the United States, in Germany, in the Latin Union, and in Holland a very large amount of silver coins has, with mints closed against the free coinage of silver, been maintained as full legal tender at a gold value far exceeding that of the silver they contain; whilst in Austria-Hungary during the recent fall in silver a forced paper currency, founded originally on that metal, has in exchange more nearly corresponded with the original gold value of the silver on which it was based than has the silver itself.

Currency would not be automatic.

109. Again, strong objections are urged to the power being placed in the hands of the Government to close the mints to the public, while retaining to itself the power to coin rupees, and thus to its being enabled at will to contract or expand the currency. But the assumption we are now making is that the exchange is not to be materially raised above its present level. If the rise were checked by the reception of gold, as suggested by the Government of India, the discretionary power vested in that Government would be confined within very narrow limits, because, if the rupee were to rise above the fixed ratio to such an extent as to cover the expenses of transmission and of coinage, it would become profitable to take gold to the Indian mint or to

send sovereigns to India, and thus the currency would be rendered automatic on a gold basis.

Burden of taxation would be increased.

110. It is further objected to the proposals of the Indian Government that they would make the value of the rupee greater than it otherwise would be, and that thereby the burden of Indian taxation would be increased. That part of the revenue which consists of fixed payments would remain unaltered in nominal value, whilst each rupee which the ryot pays would be worth more, and the rupee prices of the goods he produces would be less, than they would be if silver continued to fall. The argument is no doubt sound; but there are answers to this objection which have no little weight.

Present prices would not be altered.

111. Whether silver is falling or gold rising in value, or both movements are taking place, and whether an appreciating or a depreciating standard is the less open to objection, are questions of great difficulty. We are dealing with the assumption that the present ratio, or some ratio differing but little from it, is maintained. On the assumption the present level of rupee prices would not be at once altered; and if in future rupee prices became less and the burden of existing fixed taxation became heavier than they would have been if a silver standard had been maintained, this result would not be arbitrarily produced by the action of the Government, but would be due to the fact that the new standard was depreciating less or appreciating more than that for which it was substituted.

Alternative of increased taxation a still more formidable difficulty.

112. In the next place, it must be borne in mind that the alteration in the relative values of gold and silver has so increased the liabilities of the Indian Government in comparison with its revenues as to make it necessary, in the absence of other remedies, to impose fresh taxation. The evidence we have had from men whose experience qualifies them to judge points distinctly to the conclusion that, supposing the choice to be between an indirect increase of taxation arising from arrest of the fall in the value of the rupee, or even from a considerable increase in its value, on the one hand, and the imposition of new taxation on the other, the latter of these courses would be far more likely to lead to popular discontent and political difficulty than the former.

Trade with silver-using countries.

113. The proposal of the Government of India in so far as it rendered the exchange between India and gold-using countries stable would introduce into the trade of India with silver-using countries the same disquieting influences which, it is alleged, at present hamper the trade of India with gold-using countries. It must, however, be observed that the trade of India with silver-using countries only amounts to about half of her trade with gold-using countries.

Trade of India in competition with silver-using countries.

114. Another objection strongly urged is that if the proposal of the Government were carried out, and there should arise a great divergence between the ratio borne to gold by the rupee and by silver respectively, this would seriously affect the trade of India with silver-using countries, and stimulate in those countries the production of commodities which compete with Indian commodities in the markets of the world, and that the effect of such increased competition would be seriously felt by India.

Exports of India to silver-using countries.

115. To deal first with the point as it affects the trade between India and the silver-using countries which now take her commodities. The most important of these is China, which now takes from India a large quantity of manufactured cotton goods. China, it is said, would not give more silver for these cotton goods than it did before; but if the divergence between silver and the rupee were considerable, the same silver price would mean a lower rupee price. It is true this lower rupee price might represent a greater purchasing power than if the rupee had been allowed to fall *pari passu* with silver; but the manufacturer, it is contended, would find a difficulty in diminishing the rupee cost of production. Some of his expenses would consist of fixed payments, and the difficulty of diminishing the number of rupees paid in wages would

be considerable. In the result, the trade would be less profitable, and its volume would be diminished. The reply made to this argument is that the Indian produce imported into China is paid for ultimately by goods exported by China to other countries, and that if the gold price of these commodities does not fall owing to a fall in the gold value of silver, they would realise a higher silver price, and that China would thus be able to pay a higher price for the Indian imports. We have already given our reasons for doubting whether the fall in the gold value of silver does operate, to any considerable extent in reducing the gold price of commodities exported from silver-using countries.

Manufacture in such countries of goods competing with Indian exports.

116. It is suggested further that if the fall of silver should continue to be considerable, it would afford a great inducement to promote the manufacture in China of cotton goods in substitution for those now imported from India, and stress is laid upon the fact that the production of cotton goods in Japan has already become considerable. To this it is answered that China is slow to move, and that the impediments and burdens which are imposed upon industrial enterprise in China are such as to render the fear that the suggested change in the currency system of India would greatly stimulate the production of cotton goods in China unreasonable. Fears have been also expressed lest the production of cotton goods in Japan, where there is practically a silver standard, should be further increased in consequence of the advantage which that country would gain by the fall in the value of silver as compared with India if the exchange there remained stationary. As to this argument we may refer to the remarks in paragraph 27, in which we have expressed our view that the stimulus thus caused to the export trade of a country can only be transitory, and can continue only until circumstances have brought about the inevitable adjustment. In the same paragraph we examined the trade statistics of India, and could not see any evidence that a relation existed between a fall in exchange and the volume of exports.

Opium trade with China.

117. It is, moreover, objected, and for the same reasons, that the opium trade between India and China would be seriously affected if the currency proposals of the Government came into operation, and that India must be content to receive fewer rupees for the opium exported to China. The average annual value of opium so exported is about Rx. 10,000,000, and the greater part of the decrease in its export value, supposing such decrease were realised, would fall upon the Government. It is obvious that in that event the effect upon the revenue would be very serious. In the case of opium, as well as cotton goods, it is argued that there would be a tendency to replace to some extent the use of Indian opium by opium grown in China. The same answer which has been given to this argument in relation to the trade in cotton goods is equally applicable with regard to the opium traffic. It must be remembered, too, that the production of opium in China is at the present time very large. The amount imported from India forms only a small portion of the total consumption. Indian opium is in truth a luxury; its use in preference to Chinese opium is a matter of taste, and depends upon its real or assumed superior qualities. Under these circumstances, it may be doubted whether any considerable diminution in the rupee value of opium exports to China would be likely to result from the adoption of the proposals of the Indian Government.

Competition of silver-using countries with India in other markets.

118. Those who object that the trade of India with other silver-using countries would be diminished in volume and profit by the adoption of the Government proposals lay, perhaps, even greater stress upon the advantage which a great divergence between silver and the rupee would give to those countries in their competition with India. Some of the articles exported by India are also produced in and exported from silver-using countries, and other important articles of Indian trade are, it is said, capable of being produced there—notably in China. If there came to be a great divergence between the value of silver and of the rupee, a considerably lower gold price would in China represent the same amount of silver as before, whilst to India it would give fewer rupees. The Chinese would be content to take the same amount of silver—that is to say, the same silver price—that they have hitherto done, so that the Indian

producer must rest satisfied with a lower rupee price, or perhaps be driven out of the market altogether through the stress of this competition. One reply given to this objection is that it involves the proposition that the continuous depreciation of the currency of a country in relation to that of others is advantageous to the commerce of the country whose currency is thus depreciated, and adds to its prosperity. This answer is not absolutely conclusive, because, even if it be true that the cost of production in wages and otherwise would ultimately adjust itself to the fall in the value of silver, yet it is impossible to deny that, until his adjustment has been brought about, the exporter in the silver-using country, who continues to pay the same nominal wages, and whose nominal expenditure for production otherwise remains the same, has an advantage in competition with the exporter who receives a lower price than before, and who can only retain to himself the same advantages by a reduction of nominal wages; and it must be remembered that in a country whose civilisation is backward, and whose industrial institutions are but little developed, the interval may be considerable before such an adjustment can be effected. But, allowing that the argument of those who raise the objection with which we have been dealing is not without foundation, consideration of the experience derived from a study of the history of Indian exports during the period characterised by a fall in the gold value of silver, as noticed in paragraph 27, leads us to doubt whether the suggested advantage is not much less than those who urge the argument suppose.

Tea plantations.

119. Those who are interested in the tea plantations of India, the produce of which is now exported in large quantities, maintain that their industry might be greatly crippled, if not extinguished, by the competition of China and Ceylon if a gold standard were adopted in India only, and silver continued to fall heavily. It is to be observed, however, that the transfer of the commerce in tea from China to India, which has been going on for some years, has taken place, whilst the two countries have shared alike the changes produced by the fall in the value of silver. But it is stated on behalf of the tea planters that, even though their success may be due to the Indian tea better suiting the wants of the consumers, yet the difference in the relative price in gold-using countries of Chinese and Indian tea might be such as to overbalance any advantages possessed by the Indian products, and cause the competition to be a disastrous one for the Indian producer. It must be added that the qualities of the Ceylon tea are much the same as those of Indian tea. It cannot be denied that, if the proposed currency change were adopted in India alone, its tendency might be for a time to benefit the producer in Ceylon, and perhaps the Chinese in his competition with the Indian. To what extent this tendency would prejudice the Indian producer it is impossible to forecast, and, even so far as it did so, it must be remembered that it would not necessarily entail disadvantage on the country as a whole; and having regard to the history of the Indian tea trade, and to its great progress in recent years under existing conditions, we cannot think it likely that any very serious prejudice would result.

China might produce what she now imports from India.

120. We have already referred to the argument that China might in the altered circumstances anticipated produce for her own consumption commodities which she now imports from India. It is alleged that not only would she do this, but that she would also increase her production of cotton and other articles, for which her soil and climate are said to be suitable, and send them into the market to compete with Indian products. To this it is replied, and we think with force, that the want of railways and other means of communication in China, the heavy and arbitrary imposts to which production is there subjected, and other causes, deprive these apprehensions of any very serious foundation.

Balance of trade and Council bills.

121. It is further objected that the balance of trade would be disturbed; that the export trade of India would be injured by a gold standard, and that India would thus, *pro tanto*, lose her power of paying her debts; that the Indian Government would in consequence be unable to sell their bills in London; and that they would be obliged to send silver from India at a ruinous loss to pay their gold debt.

Export trade.

122. This objection seems to depend on the question whether the export trade of India will be injured by the proposals of the Government of India, with which we have already dealt in paragraphs 27 and 114 to 120. As to the

Council bills.

Council bills, it may be observed that they are only a financial mode adopted as the simplest and best by the Government of India for the purpose of paying a gold debt to England, which in any case they must pay, and which other nations owing gold debts to England pay in other modes. They are orders for the payment of rupees in India, and the same end would be attained if the Government of India bought sterling bills of the exporting merchants in India, and sent them to be cashed on its account in London. Where a country has debts to pay, it must pay them, and it will do so by means of exports, the transaction being effected in whatever methods are found to be most convenient.

India must pay her debts in whatever is the most convenient form.

123. So far as concerns their effect on the import of silver into India, the Council bills now compete with silver; the closing of the mints to silver would relieve the Council bills from this competition, and the immediate effect would be a tendency for the bills to sell at a higher price. The merchant wishing to pay for Indian goods would have to pay more gold for the Council bills. If their price should rise so far as to make the business of buying Indian goods unprofitable, it would no doubt, *pro tanto*, check the export trade of India, and the price of the bills must fall. But it would only fall so far as would be necessary in order to make the trade again profitable. In short, India must pay her debts by exports, and the Indian Government cannot in any way avoid whatever expense is necessary in order to pay them. That these exports should ever consist of silver, depreciated as silver is in the Western world, is highly improbable; but, if this should turn out to be the case, it would be because silver was the article which India could best spare.

Currencies of Native States.

124. Fear has been expressed that the restriction of the coinage of rupees at the British mints would lead to an increase of the use of the coins of Native States in the British provinces. There are numerous Native States in different parts of India which exercise the right of coining, a privilege of which they are most tenacious, regarding it as an indication of sovereign authority. The currencies are very various in their details, the chief silver coin being the rupee, but with many variations in intrinsic value in the different States. In 1835, when the existing system of currency was adopted, a list of the various rupees then existing included no less than 300 different coinages (many, no doubt, obsolete), for the most part showing greater or less variations of value *inter se*.

125. The attempt made to facilitate the adoption of a common currency throughout India by an Act passed in 1876 has had no material effect. It provided that on a Native State agreeing to abstain from coining for at least thirty years, and not to allow coins resembling those of British India to be struck under its authority, the Government of India would coin for the State rupees identical in weight and fineness with those of British India, but with a device differing from that before used by the State. Such coins would be legal tender in British India. Up to the present time only four of the minor States have availed themselves of the provisions of this Act.

126. Sufficient information on the subject of the currencies of the various States is not available to admit of our giving any precise account of them, but there is reason to think that their issues are not on a scale of any considerable magnitude. The coinage of Hyderabad, the largest of the Native States, is stated to have been in 1887-88 816 tolas of gold and 15,051 tolas of silver, and in 1888-89 784 tolas of gold and 17,76,421 tolas of silver, the tola representing the weight of a rupee; the value of the Hyderabad rupee, commonly called the Hálli Sicca rupee, is about 14 per cent less than that of the rupee of British India. The Baroda State coined 8 lakhs of rupees in 1883-84 and 9 lakhs in 1884-85, but in the three following years there was no coinage; new machinery for the mint was supplied in 1891. The Kashmir mint appears to be no longer in operation, and the States of Mysore and Rewah also are said to

have no mints. The coinages of Holkar's Government at Indore, of Bhopal, and of Travancore are reported to be very small in amount.

127. On the whole, it appears that the annual addition to the coinage of the Native States is of little importance. The coins of these States have a free circulation among the population of the border districts of those States and the British provinces, and at times are found at considerable distances from their place of origin. They are, however, always liable to a charge for discount when circulating beyond the State from which they issue, and in no case are received at British treasuries, by the railways, municipalities, or other local bodies, nor are they legal tender in British territory.

128. On this subject the Government of India, in a telegram of the 16th of March 1893, stated their opinion that they could easily overcome any difficulty that might arise in connection with rupees coined under the Native Coinage Act, 1876, before mentioned; and that they did not think that any serious difficulties could arise in connection with the coinages of Native States generally.

Ceylon and Mauritius.

129. We have had evidence from persons interested in the trade of Ceylon expressing apprehensions that if the proposed change of standard were to be made in India, and the present currency arrangements were to be continued in Ceylon, the effect would be prejudicial to the trade of that island. These apprehensions are of the same nature as those we have already examined on the part of the planters in India. It is obvious that independently of these apprehensions, both Ceylon and Mauritius, which have the rupee as their standard coin, which have no mints of their own, and which import their rupees from India, would be affected by the closing of the mints and by the adoption of a gold standard in India. It would in that event be open to the Governments of those Colonies to acquiesce in the action of India, or to establish currencies of their own, with or without local mints. If they should adopt a currency of their own, and if in India the rupee should in consequence of the proposed changes rise above its silver value, it would become profitable to export Indian rupees from those Colonies to India. Such an export would operate in the same way as a release of the hoards of coined rupees in India, and might, so far as it goes, delay the rise in the value of the rupee. But, according to the best information we can obtain, the stock is not so large as to be likely to have any considerable disturbing influence. It is no part of our duty to advise what action should be taken by the Colonial Governments, except to point out that they ought not to allow any coins which they issue to be so similar to the Indian rupee as to be mistaken for it, and thus to become current in India.

Objections (b) supposing the ratio to be raised materially above the present level.

Objections on the assumption that the ratio is raised materially above the present level.

130. We have been hitherto dealing with the proposals of the Indian Government on the assumption that exchange is at once fixed at a point not materially above its present level. The suggestion of the Government of India is that no ratio should be fixed immediately on the closing of the mints. Their proposal to take power to declare that English gold coinage shall be legal tender in India at a rate of *not less than* $13\frac{1}{3}$ rupees to the sovereign would, if acted upon, prevent the exchange from rising to any great extent above 1*s.* 6*d.*—that is, a ratio of silver to gold a little less than 20 to 1. As the present exchange value of the rupee is 1*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, and the ratio of silver to gold about 24 to 1, the Indian Government, though it may be that they would act gradually and tentatively, suggest the possibility of raising the ratio materially above the present level.

131. We have now, therefore, to consider what are the objections to these proposals on the assumption that the exchange were so raised.

The same objections as if the ratio were not raised.

132. All the objections which have been urged as existing in the case of the assumption that the ratio were fixed at a point not materially above the present level are at least equally applicable in the case of that which we have now to consider; but the answers which have been given to them in the former case are not all of equal force where the ratio has been materially raised.

Spurious coinage, trade, inconvertible currency.

133. The dangers of spurious coinage and of depreciation of Indian hoards must increase in proportion to the difference between the value of the rupee and the market value of silver; and the trade difficulties due to a rising exchange, such as they are, would, of course, be the greater the higher the ratio was taken. Moreover, the difficulty of maintaining an inconvertible token coinage as full legal tender at a par value tends to increase with the difference between the legal value of the token coin and the metal it contains; but the cases of foreign currencies quoted above show that difficulties similar to those which are apprehended in the case of India have been successfully encountered.

Objections founded on effect upon rupee prices and fixed burdens.

134. We pass to the objections founded upon the effects on rupee prices, on taxation, and on other fixed burdens. These effects would be such as result from an appreciating currency, namely, first, to make prices lower than they would otherwise have been; then, though more slowly, to lower money wages, and to increase the burden of debts and of all fixed payments. It has been urged in answer to this that, whatever these evils may be, they are not greater than those which have in recent years been experienced from a depreciating currency, namely, prices higher than they would have been but for such depreciation, and debts and other just burdens lightened, to the benefit of the persons who pay, and to the injury of those who receive, including the Government. It has also been urged that if future appreciation were due to the act of the Government, past depreciation has also been due to the adoption by the Government of an unstable and depreciating standard. But, even assuming that these answers are true in point of fact, it is no less true that, since the adoption of the silver standard in 1835, the depreciation of the silver currency has arisen from causes over which the Government have exercised no control, whereas any appreciation resulting from the raising of the rupee would be due to the direct action of the Government.

135. It is impossible in view of these considerations not to come to the conclusion that to close the mints for the purpose of raising the value of the rupee is open to much more serious objection than to do so for the purpose of preventing a further fall.

Injury to Eastern trade.

136. It has been represented to us by the China Association, the Chambers of Commerce at Hong-Kong and Singapore, and others interested in the Eastern trade that a change, such as has been proposed by the Government of India, would be likely to be prejudicial to their interests. Although some of the facts to which we have already drawn attention indicate that the apprehensions expressed are excessive, and although some of the arguments which we have adopted are not inapplicable to their case, we have not thought it within the limits of Your Lordship's reference to enter in detail upon the considerations suggested by these representations.

Alternative Schemes.

Charge on silver.

137. Amongst the suggestions made for preventing a further fall in the value of the rupee, for counteracting the effect of the fall which has already taken place, and for adding to the resources of the Government of India is a proposal to impose a charge on silver, which might take the form either of an increased seignorage on the coinage of the rupee or of a duty on all silver imported. It is claimed for this proposal that it would avoid direct and obvious interference with the standard of value, whilst it would bring in additional revenue to the Government. It is therefore desirable to examine it carefully.

Seignorage.

138. Let us first assume the charge to be a seignorage. In that case, it would be imposed only on the silver brought to be coined. It might take either of two forms, *viz.*, a fixed charge of so much per ounce, or a charge

varying inversely as the gold value of silver, so as to keep the rupee at a certain fixed ratio to gold. A fixed seignorage would be no remedy for a fluctuating exchange, because, whatever might be its present effect, it would fail to maintain a parity of exchange between the rupee and the sovereign if silver should fall further or should rise in value; and, although it might afford some present relief, a continued fall in exchange would leave India subject to the same difficulties as before.

Fixed in amount.

139. A seignorage varying inversely with the gold value of silver is not open to the same objection. If this were adopted so as to make the gold price of a given weight of silver plus the duty always equal to a given weight of gold, it would, no doubt, tend to maintain the rupee at a fixed ratio to the sovereign. But to provide from time to time for the necessary alterations in such a varying seignorage, so as not to embarrass trade or to encourage undesirable speculation, would be an administrative function of some difficulty. An intermediate course might be taken, making the seignorage vary, not with the daily rate of exchange, but at fixed intervals, say, from year to year, so that the annual charge should vary inversely as the annual average gold value of silver for the preceding year. Though, judging by recent experience, this method would lessen considerably without, however, entirely removing the administrative difficulties above mentioned, yet towards the end of the term for which the seignorage had been fixed speculators would be encouraged either to pour silver into India or to abstain from importing it, according as they expected the seignorage to be raised or lowered.

Varying inversely as the gold price of silver.

140. The imposition of a seignorage necessarily enhances in an artificial manner the value of the rupee above the intrinsic value of the silver it contains, and tends to reduce the amount coined. Many of the objections, therefore, which have been urged to the proposals of the Government of India apply equally in principle to such a scheme. It is, in fact, an indirect method of attaining the end which the Indian Government propose to attain by closing the mints.

Indirect method of altering the standard.

141. A 10 per cent seignorage—that is, an addition of 8 per cent to the present rate,—even on the assumption that its imposition had no effect in reducing the amount coined, would only on the average coinage since 1875 produce annually about Rx. 600,000; and therefore, regarded as a mode of raising revenue, the relief afforded to the Indian Exchequer would not be sufficient to meet the difficulties which the Government have to encounter. It is impossible to anticipate that with so heavy a seignorage the amount coined would be as large as on the average of recent years; nor could any fixed amount be relied on, since it would depend on the state of the exchange, and on the quantity of silver brought to the mint. It is, in fact, open to the objection in principle which applies to many other forms of taxation imposed for purposes other than that of revenue, *viz.*, that in proportion as it effects the object of restricting the coinage of silver, it ceases to be profitable as a source of revenue.

Regarded as a mode of raising revenue.

Unsatisfactory.

142. It remains for us to consider the effect of imposing a duty on all silver imported, whether for coinage or otherwise. Such a duty would tend to restrict the supply of uncoined as well as coined silver; but, looking to the fact that nearly all the silver imported in recent years has been coined, this difference is not at the present moment of great importance. Subject to this distinction, the observations we have made on the proposals for a seignorage apply also to the proposal to levy a duty on uncoined silver, with the addition that such a tax would be difficult to enforce, and would be an encouragement to smuggling; and that, if it were made to vary constantly with the gold price of silver, the administrative difficulties would be even greater.

Duty on silver imported.

143. The coinage of a new rupee of greater weight than that at present existing has been suggested as a remedy for the difficulty. If for this purpose the plan were adopted of recoining the existing rupees, it is evident that the expense, which must be calculated on at least 1,000 to 1,500 millions of rupees, would be very heavy, even if the measure did not attract to the mints hoards in excess of the amount in circulation; and, after the recoinage had been completed, there would be no security that it would be effectual, since a further fall in the gold value of the rupee would produce difficulties of the same kind as have now arisen. If, on the other hand, in addition to the existing rupees, heavier rupees were issued, there is the objection that, for some time at any rate, two kinds of coin would be in circulation, of different intrinsic worth, yet professedly of the same value; and there does not appear to be any advantage in this plan over that proposed by the Government of India.

Coinage of heavier rupees.

144. Other plans which have been suggested are the introduction of a gold standard with a gold currency, the ratio of the gold and silver coins being notified from time to time according to the market rates of exchange; the adoption of a gold standard with a very high unit, rupees being made token coins, and currency notes of large denomination being issued for gold alone, but payable in either gold or rupees; the issue of currency notes expressed in gold, but exchangeable only into rupees at the foreign exchange rate of the day; the establishment of a gold standard without a gold coinage based on the credit of a reserve to be held by the Bank of England in India; the gradual introduction of a gold standard by placing the rupee debt on a gold basis, and providing for the discharge of debts partly in gold and partly in silver, the proportion of the former being annually increased until the whole became fixed in gold; the adoption of a given amount of gold bullion as a standard for foreign and wholesale transactions, leaving the coins to be used as tokens for internal trade; the declaration that rupees shall be a legal tender in the United Kingdom; the issue of coins of mixed gold and silver; the basing of the currency system on a certain amount of Government sterling stock; the adoption of independent standards of gold and silver to be in use at the same time.

Various schemes.

145. We deem it unnecessary to do more than indicate in the briefest manner the nature of these proposals. Some of them are not within the power of the Government of India, and others are impracticable for various reasons; while no one of them appears to be so free from objection as to justify us in advising Your Lordship to reject in its favour the proposal of the Government of India.

Possible modifications of the proposals of the Government of India.

146. Your Lordship will observe that we have given most careful and anxious consideration to the objections which have been urged against the scheme of the Government of India; we feel that some of them have weight, and we regret that, in the opinion of that Government, it should be necessary to propose a measure which would undoubtedly be attended with some risks and inconveniences. We proceed to consider whether, in case it were decided to adopt such a proposal as that made by the Government of India, it would be possible by any modifications to remove or diminish the objections to which we have referred.

Possible modifications of proposals.

147. It appears to be desirable that any such scheme should afford security against any sudden and considerable rise of exchange. If the closing of the mints were thought likely to lead to such a rise, the opposition to the measure would, no doubt, be greatly augmented. In all probability the cessation of free coinage of silver would be immediately followed by a fall in the price of that metal. If at the same time exchange rose considerably, the divergence between the rupee and its intrinsic value would become at once very marked. The difficulty of maintaining the rupee at its higher exchange value

Provision against a sudden great rise in exchange.

might be increased, and the apprehensions of disaster which are entertained, even if they be exaggerated or unreal, would be intensified.

148. Moreover, the rise in exchange would be calculated to lead to a fall in the price of Indian produce. And, if this were seen to follow, and believed to be caused by the action of the Government, public opinion might be disturbed and the situation might become critical. The view has been expressed that, even though the native producers might not be likely to be actively hostile to a scheme which left prices unaffected, they would be far from indifferent, and the state of things might become dangerous if prices began to fall very sensibly.

149. What, then, would be the effect of the scheme suggested by the Government of India? Closing the mints, even if the Government of India were to issue the proposed notification that gold coins would be made legal tender at a rate of $13\frac{1}{3}$ rupees to the sovereign, might bring about a rise in exchange to the level thus indicated, *viz.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee. It is true that those who think that exchange would not for a considerable time rise at all, and that even the existing ratio might not be maintained, may be right in their anticipations. But it must be admitted that on such a point no one can predict with certainty; exchange might rise suddenly and considerably, unless the Government were to interfere actively to prevent it; and the public would not feel any certainty as to the course they would take.

Ratio, for coinage of rupees on tender of gold at the mints.

150. The scheme might, however, be so modified that the exchange could not immediately rise much above its present level. It might be provided that the mints should be closed to the public for the coinage of silver, but should be used by the Government for the coinage of rupees if required by the public in exchange for gold, at a ratio to be fixed in the first instance not much above that now prevailing, say 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee. Any fear of a considerable rise would thus be allayed, and any evil effects of such a rise would be prevented. Moreover, even if silver fell, the divergence between the nominal and the intrinsic value of the rupee would not be so great as if exchange at the same time rose. There would be these additional advantages: First, the currency would not cease to be automatic. Next, it would be a less violent step than closing the mints altogether. They would practically remain open, subject to certain conditions. It would be the smallest departure from the *status quo* which could accomplish the object the Government of India have in view. Besides these advantages, there would be the further gain, that it would still leave the volume of the rupee coinage dependent on the wants of the people of India; and the fact that rupees might continue to be coined would tend to prevent silver falling as much as would be the case if it were supposed that the coinage of rupees was to cease altogether.

151. The Government of India have expressed the opinion that there would be no practical difficulty in carrying such a modified scheme as this into effect. It would not, of course, be essential to the plan that the ratio should never be fixed above 1*s.* 4*d.*; circumstances might arise rendering it proper, and even necessary, to raise the ratio; and the Indian Government might be empowered to alter it with the sanction of the Secretary of State. Such a scheme would, indeed, in the first instance, be tentative, and would not impede further action if circumstances should render it desirable.

Acceptance of gold coins in payment of public dues.

152. It would be consistent with the scheme, and would serve as a means of familiarizing the public with the use of a gold currency, if the Government were to accept gold coins at the same ratio in payment of all dues.

153. Inasmuch as the course to be pursued in relation to the matter referred to us will come before Her Majesty's Government for decision, the Chairman thinks it right to abstain from taking any part in determining what recommendations should be made to Your Lordship.

154. We desire to express our high appreciation of the benefit conferred upon us by the appointment of Mr. Waterfield to act as Secretary to the Committee. His knowledge, ability, and zeal have been of the greatest assistance to us throughout our protracted deliberations.

HERSCHELL.
LEONARD COURTNEY.
T. H. FARRER.
REGINALD E. WELBY.
ARTHUR GODLEY.
R. STRACHEY.
B. W. CURRIE.

Recommendations of the Committee.

Recommendations of the Committee.

155. It remains for us to state the conclusions at which we have arrived. While conscious of the gravity of the suggestion, we cannot, in view of the serious evils with which the Government of India may at any time be confronted if matters are left as they are, advise Your Lordship to overrule the proposals for the closing of the mints and the adoption of a gold standard, which that Government, with their responsibility and deep interest in the success of the measures suggested, have submitted to you.

156. But we consider that the following modifications of these proposals are advisable. The closing of the mints against the free coinage of silver should be accompanied by an announcement that, though closed to the public, they will be used by Government for the coinage of rupees in exchange for gold at a ratio to be then fixed, say 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee; and that at the Government treasuries gold will be received in satisfaction of public dues at the same ratio.

157. We do not feel ourselves able to indicate any special time or contingency when action should be taken. It has been seen that the difficulties to be dealt with have become continually greater; that a deficit has been already created, and an increase of that deficit is threatened; that there are at the present moment peculiar grounds for apprehension; and that the apprehended dangers may become real with little notice. It may also happen that if action is delayed until these are realized, and if no step is taken by the Indian Government to anticipate them, the difficulty of acting with effect will be made greater by the delay. It is obvious that nothing should be done prematurely or without full deliberation; but, having in view these considerations, we think that it should be in the discretion of the Government of India, with the [illegible] of the Secretary of State, to take the requisite steps if and when it appears to them and to him necessary to do so.

LEONARD COURTNEY.
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ARTHUR GODLEY.
R. STRACHEY.
B. W. CURRIE.

HENRY WATERFIELD,
Secretary.

It seems to me that our judgment of what the Home Government should do in reference to the proposals of the Government of India must depend upon the view we take of the cause of the divergence in value that has arisen between gold and silver. The Indian Government has to make large annual payments in gold, whilst its receipts are in silver. Has gold become more valuable in itself or silver less valuable in itself, or if both movements have happened, which has been relatively greater? If gold has become

more valuable, the burdens of India have become greater than was contemplated or intended, and we must ask ourselves whether they can be in any degree reduced. If silver has become less valuable, the taxation of India is made lighter, and we may freely examine the means, direct or indirect, of raising it. If an intermediate hypothesis is adopted, our way of viewing the problem must be modified accordingly. In our Report we have not examined this preliminary question, but I hold it the first to be determined. For reasons upon which I do not now enter, I have come to the conclusion that the divergence between gold and silver has been to a large extent due to an appreciation of gold; and this opinion necessarily affects my judgment of the policy of the Indian Government, which is to adopt a gold standard instead of one of silver. This is to accept as unalterable, if not to intensify, the aggravated burden thrown upon India. It may be that no other course is possible, but the Home Government should ask itself whether it is through its own action that no other course is possible, and whether the Indian Government might not propose a very different course if there was any chance of its being favourably considered by the Supreme Government. I am myself drawn to the conclusion that the Home Government is the greatest obstacle, perhaps the only substantial obstacle, to the establishment of an international agreement for the use of silver as money, which, without attempting to restore the position of twenty years since, would relieve India from the anxiety of a further depreciation of its revenue in relation to its liabilities. The problem may be thus stated:—The Indian Government asks permission to adopt a certain course, but, as is well understood, not the course it would of its own free will first desire to be adopted. In considering whether the course actually proposed should be sanctioned, we cannot refuse to consider whether there are invincible obstacles to the entertainment of the course which would be the first preference of India.

If I am to put aside the previous question, and confine myself to the proposition whether the Indian Government should be allowed to suspend the free coinage of silver, so as to enhance the value of the coined rupee till it reached a certain relation to the sovereign, such as 1 to 15 (1*s.* 4*d.*) or 1 to 13⅓ (1*s.* 6*d.*), I concur in the report of my colleagues, subject to the following reservation:—In paragraph 139 I think we have overrated the difficulty and delicacy of the administrative function involved in the plan there discussed. I believe action would be fairly simple if the plan were practically tackled. The mints of India are not so numerous as to prevent a daily telegraphic message of the seignorage to be charged, if such frequency should be deemed necessary. The embarrassment to which a person in London wishing to make a remittance in India would be exposed from his uncertainty as to what the seignorage would be when silver reached an Indian mint would be of the same character as his present embarrassment in not knowing what the exchange would be when silver reached India if he sent it out.

LEONARD COURTNEY.

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1. In the year 1878 the Government of India made a proposal that the mints should be closed against the free coinage of silver until the rupee should rise in value to 2*s.*, or one-tenth of an English sovereign. In making this proposal, and on other occasions, the Indian Government expressed themselves in very strong terms* concerning the dangers and difficulties, present and prospective, caused to India by the fall in silver. A Committee appointed by the Secretary of State, of which we were members, reported unanimously against the abovementioned proposal, and it was rejected by the Home Government.† Further experience shows that, whilst the views expressed by the Government of India concerning the future of silver have been fully justified by the fall which has since taken place, the present condition of India is scarcely such as to justify their estimate of the difficulties and dangers to the country which they believed would arise from it.

* See despatch of 9th November 1878, para. 22, and despatch of 4th September 1886, para. 24.

† See Treasury letter of 24th November 1879.

2. The following facts relating to the recent progress of India are taken from a paper read by Sir W. Hunter (one of the greatest existing authorities on the subject) at the Society of Arts on the 16th February 1892:

"Between 1881 and 1891 the whole number of the army had been raised from 170,000 to 220,000, and the number of British soldiers in it from 60,000 to 71,000, or, including reserves, volunteers, &c., to very much more. Many large and costly defensive works had been constructed both on the North-West frontier and on the coasts. In recent years almost all public buildings have been reconstructed on a large scale.

"Railways, both military and commercial, have been very greatly extended. Notwithstanding these extraordinary expenses, there were during the 25 years which followed 1862, 14 years of surplus and 11 years of deficit, yielding a net surplus of Rx. 4,000,000. In 1889 the public debt of India, exclusive of capital invested in railways, showed a reduction since the mutiny period of Rx. 26,000,000. The rate at which India can borrow has been reduced from 4 or 5 per cent to a little over 3 per cent. The revenue of India, exclusive of railways and municipal funds, has grown between 1856-57 and 1886-87 from Rx. 33,378,000 to Rx. 62,859,000, and in 1891 it had increased to Rx. 64,000,000, or, including railways and irrigation receipts, to Rx. 85,750,000, and this increase is due to the growth of old revenue rather than to new taxation. Further, whilst the rent or land tax paid by the people has increased by one-third, the produce of their fields has more than doubled in consequence partly of higher prices, and partly of increase in cultivation. Further, in 1891 there were nearly 18,000 miles of railway open, carrying 121,000,000 of passengers and 26,000,000 tons of goods, and adding a benefit to the people of India, calculated as far back as 1886, at Rx. 60,000,000. Further, the Indian exports and imports at sea, which in 1858 were about Rx. 40,000,000, amounted in 1891 to about Rx. 200,000,000, and the produce thus exported has increased in quality and variety no less than in amount."

3. Considering facts such as these, we should even now have difficulty in recommending the closing of the Indian mints against the free coinage of silver if it were not for the circumstance that a further heavy fall in silver is possible, and in certain contingencies imminent, and that any such fall may bring with it mischiefs and difficulties much greater than any which have yet been experienced.

4. Under these circumstances, having regard to the part we have already taken in this matter, as well as to the present exigencies of the case, we are anxious to state more fully and explicitly than is done in the report we have signed what is the full effect of the immediate step which we have agreed in recommending, and which recommendations are in our opinion desirable with a view to its ulterior consequences.

The step recommended is that the Indian Government should be empowered to close the Indian mints against the free coinage of silver until the rupee rises in value, so as to stand at a given ratio with the sovereign; such ratio to be little above the ratio which has been current, say 1*s.* 4*d.*, and that they should then be required to give rupees at that ratio for all gold brought to their mints. The immediate effect of this step will be to alter the Indian measure of value. As long as the Indian mint is open, the measure of value is the market value of the weight of silver contained in the rupee; but, as soon as the mint is closed, we can no longer be sure that this will be the case. Further, so soon as the rupee has risen to the given ratio, the fraction of an English gold sovereign represented by 1*s.* 4*d.* will become the measure of value. This is in itself a most important change.

5. To alter the measure of value by substituting one metal for another is at all times a matter of great gravity, and to do so at a time when the relations between the two metals are in a state of constant fluctuation renders the alteration still more serious.

6. It is, however, to be observed that the step which we recommend will produce the least possible immediate change. Its object is not so much to raise the gold value of the rupee as to prevent a further fall. It does not materially alter the present relations between debtor and creditor, but, on the contrary,

prevents those relations being altered in the future by a further fall. Moreover, it provides a means whereby, in case there should be a demand for currency, that demand will be supplied automatically, and not at the discretion of the Indian Government.

7. This closing of the mints, however, is only the first step in the process contemplated by the Indian Government, and that process will not be complete until gold is made full legal tender, and is received into the Indian currency as freely as gold is received in England, or as silver is now received in India. This may be effected either by the free coinage of gold at the Indian mints or by the free reception under arrangement with the Imperial Government of gold sovereigns coined in England or in Australia as legal tender currency of India. When this is done, the change will be complete, and India will then have a gold standard of value, and a gold automatic currency, the quantity of which will depend on the demand for it. What that demand may be is uncertain. Sir D. Barbour estimates the outside of the quantity needed to maintain the gold standard at 15,000,000*l*., or one-fifth in value of the estimated present rupee currency. But, whatever the precise amount, the gold currency is not expected to be more than a small fraction of the actual currency in circulation.

8. This currency will consist of rupees, each of which is intended to circulate, not at the value of the silver contained in it, but at the value of the gold contained in the fraction of the sovereign (1*s*. 4*d*.) which it represents. With the exception of the small quantity of gold in actual circulation, the currency of India will thus become a token currency of unparalleled magnitude; and if the market value of silver should fall considerably, its value would become very much greater than the value of the silver contained in it. Under such circumstances, it will to a great extent resemble a paper currency, and, if it were not made exchangeable for gold on demand, would resemble in many respects an inconvertible paper currency. The question then arises whether it is certain that such a currency will be maintained at its gold value without further precautions.

9. It is no doubt true that, until the rupee has risen in value to this adopted ratio, the scheme will not have come into full operation, and that, when it has come into full operation, the restriction placed upon the issue of silver rupees will tend to keep the rupee currency at the fixed gold value. But it may well be questioned whether this restriction is in itself a sufficient guarantee that this gigantic token currency will under all circumstances, be kept at par value. Sir David Barbour himself holds that ultimately, if the scheme is to be successful, gold when required must be given for the rupee either without a p[illegible] premium.

10. It is, of course, obvious that a great country like India, if she undertakes a token currency, must maintain its value and discharge her obligation by making it reasonably certain that, where gold is needed in exchange for rupees, it will be possible to obtain it at the fixed ratio.

11. It has been argued that this object might possibly be effected without requiring the Government of India to give gold for silver at that ratio, and without the public confidence in their ability to do this which would arise from their accumulating and possessing a stock of gold available for the purpose. Instances may, no doubt, be selected in which Governments have maintained their inconvertible token currency at, or nearly at, par without these precautions. But a silver token currency, though not in form a promise to pay, really implies an obligation to maintain its par value; and prudence as well as experience suggest that this obligation should be supported by the obvious means of fulfilling it.

12. The obligation on the Government to coin silver rupees when the rupee is at 1*s*. 4*d*. does not in itself carry with it a corresponding obligation on the Government to give gold for rupees. It may not therefore be necessary to provide a reserve of gold before that exchange is reached. If it is not reached under the measure proposed, no gold reserve will be needed; but if the measure is operative, gold will probably flow in, and will replace silver as the reserve against the Government paper issue. If gold thus flows in automatically, the Indian Government will be thereby enabled to accumulate a moderate

reserve; but, even if it does not, a reserve should, we contend, be provided before the Indian Government takes the final step of announcing, gold as the standard, coupled with the correlative obligation to give gold for silver.

13. What amount of gold reserve may be necessary it is difficult to say, but in order to have the desired effect, it must be substantial. Nor, considering that it will in all probability be generally resorted to for purposes of export, is it necessary to decide in what form or in what place it should be kept. The circumstances of India are favourable for the accumulation of the necessary stock. India imports more of the precious metals than she exports; her inhabitants no doubt possess already a stock of uncoined gold; and, if the Indian Government receive gold in payment of debts due to them, gold ought to come to their treasuries

14. At any rate, the expense necessary to procure and retain the requisite amount is one that cannot be avoided by any Government which desires to maintain the credit of its currency, and will be insignificant compared to the loss of which the Indian Government now complain.

15. Under these circumstances, we could not join in the recommendation contained in the report without at the same time recommending that the Government of India should, in view of the ultimate adoption of the whole of their plan, be prepared to secure the convertibility of their token silver currency, and should with that object accumulate a sufficient reserve of gold.

16. We think it right to add that the questions whether gold has become more valuable in itself or silver less valuable in itself, or whether both movements have taken place, and to what extent each movement has gone as well as the further question between bimetallism on the one hand and a universal gold standard on the other, are questions of which we have taken no notice, as we do not think that they fall within the scope of the reference to us.

T. H. FARRER.

R. E. WELBY.

While cordially concurring with the views of my colleagues so far as they support the proposals of the Government of India, I should have preferred to approve those proposals without imposing the condition that the closing of the mints should be accompanied by an announcement that rupees will be coined in exchange for gold at the ratio of 1*s*. 4*d*.

It will be admitted that in a matter of this kind the minimum of State interference is desirable.

The only excuse for any action on the part of Government is that the evils from which they are suffering are becoming intolerable, and that, apart from the closing of the mints, no practical remedy has been proposed or is attainable.

In my opinion the proper course for Government to adopt is to issue a proclamation to the effect that,—

Having regard (1) to the redundancy of silver money in India as evidenced by the accumulation of rupees and paper currency in the banks, and (2) considering the uncertain policy of other nations with respect to silver, the Governor General in Council has resolved to suspend for the present the coinage of silver.

One effect of such a measure must necessarily be that the London exchange banks in tendering for Council bills will be compelled to quote the price in sterling which they are willing to pay. Another probable effect will be that gold will be sent to India in increased quantity on private account in order to be exchanged into rupees; and it appears to me that the price in each of these cases, when extended over a considerable period of time, and after a certain degree of stability has been attained, will afford the best guide to Government in estimating the gold value of the rupee, whenever they are called upon to open their mints to the coinage of gold.

The Government of Austria-Hungary closed their mints to the free coinage of silver in 1879, but did not declare a ratio between gold and silver till 1892. It seems likely that an interval of time more or less prolonged may elapse before the Government of India will be in a position to declare a ratio, having regard to the great uncertainty of the effect which its action may produce upon the rate of exchange.

I prefer to leave full discretion to that Government to take such measures as occasion may require and experience may dictate, subject to the consent of the Secretary of State in Council.

I fear that any arbitrary action on the part of Government in a matter respecting which it is impossible that all the facts can be present to their consideration might lead to reclamations both from the public creditor and from others whose interests depend upon Indian exchange, and I am unwilling to take the responsibility of attempting to fix a rate if the object can be practically accomplished by the natural action of the market.

Moreover, I fail to see what advantage would be gained by selecting the ratio of 22·37 to 1 (one and fourpence the rupee) rather than that of 18·22 to 1, which has been adopted with apparent success in Austria, or that which is in use among other nations.

If contrary to expectation exchange should rise suddenly in an inconvenient degree, I would meet the difficulty in the way proposed by the Government of India (quoted at paragraph 47 of the Committee's Report) by declaring that English gold coins shall be legal tender in India at a rate to be fixed by them.

B. W. CURRIE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	18 14½	18 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	8 12	9 1	...	...	9 4	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 0	14 4
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 11	9 10	12 3	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 15	14 6	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	11 6	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	14 9	14 14	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 13	12 13	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 13	13 13	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 4	28 3	...	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	13 2	13 12	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 1	11 1	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	14 5	14 5	9 2	9 2	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	182 0	182 0	7 8	7 8
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 11	10 11	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	16 0	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	18 10	17 10
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	11 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 12	10 10
Cachar	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 3	6 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 3
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	14 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 [illegible]	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 9	10 0	10 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 10	11 4
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 13	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	12 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	9 0	9 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 4	8 0	10 12	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	12 0	11 0	...	26 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 12	12 14	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 6	...	...	11 0	10 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
24-Parganas	12 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 5	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	10 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	13 4	12 8	17 12	18 13	8 3	7 6	10 10	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	85 0	85 0	10 7	10 7
Hooghly	11 13	11 4	...	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 8	...	...	13 5	11 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	11 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	13 14	14 6	22 12	21 6	9 0	9 15	11 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	21 6	...	...	22 3	23 3	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 14
Jessore	11 4	11 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	13 5	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	11 1½	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	19 8	22 0	106 9	106 0	11 13	11 2½
Birbhum	12 0	11 0	..	9 8	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 8	11 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	23 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	18 0	17 10	24 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	8 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 4	9 10
Rajshahi	14 4	15 0	24 0	24 0	9 12	10 2	10 14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 2	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	14 0	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 0	10 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	10 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0
Dinajpur	14 3	12 0	20 0	16 0	9 14	9 9	10 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	24 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	9 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2*	15 12*	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	10 10	9 3
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 13	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11*	19 11*	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	10 12	9 4
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	10 0	11 0	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 8 and 9 0	9 0 to 9 8	11 0 to 13 8	11 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 12 0	14 0 to 16 0	15 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	12 0 to 14 0	18 0	20 0	13 0 and 16 0	13 0 and 16 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 8
Palámau	14 1	14 1	23 1	23 10	11 4	11 4	13 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	...	23 10	23 10	30 6	30 6	...	...	8 7	9 0
Hazáribágh	12 0	11 8	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	16 0	14 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Kalai.

(*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum. (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum. Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu. Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi. Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet. Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga. Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 0 to 16 0	14 8 to 16 12	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 8	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 8	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	19 0 to 21 0	19 0 to 21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8 to 11 0
Gaya	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 4	19 0	19 0	18 4	18 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	19 8	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 0
Patna	13 4 and 15 8	15 0 and 16 0	21 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 0	23 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 8	23 0	22 8	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	13 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	18 15	18 15	12 10	12 10	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	22 11	21 7	20 3	20 3	126 4	126 4	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	20 6	13 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 5	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	11 9	13 3	20 0	19 13	20 4	21 0	21 8	21 0	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 6	19 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	14 8	14 4	20 8	20 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 8	20 4	19 12	20 4	22 0	21 8	210 0	210 0	10 4	10 8
Champaran	13 0	11 4	22 8	...	8 8	8 8	14 8 to 15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	20 8	16 0 and 17 8	20 8	22 4	20 8	15 12 and 19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4½	13 0	19 10	19 10	7 9	7 13	10 13½	11 0	20 1	20 7½	16 15	17 7½	...	...	14 10	14 14½	19 2	19 2	...	...	20 12	20 7½	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 14
Ghazipur	12 13	12 13	18 8	18 9	7 8	6 7	11 8	11 8	19 4	19 4	17 12	18 0	...	...	14 1	14 1½	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 4	20 8	20 8	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 8	...	...	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Allahabad	12 10	13 0	18 12	18 8	7 8	8 8	10 0	13 0	20 8	21 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 8	21 8	...	...	21 0	20 12	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Central																										
Bánda	13 0	14 4	19 12	21 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	23 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 4	13 8	18 0	17 12	11 0	11 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	13 12	15 8	19 0	19 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	23 4	23 0	...	...	25 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	14 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	18 0‡	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Cawnpore	14 8	15 0	20 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	21 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 8	22 0	22 8	...	...	22 8	23 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 2	15 6	20 6	19 12	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	19 8	20 4	19 8	20 2	20 4	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 4	22 12	22 0	22 0	23 4	23 8	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 5	14 8	19 12	20 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	22 8	22 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	19 12	22 0	21 0	21 0	22 8	22 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 4	16 10	20 12	22 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	21 8	21 8	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	22 4	23 0	21 8	21 8	24 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	16 12	16 4	23 4	24 4	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 8	...	...	16 8	15 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	23 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	110 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 8	15 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	13 4	20 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 8	14 8	22 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	23 8	23 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	17 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 12	12 0
Muttra	14 8	15 0	24 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	27 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 8	25 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	26 8	29 0	26 0	25 0	27 8	27 0	130 0	140 0	11 8	11 0
Bulandshahr	16 10	16 10	25 0	25 8	6 0	6 0	9 11	9 11	20 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 1	14 1	21 0	19 12	7 8	7 8	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	12 15	20 10	19 12	9 0	9 0	12 15	12 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	20 10	19 12	20 10	20 10	22 6	21 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 10
Basti	15 0	15 8	21 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	22 0‡	21 0‡	12 0	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 8	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	21 12	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sháhjahánpur	16 8	16 4	25 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	24 0	23 8	...	...	22 8	22 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 0	15 4	20 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	9 6	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Rohilkhand	15 0	15 6	25 0	26 5	10 8	11 4	12 8	12 8	20 0	21 4	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 10	21 8	25 0	27 2	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Bareilly	14 1	13 13	21 2	21 6½	6 8	7 1	10 9	12 3	21 2	22 14	14 1	14 1	...	...	12 8	12 8	19 6	19 11	19 15	18 12	21 2	20 4	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	15 4	15 4	24 0	24 0	6 4	7 4	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 8	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 10	21 8	21 4	21 4	21 4	20 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	22 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	10 4	8 8	14 8	13 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 4	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 0½	200 0	160 0	8 0	7 0
Bijnor	14 10	15 12	21 12	25 5	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	20 0	...	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	21 15	21 15	...	...	...	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	16 11	16 4	28 8	29 11	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	23 5	23 2	17 9	17 9½	8 13	8 13	6 9	6 9½	22 15	24 3	20 14	20 14	15 6	15 6½	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	15 12	16 0	25 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	25 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 8
Saháranpur	15 0	16 0	24 0	25 8	6 0	5 4	9 8	9 8	24 0	25 8	13 12	13 12	21 0	22 4	12 12	12 12	22 8	22 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Dehra Dún	14 8	14 0	22 0	21 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	23 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	15 12	15 4	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	19 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 8
Sultanpur	15 8	15 8	21 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	19 8	16 0	16 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	24 4	24 0	14 0	14 0	23 8	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	15 12	15 8	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	12 12	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Unao	15 8	15 8	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 4	14 12	22 9½	23 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	20 0	15 0	22 2½	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	16 8	17 0	24 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 12	13 12	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 4	12 8	20 0	20 8	...	17 12	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 8	21 8	19 12	19 12	22 8	22 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 8	14 12	21 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 8	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 4	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	16 6	16 0	24 8	24 8	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	26 0	27 0	18 8	18 8	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	24 0	24 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	16 4	16 4	26 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	23 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 8	16 8	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	26 8	25 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	11 12	21 14	21 14	8 12	8 2	10 0	10 10	18 12	17 8	13 11	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 14	18 12	20 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	15 10	15 10
Bánswara	17 8	18 2	20 0	20 0	6 4	7 8	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 4	23 12	23 12	17 8	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	12 8	22 10½	22 10½	8 9½	7 13	9 6	8 9½	22 10½	23 7	16 6½	16 6½	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	19 15	19 8½	23 7	23 7	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	10 2½	10 2½
Sirohee	11 4	11 8	20 0	18 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0
Erinpura	12 4	11 10	21 4	18 6	...	...	7 0	7 4	7 0	20 2	20 0	16 4	13 5	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 1
Ajmere	13 8	13 8	27 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	9 10	24 0	24 0	22 11	22 10	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	11 4	11 2	16 8	16 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 4	15 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	15 4	16 8	16 8	10 4	10 0	*	*	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	13 12	13 12	26 4	26 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	23 4	23 8	†	†	†	†	28 4	28 8	23 0	23 0	†	†	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	17 8	15 0	27 0	23 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	12 8	12 8	20 0	18 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	11 15	11 14	16 8	16 15	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	16 1½	17 0	15 2½	16 1	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8½	17 11	10 3	10 3	17 5	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	15 4	12 0	25 0	25 8	8 4	8 8	9 0	9 8	30 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	100 0	11 14	12 0
Jeypore	14 4	14 12	23 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	24 8	26 0	20 8	21 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	23-12 & 28 0	24-0 & 29 8	22 8	23 0	27 0	26 0	100 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 10	16 4	21 4	20 10	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 3	22 12½	...	...	28 12	31 4	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 9
Dholpur	15 5½	15 8½	22 10½	23 14½	8 2½	8 2½	10 2	10 2	22 8	22 14	22 8½	23 7	...	...	12 6	12 6	24 1½	25 10½	...	...	29 12	30 8	90 0	90 0	11 11¾	11 13
Bhurtpore	16 8	16 8	24 4	25 4	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	29 4	29 4	25 12	25 12	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 4	26 4	22 0	25 0	28 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	16 5	16 5	24 0	24 15	6 10	6 10½	8 12	8 14	26 9	27 8	27 4	28 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 5	26 8	29 0	29 0	32 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	12 3	12 6½	25 2	25 11	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	26 4	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	25 3	25 2	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 1	12 1
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	25 11	27 0	19 0	19 0	*	*	...	...	27 2	27 9	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	23 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	¶	‖	11 8	11 0
Bámer	13 2	12 12	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	13 0
Banára	13 8	12 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 8	18 0	19 4	10 0	11 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	11 14	15 8	25 14	27 3	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 15	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 3	27 2	26 0	27 2	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 10	11 6
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12 and 14 6	13 12 and 14 1	24 6	22 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	26 4	25 0	18 12 and 22 8	18 12 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 7
Jeysulmere	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 13	6 12	8 6	8 6	18 0	16 12	16 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 11½	8 13¼	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 12	6 12	...	...	21 9	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 3¼	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 1
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	12 8	19 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 8	22 0	24 8	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	12 4	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	21 8	15 8	17 0	*	*	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goonа	16 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 7½	14 11½	22 9½	23 6	6 6	6 6	7 15½	7 15½	21 4	22 13½	21 4	21 4	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 3	19 2	...	22 5	18 1	18 1	212 8	191 4	12 3½	12 3½

Sold in bundles. Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Husked. ‖ Six pies per bundle. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	34 0	37 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	27 0	†	†	†	†	31 0	32 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	16 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	‡	‡	26 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	†	‡	250 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	27 0	27 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	90 0	93 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	34 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	32 0	33 0	27 0	27 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Lahore	16 0	15 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	85 0	90 0	12 0	12 8
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	27 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	19 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	19 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	9 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	19 0	19 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	16 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	13 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	126 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	16 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	‡	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	16 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	17 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	110 0	120 0	14 0	13 0
Jhelum	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	21 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	120 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Hazára	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Pesháwar	14 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	15 0	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	87 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Kohát	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	19 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	153 0	153 0	45 0	45 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	17 0	17 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	†	‡	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	16 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	‡	†	‡	16 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	‡	200 0	180 0	12 0	11 12
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	‡	†	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	17 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	27 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
D. I. Khan	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	26 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	96 0	11 10	11 10
Muzaffargarh	15 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	23 0	21 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	120 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	12 0	11 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0.	17 8	18 0	17 8	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	142 4	142 4	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 4	10 13	...	..	11 12	11 8	14 12	14 0	...	...	20 14	20 12	‡	‡	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	14 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 0	9 8	15 0	13 8	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	7 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 8	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 10	15 3	15 3	11 4	11 4	16 3	16 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	*	...	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 13
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	13 2	14 7	15 4	16 10	15 4	15 4	...	...	11 13	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	153 14	153 14	11 4	13 0
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	99 12	99 12	13 10	13 10
Bombay	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 13	5 13	7 14	7 15	13 11	13 11	13 15	13 15	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	13 4	13 4	54 10	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	*	*	112 0	112 0	13 2	13 2
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 12	12 5	...	...	13 3	13 3	13 11	14 2	19 6	20 4	19 13	19 13	*	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	16 13	16 13	100 0	100 0	11 4	10 14
Belgaum	12 0	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	59 7	65 11	13 0	13 8
Satara	9 6	9 6	...	...	8 9	8 14	9 6	10 2	15 10	14 7	15 5	15 5	...	*	...	*	13 12	14 7	...	...	*	13 4	114 0	114 0	13 5	13 5
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 5	11 5	17 14	18 12	22 8	24 6	*	*	...	*	17 2	18 0	..	...	20 1	23 1	80 0	82 9	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 7	13 5	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 15	11 6	19 10	19 1	25 9	26 7	*	...	...	...	15 6	16 14	...	...	21 12	22 10	80 0	80 0	12 5	13 3
Poona	11 10	10 7	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 13	10 13	18 13	18 13	18 6	17 4	15 13	15 13	...	...	15 8	14 15	...	...	19 10	15 15	86 14	76 0	11 13	11 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 9	13 0	...	...	8 2	8 13	9 13	10 9	19 4	22 0	21 15	21 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 7	...	...	22 2	22 2	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 14	12 14	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	18 5	*	18 6	18 6	20 11	21 14	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	19 9	19 9	128 0	128 0	14 3	14 3
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	20 11	22 7	20 3	20 3	*	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	*	...	80 0	91 0	10 9	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	..	7 5	7 6	8 12	8 5	11 9	11 9	12 0	12 0	*	...	...	..	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	83 4	83 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	11 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 8
Kaira	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	15 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	*	15 0	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	12 14	12 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 14	16 8	19 10	25 0	18 12	...	...	19 0	19 14	...	...	18 8	18 6	80 0	83 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	12 0	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	16 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	12 8	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 8	14 8	14 8	*	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	...	..	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 6	12 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	16 12	14 0	13 0	*	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	*	...	80 0	80 0	65 0	70 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	14 3	14 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 6	21 0	21 0	21 0	*	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	17 10	15 3	...	...	8 5	8 6	11 4	10 15	...	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 2	...	...	18 0	16 10	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	13 13	7 4	7 4	11 7	10 0	16 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	10 4	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 14	17 8	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	19 1	18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 14	...	...	15 10	16 4	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 5	6 16	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 12	13 12	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	145 0	145 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 2	16 2	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 11	...	...	16 0	16 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 8	13 4	11 0	10 12	14 4	13 4	18 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	15 0	16 8	7 8	7 12	15 0	15 8	16 12	17 11	..	14 0	...	...	7 8	7 12	18 10	19 6	...	...	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 5	10 2
Mandla	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	18 10	16 9	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	16 9	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	15 12	13 2	11 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	13 12	11 4	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	16 0	18 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 12	14 5	...	...	14 10	12 13	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	9 3	...	...	11 3	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 10	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	18 0	18 15	...	...	14 10	14 10	20 1	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	60 0	64 0	9 2	9 0
Raipur	18 9	18 9	11 6	11 6	14 13	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	18 10	...	...	10 15	10 15	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	14 0	14 0	12 4	12 4	14 7	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	13 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	14 0	14 5	8 12	8 6	10 13	10 3	16 2	16 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 5	...	...	13 8	13 10	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 10
Akola	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	13 12	14 0	6 0*	6 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	10 6	10 0	7 13	8 0	9 10	10 0	14 14	17 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	74 11	75 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	12 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 13	*	*	7 2	6 15	8 12	8 12	15 2	14 13	21 7	20 11	28 4	27 0	*	*	12 3	12 3	28 4	*	16 12	15 15	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	15 2	15 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	13 5	13 4	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 8	8 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	14 8	13 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Marua or (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or Karun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or Karun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																														
Malabar Coast—																														
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	10 2	10 8	10 13	**	**	**	**	18 3	18 5	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	104 0	104 0	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	**	**	**	**	19 5	19 5	23 0	23 0	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	12 8	12 11	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 11	10 0	10 0
South, central—																														
Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 8	17 0	**	**	16 6	19 11	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	8 8	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	16 14	16 14	**	**	15 6	17 13	30 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 5	10 5	18 11	18 11	**	**	14 13	20 8	35 3	36 0	32 0	32 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8
Central—																														
Bellary	10 10	11 0	...	...	10 3	9 10	10 13	10 5	23 3	24 3	18 13	18 13	18 13	25 5	34 10	36 0	32 0	32 0	10 8	12 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	320 0	320 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	9 8
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	21 2	21 2	18 13	18 13	19 14	25 6	34 10	35 0	32 0	32 0	10 8	12 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	320 0	320 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	9 8
Cuddapah	9 10	9 10	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 8	12 8	18 3	16 10	20 5	19 14	22 *	22 *	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	13 0	10 8	10 8
Kurnool	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	21 10	22 0	21 5	21 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
East Coast, north—																														
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 11	10 11	19 6	19 6	21 13	21 13	21 10	21 10	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	104 0	104 0	13 8	13 8	8 12	8 12
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	17 5	17 5	22 14	22 14	20 3	20 3	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	58 5	58 5	9 4	9 4	10 0	10 0
Godavari	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 0	12 0	17 5	17 5	22 14	22 14	23 11	23 11	27 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	97 3	97 3	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0
East Coast, central—																														
Kistna	8 6	8 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	19 0	18 3	19 11	18 13	23 13	22 5	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	140 14	140 14	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 3	12 11	13 13	13 13	22 11	20 10	18 13	18 13	23 23	23 2	35 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	93 5	93 5	13 8	13 8	9 4	9 4
East Coast, south—																														
Madras	7 * 5	7 * 5	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 6	10 6	**	**	**	**	19 8	19 13	29 8	29 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 11	12 11	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11	13 3	13 3
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 3	10 3	**	**	**	**	17 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 6	12 6	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6	12 13	12 13
N. Arcot	7 2	7 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	**	**	**	**	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5	...	...
S. Arcot	7 0	6 3	...	...	10 6	9 11	10 14	10 0	**	**	**	**	15 14	17 8	25 3	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 11	11 11	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11	...	...
Tanjore	6 10	6 3	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 13	9 2	**	**	**	**	15 14	15 14	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 14	12 14	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	...	...
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	**	**	**	**	16 6	16 6	34 10	35 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 3	13 3	143 6	143 6	13 3	13 3	...	...
Southern—																														
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	*	*	58 5	58 5	*	*	13 14	13 14
Madura	8 3	8 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 11	9 11	14 3	14 3	13 3	13 3	17 2	17 2	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 5	13 10	97 3	97 3	13 5	13 10	10 8	10 8
Mysore—																														
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	104 0	104 0	13 0	13 0	10 4	8 12
Bangalore	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 5	7 8	8 7	8 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	14 0	12 11	96 0	96 0	14 0	12 11	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 4	8 4	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	150 0	150 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkúr	8 0	9 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	37 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	9 8
Kadur	7 0	8 15	8 0	8 0	11 8	10 0	15 4	14 11	29 6	29 6	...	...	34 10	35 3	37 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8
Shimoga	9 3	10 0	10 0	...	10 8	9 7	11 8	11 8	29 6	32 0	...	...	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	10 8	10 0	11 8	11 8	32 0	32 0	...	...	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8
Coorg—																														
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	26 0	24 0	29 8	29 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8
Ajmer—																														
Ajmer	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	14 3	13 3	13 3	17 2	17 2	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	104 0	104 0	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 24th, 1893.

Monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the Indian region during the week under review. Pressure has been highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Western desert, but with a band of relatively low pressure running south-eastward from the Punjab as far as Lower Bengal. The wind directions have been fairly normal, the wind blowing from the westward across the Peninsula, from south over the Bay, and from east up the Gangetic plain. The pressure difference has been somewhat larger than usual, and the force of the wind has been strong over a large part of the country. Rain has been general over a large part of the country, and the mean temperature has been low.

The chart of the 18th showed the normal distribution of pressure as regards the greater part of the country. Pressure was highest in the extreme south, lowest over Sind, and relatively low over the Gangetic plain, with a small centre of depression near Sutna. Gradients were steeper than usual and the monsoon was fresh to strong very generally. In the neighbourhood of the depression near Sutna the wind was cyclonic, but elsewhere the wind blew from about the normal directions. There was general rain over all parts of the country, except the south and east of the Peninsula, the Gangetic plain, the Punjab plains, Rajputana, and Sind. Ratnagiri reported over 8, Mercara and Indore over 3, and Kindat and Surat over 2 inches. On the 19th pressure was decreasing, except in Bombay and Tenasserim, where there was a trifling rise. The general distribution was the same as on the preceding day, but gradients were slightly steeper. The winds were unaltered, blowing from the normal monsoon directions, except in the neighbourhood of the depression near Sutna, where they remained cyclonic. The force was very generally high. There was no rain reported from the east and centre of the Peninsula or from the extreme north-west of India, but elsewhere the fall was general. Akyab, Tavoy, Mymensingh, Barisal, Dacca, Chittagong, Jhansi, and Jubbulpore reported over 3 inches, and Dera Dun, Surat, and Poona over 2 inches. On the 20th the barometer was rising at some central stations and in Tenasserim and falling elsewhere. The changes were nowhere very large, and there was no practical change in the distribution of pressure or the circulation of the winds. A strong monsoon was blowing generally, and rain was again reported from all places, except the east and centre of the Peninsula and the north-west of India. The amounts were heavier than on the two preceding days. Calcutta and Rajkot reported over 8 inches; Moulmein, Akyab, and Bombay over 5 inches; and Diamond Island over 4 inches. On the 21st the barometer was rising. The rise had been greater in the north than in the south; hence gradients has decreased somewhat, but otherwise conditions were still practically unchanged. There was a well marked cyclonic circulation of the winds around the depression near Sutna, and regular monsoon winds elsewhere. Some showers had occurred over the east of the Peninsula, but there was still no rain over the extreme north-west of India. The heaviest falls were over 5 inches at Surat and Jubbulpore, and over 3 inches at Chittagong, Bombay, Hoshangabad, and Pachmarhi. On the 22nd the barometer was still rising over a large part of the country. Some modifications of the previously existing conditions were shown by the chart. In the first place, gradients for south-east winds had increased very considerably over the Punjab; in the second, the depression near Sutna had disappeared; and in the third, a depression was appearing over Lower Bengal. The relative positions of the areas of highest and of lowest pressures had not changed, and monsoon winds blew very generally. There was no rain of importance over the east of the Peninsula, and only a few showers over the Gangetic plain and the greater part of North-Western India. Elsewhere rain continued general. Chittagong reported over 7 inches, Dacca over

6 inches, Hoshangabad and Saugor over 4 inches, and Silchar over 3 inches. On the 23rd the barometer was falling in most parts of the country. The decrease had been rapid over Bengal, and a well defined depression was shown there with its centre over Calcutta. The wind was cyclonic over Bengal, and blew from normal monsoon directions elsewhere. Rain had extended somewhat to North-Western India, while, on the other hand, it had decreased considerably over the central parts of the country. There was still no rain of importance over the east of the Peninsula. The following were the principal amounts :—Chittagong, Calcutta, Barisal, Berhampore, and Karachi over 3 inches, and Allahabad, Chakrata, Mormugao, Bombay, Karwar, Ratnagiri, and Bhuj over 2 inches. The chart of the 24th showed that the barometer was still falling generally, and that the depression over Bengal had drifted somewhat to the eastward. In other respects there had been no important change. There was still no rain over the centre and west of the Peninsula, and very little over the central parts of the country, while on the West Coast the amounts were falling lighter. In Arakan the rainfall was very heavy. The following were the largest amounts recorded: Akyab over 9 inches, Chittagong over 4 inches, and Karwar, Goa, and Karachi over 3 inches.

Temperature.—Owing to the absence or comparative lightness of the rainfall over the east of the Peninsula and North-Western India, the mean temperature of those two regions shows comparatively little depression as compared with the normal, but in all other parts of the country, where the rainfall was unusually heavy, the mean temperature was much below the average.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	June.							Mean variation of week.
	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·2	+0·1	−1·8	−1·8	−1·7	−0·8	−0·2	−0·7
Bengal and Assam	−3·8	−2·6	−3·7	−3·6	−3·6	−3·6	−3·0	−3·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	−5·4	−6·9	−7·5	−5·5	−5·6	−5·2	−5·1	−5·9
Punjab	−4·4	−3·3	−3·0	+0·2	+1·5	−2·3	−2·0	−1·9
Bombay	−3·2	−2·9	−3·0	−3·9	−3·5	−2·9	−1·5	−3·0
Central Provinces and Berar	−7·1	−7·6	−7·7	−7·6	−7·1	−4·2	−3·3	−6·4
Central India and Guzerat	−3·5	−5·6	−5·9	−4·4	−7·2	−8·2	−7·1	−6·0
Sind and Rajputana	+2·0	+1·2	−0·2	−0·3	+0·5	−4·3	−8·0	−1·3
Madras	−2·2	−1·2	−0·8	−1·0	−1·1	−0·4	+0·6	−0·9
Mean for whole of India	−2·9	−3·2	−3·7	−3·1	−3·1	−3·5	−3·3	−3·3

In all the Provinces the mean temperature for the week was low, the average for the whole of India for the week being 3·3° lower than usual.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that during the week under review some rain has fallen in all districts, except Madras (South). In Madras (Central) and the Punjab (South and Central) the average actual fall of each division was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in all the other divisions effective rain was received. The heaviest average actual fall reported was 30·16 inches in Arakan: this was followed by 18·72 inches in the Konkan, by 14·45 inches in East Bengal, and by 13·08 inches in Assam (Surma), while, as stated above, the lightest rainfall was in the south and centre of Madras and of the Punjab. In years of normal rainfall the heaviest rainfall during the present week is 13·69 inches in Arakan, and this is followed by 10·29 inches in Assam (Surma) and by 7·79 inches in Malabar, while the lightest rainfall is normally in Sind. Hence there are two important differences shown between the actual and normal rainfall of the week under review. In the first place, it is shown by the figures quoted above that the general rainfall has been much heavier than usual; and, in the second place, the rainfall has been lightest in parts of the Punjab and of Madras and not in Sind. The third column

of the table shows that the rainfall of the week has been excessive over by far the greater part of the country. Only in nineteen of the rainfall divisions has there been a deficiency of rain, while in thirty-two there has been an excess. The regions of deficient rain included the following divisions, *viz.*, Central Burma, Assam (Brahmaputra), North Bengal, Orissa, North Behar, the North-Western Provinces (West), the Punjab (Central and South), Malabar, Berar, the Central Provinces (East), all the East Coast divisions, Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central, South, and South-Central). In most of these divisions the deficiency was small. In all other divisions the rainfall was excessive, and in several this excess was very large. Thus it amounted to 16·47 inches in Arakan, to 12·57 inches in the Konkan, and to 9·44 inches in East Bengal.

The three concluding columns of the table show the progress of the rainfall of the whole monsoon period. The first column of the three gives the average actual rainfall from May 28th to date; the second column gives the normal rainfall for the same period; and the third gives the excess or defect expressed as a percentage. In Tenasserim and Lower and Central Burma, in Assam (Brahmaputra), and in the Punjab (South and Central) the rainfall up to date has been deficient; in Arakan, North Bengal, Orissa, North Behar, the North-Western Provinces (West), Malabar, Coorg, Berar, Rajputana (East) and Central India (West), and the East Coast (North *a*) the rainfall of the period has been normal; and in all the remaining divisions it has been excessive. In Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, and parts of Upper India the excess has been very large relatively to the average.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	14·01 inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Maungdaw	40·00 ,,
East Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bazaar	40·75 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	30·51 ,,
Deltaic Bengal	Alipore	Sudder	16·72 ,,
Central Bengal	Bankura	Khatra	15·00 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Jaunpur	Mariahu	9·59 ,,
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	13·94 ,,
Ditto	Jhelum	Ditto	5·39 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Beltangadi	15·10 ,,
Coorg	Coorg	Virarajendrapet	15·56 ,,
Konkan	Colaba	Karjat	36·92 ,,
Deccan	Satara	Jauli	30·09 ,,
Khandeish	Nasik	Sudder	14·71 ,,
Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	Sihora	19·89 ,,
Guzerat	Surat	Bardoli	24·12 ,,
Kathiawar	Rajkot	Jetalsar	22·67 ,,
Sind	Karachi	Sudder	3·85 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 24th. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 28th to June 24th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to June 24th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	12·33	8·77	+ 3·56	21·65	36·06	— 41
	Lower Burma	4·41	4·17	+ 0·24	10·53	17·12	— 38
	Central Burma	2·75	3·71	— 0·96	10·41	15·92	— 35
	Upper Burma	1·16	?	?	4·81	?	?
	Arakan	30·16	13·69	+16·47	49·24	48·99	+ 1
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	14·45	5·01	+ 9·44	25·05	17·61	+ 42
	Assam (Surma)	13·08	10·59	+ 2·79	43·31	33·83	+ 28
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·92	3·26	— 1·64	8·76	13·88	— 37
	Deltaic Bengal	9·88	2·89	+ 6·99	15·58	9·57	+ 63
	Central Bengal	6·77	2·97	+ 3·80	14·46	9·24	+ 56
	North Bengal	4·82	6·75	— 1·93	23·21	21·40	+ 8
	Orissa	1·58	2·36	— 0·78	5·91	6·18	— 4
	Chota Nagpur	4·54	2·56	+ 1·98	11·74	6·28	+ 87
	Behar (South)	4·18	1·77	+ 2·41	7·41	4·33	+ 71
	Do. (North)	2·58	2·85	— 0·27	6·38	7·02	— 9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	6·01	1·18	+ 4·83	8·37	2·58	+ 224
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	2·76	1·51	+ 1·25	6·05	3·43	+ 76
	Oudh (South)	2·78	1·19	+ 1·59	6·81	2·38	+ 186
	Do. (North)	1·68	1·40	+ 0·28	4·78	3·01	+ 59
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·26	0·98	+ 0·28	3·80	2·02	+ 88
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·64	0·74	— 0·10	1·51	1·51	0
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	1·35	1·32	+ 0·03	4·49	3·14	+ 43
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·08	0·52	— 0·44	0·63	1·02	— 38
	Do. (Central)	0·03	0·71	— 0·68	1·04	1·37	— 24
	Do. (Submontane)	1·74	0·84	+ 0·90	2·31	1·66	+ 39
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·42	2·26	+ 3·16	7·67	4·84	+ 58
	Do. (North-West)	1·78	0·42	+ 1·36	3·02	1·09	+ 177
	Do. (West)	0·28	0·19	+ 0·09	0·61	0·49	+ 25
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·66	7·79	— 2·13	29·05	31·13	— 4
	Madras (South Central)	0·46	1·01	— 0·55	6·05	4·84	+ 25
	Coorg	7·78	6·23	+ 1·55	23·38	21·42	+ 9
	Mysore	1·08	0·97	+ 0·11	5·98	4·30	+ 39
	Konkan	18·72	6·15	+12·57	36·54	20·16	+ 81
	Bombay Deccan	4·71	0·78	+ 3·93	11·79	4·65	+ 154
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	4·25	0·82	+ 3·43	12·14	4·34	+ 180
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·78	1·81	— 0·03	7·24	6·37	+ 14
	Central Provinces (West)	4·03	2·19	+ 1·84	8·28	5·39	+ 54
	Ditto (Central)	7·12	2·69	+ 4·43	10·57	5·37	+ 97
	Ditto (East)	1·80	2·70	— 0·90	7·73	5·96	+ 30
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	10·76	1·72	+ 9·04	13·89	3·25	+ 327
	Kathiawar	7·30	0·95	+ 6·35	7·90	1·76	+ 349
	Sind	1·22	0·05	+ 1·17	1·33	0·14	+ 850
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	4·91	1·79	+ 3·12	6·86	5·45	+ 26
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·79	0·92	+ 0·87	2·71	2·87	— 6
	Rajputana (West)	2·00	0·50	+ 1·50	2·25	1·40	+ 61
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·24	1·30	— 1·06	5·29	3·77	+ 40
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·75	1·76	— 1·01	6·20	7·44	— 17
	Hyderabad (South)	0·18	1·19	— 1·01	5·31	4·28	+ 24
	Madras (Central)	0·08	0·46	— 0·38	3·36	2·43	+ 38
	East Coast (Central)	0·22	0·69	— 0·47	3·97	2·38	+ 67
	Ditto (South)	0·13	0·39	— 0·26	2·39	1·91	+ 25
	Madras (South)	0	0·18	— 0·18	1·57	1·16	+ 35

Simla, *29th June, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Rainfall good on West Coast and in parts of Nilgiris and Circars; light scattered showers or no rain elsewhere. Cultivation and sowing proceeding as usual in most parts, and standing crops generally thriving, but rain is wanted in many districts. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water sufficient. General prospects fair. Prices show but little change, though slightly easier in the Circars, and rather dearer in the Deccan, Central, and Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th June.*—Rain almost throughout the Presidency. Young crops injured by rain, rats, or crickets in parts of five districts; otherwise in good condition. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but sowing is retarded in parts of five districts owing to excessive rain. Transplantation progressing in parts of three districts. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th June.*—There has been general and copious rain during the week, except in Orissa and North Behar, where the falls were scattered and light. The rainfall in Lower Bengal has been exceptionally heavy, and cultivation is retarded in several places. On the other hand, in North Behar more rain is wanted in some parts; elsewhere agricultural operations are being proceeded with satisfactorily, and the state of all standing crops is good. Early rice is being cut in one district, and indigo manufacture has begun in three others. Prices of common rice continue generally steady. Cattle are in good condition, there being sufficient supply of fodder and water in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th June.*—General rain has fallen throughout the Provinces. Agricultural operations are in full swing, and weeding has begun in the Eastern districts. Markets are well supplied and fodder ample. Locusts appeared in parts of Fyzabad, Rai Bareli, and Almora, but no damage has been reported. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th June.*—Rain has fallen in nearly all districts. River in flood in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Harvesting of spring crops nearly over. Outturn generally good, though the crops were considerably damaged on the threshing floors by early rain. Ploughing and sowing for autumn crops in progress. Prospects said to be good. Cattle are generally reported in good condition, and fodder is said to be sufficient throughout the Province. Prices unsettled in two districts, falling in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th June.*—Rain heavy in most of the northern districts and in Sambalpur; elsewhere moderate to light showers have fallen. Ploughing operations progressing, and autumn sowings continue in parts. Sugarcane doing well. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th June.*—In Lower Burma ploughing for wet-weather paddy is progressing in all districts, and sowing has commenced in parts. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy nearly completed. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet-weather paddy progressing, except in parts of Shwebo, where, owing to insufficient rainfall, ploughing and transplanting have been stopped. Sowing of sesamum, cotton, and maize completed in some parts and in progress in others. Standing crops are reported to be good everywhere, except in Minbu, where slight damage has been done. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has fallen slightly in three districts and risen slightly in one; elsewhere prices are stationary. In Upper Burma, except for slight increases in Minbu and the Southern Shan States, prices are unchanged.

Assam.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Rain excessive in the Surma, but scanty in the Brahmaputra Valley. Planting of winter paddy continues. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 28th June.*—MYSORE: Good rain in two districts and slight in other parts. Crops and prospects good. Prices fallen in one and risen in two districts.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields and planting of coffee in progress. Paddy crop harvested. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th June.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cloudy and warm. Sowing of cotton and other autumn crops in progress. Water sufficient, but fodder inadequate in one taluka. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Sowing of autumn crops in progress. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th June.*—Rain throughout Central India during week, except in Gwalior. Sufficient rain has now fallen in Bhopal, and agricultural operations are in progress there and in all other parts of Central India. Pasturage sufficient and good. Cattle in good condition generally. Prices of food-grains low in the Neemuch district, fluctuating in Gwalior and Dhar, slightly fallen in parts of Bhopawar, and steady, but high, elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th June.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations commenced in some States. Agricultural stock good and pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in three States, rising in two others, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Weather fine. Threshing of rapeseed almost finished and reaping of barley commenced. Rice and maize crops healthy and promising well. Water ample. Prices of grain gradually falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Rains commenced. Rice planting begun. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 11-F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Forests),—dated Simla, the 28th June, 1893.

Read—

(i) Circular Resolution of this Department, No. 25-F., dated 13th October 1891, promulgating rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service.

(ii) Circular of this Department, No. 22-F., dated 25th July 1892, forwarding, for the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations, draft rules for the recruitment of the Provincial Forest Service.

Read also—

(i) Replies from Local Governments and Administrations to the Circular of 25th July 1892.

(ii) Letter from the Inspector-General of Forests, No. 379, dated 10th May 1893, submitting, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, a copy of Resolution No. 11 passed by the Imperial Forest School Board of Control for 1893-94, containing draft rules to regulate the constitution of, admission to, and studies and discipline at, the Forest School.

RESOLUTION.

The draft rules prepared by the Board of Control have been considered by the Government of India in connection with the opinions expressed by Local Governments and Administrations in response to Circular No. 22-F., dated 25th July 1892, and, after such revision as has been deemed necessary, are now issued in the appendix to this Resolution for adoption, with effect from 1st July 1893, in supersession of those promulgated with Circular No. 25-F., dated 13th October 1891.

2. With reference to Rule 12 (ix), the Government of India desire that Local Governments and Administrations will consider whether the maximum number of stipends to be granted in each year under that rule might not with advantage be notified with the object of inducing competition for them by candidates at the entrance examination of the Forest School and of thus transforming them into actual scholarships.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the new rules referred to be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Government of Madras, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Central Provinces.	Andamans.
Burma.	Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

Ordered further, that the Resolution, with its appendix, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

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

APPENDIX.

RULES TO REGULATE THE CONSTITUTION OF, ADMISSION TO, AND STUDIES AND DISCIPLINE AT, THE IMPERIAL FOREST SCHOOL, DEHRA DUN.

Section I.—Constitution and Studies.

1. The School is under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Forests, who is assisted by a Board consisting of—

1. The Inspector General of Forests, *President;*
2. The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh;
3. The Director of the School;
4. One Conservator from each province (not more than three serving in any given year);

with, as *Secretary*, the Assistant Inspector General of Forests.

2. The Superior Staff of the School consists of—

1. The Director
2. The Deputy Director
3 & 4. Two Instructors
5. The Vernacular Instructor

} assisted by the Forest Officers of the School Circle, North-Western Provinces.

The Conservator of Forests, School Circle, North-Western Provinces, will ordinarily be Director of the School. The Deputy Director and two Instructors are officers of the Indian Forest Service on the Imperial List. The Vernacular Instructor is an officer of the Provincial Forest Service, also on the Imperial List.

3. The Director of the School is charged with (1) the general administration of the institution, including the regulation of the course of study under the arrangements prescribed by the Board of Control, subject to the sanction of the Government of India; (2) the supervision of the School buildings, quarters, and gardens; (3) the control of the accounts, and the conduct of correspondence.

4. *Courses.*—There are two courses—one in English, the other in the Hindustani language. Each course lasts 21 months. The English course is that followed by the "Upper Class"; the Hindustani course that followed by the "Lower Class." The first year's students are called "Juniors"; the second year's students, "Seniors." In the English course, students are prepared for the certificate in Forestry by the "Higher Standard"; in the Hindustani course, for that by the "Lower Standard."

The subjects taught in these courses are the following, described in the School syllabuses:—

1. Forestry, including Sylviculture, Utilisation, and Forest Working-Plans; both theoretical and practical.
2. Mathematics—Elementary Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Mechanics; in their application to Forest questions.
3. Physical Science, including Chemistry, Physics, Physiography, Geology, Mineralogy, and Soils.
4. Botany, both theoretical and practical; including the collection and preservation of plants.
5. Zoology—the classification of animals and the study of useful and dangerous species, especially of insects; including the collection and preservation of specimens.
6. Drawing, Surveying, and Estimating; as required for Forest officers.
7. Forest Engineering, theoretical and practical.
8. Forest Law, the Elements of Criminal Law, and departmental organisation.
9. Forest Accounts and Procedure.

5. *Terms.*—The terms of study are as follows:

1st year—
- Rains term—July 1st to October 31st in Dehra Dún.
- Winter term—November 1st to December 22nd in camp.
- Vacation—December 23rd to January 5th.
- Spring term—January 6th to March 31st in camp.
- Hill tour term—April 1st to May 31st in camp.
- Vacation—June 1st to 30th.

2nd year—
- Rains term—July 1st to October 31st in Dehra Dún.
- Winter term—November 1st to December 22nd in camp.
- Vacation—December 23rd to January 5th.
- Spring term—January 6th to February 15th in camp.
- Examinations, including Survey test—February 16th to March 31st.

6. *Examinations.*—The School Examinations are:

1. Monthly, to test progress and application.
2. Final.

The *Monthly Examinations* are usually held on the last two working days of each month, as the Director may order. The marks obtained at these examinations are counted for one-fourth of the aggregate at the final.

The *Final Examinations* are held in March of the second year, and the marks then obtained count for three-fourths of the aggregate.

7. *Certificates.*—There are two certificates obtainable in each class after the final examinations—a "pass" certificate and a "honour's" certificate. The former is granted to students who obtain over 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks allotted to all subjects, provided this includes 50 per cent. of the marks allowed for each of the subjects of Forestry, Botany, Surveying, and Engineering. The latter is granted to students who obtain over 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks allotted to all subjects, including over 50 per cent. in each individual subject. These certificates are only granted on the orders of the Board of Control, who have authority to exercise their discretion in doubtful cases.

8. *Prizes.*—The School medals are awarded by order of the Board of Control, but only if "honour" marks (75 per cent.) have been obtained. Other prizes, whether given by Government or other donors, are also awarded by the Board of Control.

9. Should any student of the three categories enumerated in Rule 11 be unable (*a*) to appear at the final examinations, or, having appeared, (*b*) fail to pass those examinations, he will not be permitted to appear at any subsequent final examination unless he follows a second time the whole course of instruction at the School, or, at the discretion of the Director, the second year's course.

Section II.—Admission Rules.

10. The total number of students of each class who can be admitted into the School each year will be limited to such number as the Board of Control may decide from time to time can be accommodated in the School. The number of studentships to be allotted each year to the respective provinces, as well as the number of nominations to be made by the Director, will, with due regard to the total prescribed by the Board of Control, be decided by the Director of the School before the 1st of January, after consultation with the Provincial authorities as to their requirements, and communicated to the Local Governments concerned.

A.—Upper Class.

11. There are three categories of students in the Upper Class—

(1) Private Students.
(2) Students already in the Government service.
(3) Students deputed by Native States.

12. *Private Students* comprise all those students who are at present without appointments in any Forest Service, and whose object it is by becoming possessors of Forest School certificates to obtain employment either in the Forest Service of the Government of India or in that of a Native State or some other owner of forest property.

(i) Candidates for admission to the Forest School as private students must not be less than 18 or more than 25 years of age, and their applications must be sent to a Conservator of Forests* through a Divisional Forest Officer of rank not below that of an Assistant Conservator of the 1st grade, or through a Collector or other district officer. Neither the Conservator, the Divisional Forest Officer, nor the Collector need belong to the forest circle or province in which the candidate seeks employment; but Divisional Forest Officers and Collectors may not forward to Conservators applications unsupported by the five certificates enumerated below, namely:

* Conservator of Forests, Bengal Circle, at Darjeeling.
Conservator of Forests, Assam Circle, at Shillong.
Conservators of Forests, North-Western Provinces and Oudh—
- School Circle, at Dehra Dun.
- Central Circle, at Naini Tal.
- Oudh Circle, at Naini Tal.

Conservators of Forests, Central Provinces—
- Southern Circle, at Nagpur.
- Northern Circle, at Jabalpur.

Conservator of Forests, Berar Circle, at Amraoti.
Conservator of Forests, Punjab Circle, at Lahore.
Conservators of Forests, Upper Burma—
- Eastern Circle, at Mandalay.
- Western Circle, at Mandalay.

Conservators of Forests, Lower Burma—
- Pegu Circle, at Rangoon.
- Tenasserim Circle, at Moulmein.

Conservators of Forests, Madras Presidency—
- Northern Circle, at Bezwada.
- Central Circle, at Madras.
- Southern Circle, at Coimbatore.

(*a*) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" within the meaning† assigned to those words by section 6 of 33 Vict., Cap. 3.

† 'Native of India' means any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, or within the territories of Indian Princes tributary to or in alliance with Her Majesty, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only. (Article 45, Civil Service Regulations.)

(*b*) A certificate of age.

(*c*) A health certificate, in the form prescribed by Article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations, signed by the Civil Surgeon of the district in which the said Divisional Forest Officer's or Collector's duties lie, and testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing, and general physical fitness for a rough out-door life in the Forest Department.

(*d*) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of reliableness.

(*e*) A certificate from an officer of the Educational Department of a rank not less than that of a Deputy Inspector of Schools or the Head Master of a High School under public management to the effect that the candidate's education appears sufficiently good to give hopes of his being able to pass the entrance examination.

The last three certificates must bear date not further back than the 1st October of the year preceding that in which the candidate proposes to present himself at the entrance examination.

If any person giving certificates as above under (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) is in a position to mention anything more to the credit of the candidate than the certificates actually call for, he may do so.

(ii) Upon the receipt by the Conservator of any application in respect to which the preceding conditions shall have been observed, that officer may either accept or reject the application without assigning any reason for so doing, or he may require the candidate to produce other or better certificates in person before him.

(iii) Conservators may, at their option, test the fitness of a candidate who desires to enter the service of Government by practical work in the forests.

(iv) Those candidates who have been approved by the Conservator will be permitted under his recommendation to appear at the next entrance examination for the Forest School held in his circle.

(v) The *Entrance Examination* is held early in March each year, on such date as may be fixed by the Director, both at the Imperial Forest School and at such centres as may be fixed from time to time by Local Governments, and under such officers, Educational, Revenue, Forest or other, as may be appointed: provided that the date shall be communicated by the Director to Local Governments and Conservators on or before 1st January. The subjects of examination are:

		Minimum Pass marks.
1. English	Conversation	50 per cent.
	Composition	33 ,,
2. Arithmetic		40 ,,
3. Algebra, up to and including quadratic equations		40 ,,
4. Elements of Euclid, Books I to IV and Book VI		25 ,,
5. Mensuration—lengths, areas and volumes, with examples		25 ,,

The examination papers on the above subjects will be forwarded by the Director in sealed covers to such officials as the Local Governments may direct in the month preceding the examination.

(vi) A Local Government may lay down rules under which the number of candidates allotted under Rule 10 to the province for admission into the School shall be selected from the number of passed candidates. In such rules due regard must be had to the place taken in the examination, but the Local Government shall not be debarred from preferring, for good and sufficient reasons, a passed candidate who may have taken a lower place in the list to one higher on the list: provided that the Director may, after inspection of the papers of the selected candidates, place before the Local Government an objection to the admission of any of such candidates on the ground that he is below the required standard.

(vii) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, exempt from the entrance examination any candidate who is a Bachelor of Arts, or who has obtained a degree or diploma of about the same standard, at any University in India or in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony, or at any educational institution to which the Government of India may extend the privilege: provided that such degree or diploma shall not give such candidate a preferential claim over any candidates who have passed the entrance examination, and who may appear more eligible for the Forest Service.

(viii) Prior to the admission of a student, his parents or guardians must satisfy the Director that they are willing and able to defray the expenses of the student at the School. These expenses are estimated to be not less than Rs. 735 for each student living in native fashion, and Rs. 945 in the case of those living in European fashion (*vide* Rule 21). Of these sums, parents or guardians must deposit with the Director, before the course commences, a sum of Rs. 126 in the case of native students and Rs. 168 in the case of European students to meet the initial cost of uniform, books, instruments, stationery, and camp-equipage (*vide* Rule 18), and in addition Rs. 50 as caution-money.

(ix) Local Governments may, on the recommendation of a Conservator or of the Director, and in exceptional cases, allow selected private students who have passed the entrance examination a monthly stipend not exceeding Rs. 50 to assist them through the School course; provided that such selected private students previously execute an agreement binding themselves to serve the Local Government concerned (in the event of their obtaining the School certificate) for a period of not less than five years (*vide* Rule 17). Such monthly stipend may, in case of misconduct or unsatisfactory progress at the School, be reduced or altogether withdrawn at the discretion of the Director.

(x) The names of those private students who succeed in obtaining the School certificate will be entered by the Director in a register to be kept for that purpose, and the Conservators of those circles, in which the non-stipendiary private students may severally desire or be willing to serve, will be addressed by him with the view of obtaining appointments for such students. The Conservators concerned will for this purpose be furnished with the original certificates already referred to in clause (i) of this rule, the School certificates, and such other useful information, more especially regarding the physical qualifications of the students, as the Director may be in a position to furnish.

(xi) A list of private students, who may not succeed in obtaining appointments, will be forwarded by the Director to the Inspector General of Forests, who will circulate the list amongst Durbars, Conservators, and other persons likely to be in need of the services of trained forest officials.

(xii) The appointment to the service of Government of passed private students depends on the existence of vacancies in the various circles, and even a stipendiary student has no claim to such appointment.

13. *Candidates in the Government Service*, who may be deputed to the School, will ordinarily be either—

(*a*) members of the Provincial Service (Forest Rangers), who desire to qualify themselves for further promotion in their own or to a higher class; or

(*b*) members of the Subordinate Service (Foresters and other subordinate officials) similarly desirous of qualifying for promotion.

(i) Forest Rangers may be deputed by Local Governments, provided the candidates are certified by the Conservator under whom they are serving to possess sufficient knowledge of English and general education and ability to enable them to profit by the course. Such officers may be above 25 years of age, and need not pass the entrance examination. While at the School, they will draw the pay of their grade and the travelling allowances to which they may be entitled under the Civil Service Regulations.

(ii) Officers of the Subordinate Service may be deputed by Local Governments; provided that—

(*a*) they have been in that service for not less than three years;
(*b*) they have passed the School entrance examination;
(*c*) they are under 25 years of age;
(*d*) they have executed the formal agreement referred to in Rule 17.

Such officers will, while at the School, draw the pay and travelling allowances of their grade in the service; provided that the total amount sanctioned to meet the cost of their training, inclusive of travelling expenses, shall not be less than Rs. 735 in the case of students living in the native style, and Rs. 945 in the case of students living in European fashion (*vide* Rule 21).

14. *Students deputed by Native States* may be admitted on the request of the State concerned; provided that—

(*a*) they have passed the entrance examination of the School;
(*b*) they have produced the certificates required for admission specified in Rule 12 (i).

The Durbars of Native States sending students to the School shall, before the beginning of each term, or of each year if preferred, deposit with the Director a sum sufficient to meet the expenses of the students. This sum for the whole course must not be less than Rs. 735 for students living in native fashion, and Rs. 945 for those living in European fashion (*vide* Rule 21).

B.—Lower Class.

15. There are also three categories of students in the Lower Class—

(*a*) Private students.
(*b*) Students in Government service.
(*c*) Students deputed by Native States.

The rules for admission to the Lower Class are the same as those detailed in Rules 12, 13, and 14 for admission to the Upper Class, with the following exceptions:

(i) Instead of the Entrance Examination, the candidate must furnish a certificate of having passed the Middle Class Examination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or an equivalent standard in another province, as well as a certificate that he possesses a competent knowledge of Hindustani.

(ii) The cost of training will not be less than Rs. 588 (*vide* Rule 21) for the whole course of 21 months.

(iii) The required deposit will be Rs. 84 and the caution-money Rs. 25.

C.—General.

16. No student of European or Eurasian extraction not already in the permanent employment of Government or of a Native State shall be admitted into the Forest School if he is married; nor shall any such student, whether in the permanent employment of Government or of a Native State or not, marry whilst at the School or until he has joined a permanent appointment. A breach of this rule will render the student liable to dismissal from the School, or to forfeiture of any appointment in the Forest Service which may have been promised to him, or to which he may otherwise have a claim.

17. *Agreement and Security Bond.*—Officers of the Subordinate Service deputed to the School by Local Governments under Rules 13 (ii) and 15 shall execute a formal agreement—the sureties for the fulfilment of which should be men of position and means—to continue in the Forest Service of the Local Government concerned for a period of not less than five years after passing out of the Forest School, and on such rates of pay as may be in accordance with the existing organisation of the Department. A breach of this condition will render the defaulter and his sureties liable for the refund of the entire cost of the student's education at the School. The agreement and security bond shall be in the appended forms, and must be executed before the student is admitted to the School. The agreement will be signed by the student and, if he is a minor, by his father or guardian also; the bond by the student and two sureties. The amount of security to be taken will be—

		Rs.
For a Lower Class student	... ...	600
„ an Upper Class student	Native	750
	European	1,090

The agreement and security bond need not be stamped.

The same rule shall apply to private students who may be granted stipends under Rule 12 (ix), subject, however, to the proviso of Rule 12 (xii). Should any such student not be appointed to the Forest Service of Government at the end of his School course, his agreement and security bond will be returned to him.

18. *Uniform, book, and camp allowances.*—The Director is authorised to make deductions from the pay of Forest Ranger students under Rule 13 (i), or of students of the Subordinate Service under Rules 13 (ii) and 15, or from the stipends of private students under Rules 12 (ix) and 15, to the following amounts:

		Rs.		Rs.
Lower Class students	... ...	4	monthly, or	84 in all
Upper Class students	Native ...	6	„ „	126 „
	European ...	8	„ „	168 „

in order to meet the following items of initial expenditure, *viz*,—

	Upper Class.		Lower Class.
	Native.	European.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Uniform and equipment	20	30	20
Books and instruments	60	60	24
Camp outfit	46	58	40
TOTAL ...	126	168	84

The Director will charge off in his accounts such portions of the above as may be necessary from time to time to meet expenditure on the items mentioned until the whole of the amounts are exhausted, after which the student will be required to pay in cash for articles supplied.

19. *Travelling allowances of private students in receipt of stipends.*—Students holding stipends from Local Governments under Rule 12 (ix) are not entitled to travelling allowance; but, as the tours entail greater expenditure in some months than in others, the Director is authorised to make a further monthly deduction from their stipends of Rs. 5 from Upper Class Native students and Rs. 7 from Upper Class European students, and to disburse the amounts in the following manner:

		Native Students.	European Students.
		Rs.	Rs.
Monthly travelling allowances	November—May, 1st year November—March, 2nd year	4	8
	Or for 12 months ...	48	96
Special additional allowance for hill tour		22	16
„ „ for Punjab tour		35	35
	TOTAL ...	105	147

20. Should the Conservator of a Circle from which any Government student of the Subordinate Service is deputed to the School under Rule 13 (ii) prefer it, he can, subject to the orders of his Government, authorise the Director to pay travelling allowance to such student at the rates given in Rule 19 instead of at the rates allowed by the Civil Service Regulations. And in the case of Lower Class Government students deputed to the School under Rule 15, he may similarly authorise the payment of travelling allowance at the following rates instead of the rates permissible under the Civil Service Regulations:

	Rs.
Monthly travelling allowance @ Rs. 4	48
Special hill tour allowance	16
„ Punjab tour allowance	20
TOTAL ...	84

which rates are equivalent to a permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per month for the whole course.

21. *Estimated expense of training.*—It has been calculated that, in addition to the amounts specified in Rule 18 for cost of uniform, books, &c., and camp-equipment, and in Rules 19 and 20 for travelling, the minimum monthly subsistence money for students comes to Rs. 20, 24, and 30 respectively, so that the minimum pay and travelling allowances of Government students under Rule 13 (ii) and the minimum stipends for stipendiary students under Rule 12 (ix) should not be less than Rs. 35 and Rs. 45 respectively, nor should the minimum pay and travelling allowances of Lower Class students (Rule 15) be less than Rs. 28. Thus, the minimum cost of training will be as follows:

	Lower Class.	Upper Class.	
		Native.	European.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...sistence money	20	24	30
...niform, books, and camp outfit	4	6	8
...ravelling allowance	4	5	7
TOTAL PER MENSEM ...	28	35	45
Or for the 21 months of the course ...	588	735	945

The same amounts should be taken as minima in calculating the allowances to be deposited on account of students from Native States under Rules 14 and 15, or provided by parents and guardians for the cost of training of private students.

Section III.—Disciplinary Rules.

22. *Quarters.*—The Director will allot to students on their arrival in Dehra such quarters as may be available in the School buildings or in the houses rented by him for students' accommodation. The School quarters are tenable during the whole period of the students' course, and the rent is Rs. 2 monthly for each student, or Rs. 4 for each room. Students for whom there is no accommodation in quarters or in houses rented by the Director, or who may prefer it, can, with the permission of the Director, reside in the town in lodgings selected by themselves; but in that case the Director will accept no responsibility for the rent.

All students living in quarters or in the rented houses are expected to abide by such orders as the Director may issue from time to time for the purpose of ensuring cleanliness and sanitation.

No dogs are allowed in quarters, nor may dogs or horses be brought inside the School grounds.

Breakages of furniture, etc., in the quarters or School buildings must be paid for by the students. Students are responsible for the acts of their servants.

23. *Uniform.*—All students must wear the School uniform, which consists of a suit of khaki drill with white-metal buttons, and a grey turban of prescribed pattern, for the hot weather, and of khaki serge with similar buttons for the cold weather and camp. Those students who become members of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles are, however, permitted to wear the undress uniform of the corps, which also consists of a suit of khaki drill of pattern similar to that of the School. Students who are Volunteers will wear as head-dress a brown shikar hat while at the School, and the regular corps helmet when on parade. Native students may dispense with turbans, or wear other head-dress, only with the Director's special permission. Uniform must always be worn inside the School building. It must also be worn in the School grounds up to 5 P.M.

24. *Uniform and Camp Equipment.*—The uniform of members of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles may be obtained through the corps staff; that of other students through the Storekeeper of the School on the Director's order. As camp equipment each student requires—

(1) A small tent, not larger than 10 feet × 8 feet.

(2) A camp bed.

(3) A small camp table.

(4) A camp chair or "morah."

These articles are made at the School and issued at cost price to students.

25. *Books and Instruments.*—The list of books and instruments required by each student will be published by the Director from time to time. The articles must be purchased from the Director, who endeavours to obtain them of the best quality procurable, consistent with cheapness. No article will, however, be issued by the Storekeeper, except (*a*) on order of the Director, or (*b*) on cash payment.

Copies of the Forest Acts and Forest Code, as also surveying instruments and herbarium presses, are issued on loan, and students using them will be responsible for their safe-custody and return.

26. *Leave.*—During the course of instruction, no student may leave Dehra without the written order of the Director. Nor may students, while in camp, leave the camp head-quarters without the written order of the Deputy Director or the Instructor in charge. Subsidiary rules regarding leave will be made by the Director from time to time.

27. *Holidays.*—During the rains term, Saturday will usually be observed as a holiday or devoted to excursions. In camp, it will ordinarily be a half-holiday. Such of the usual gazetted holidays as are allowed will be notified as such from time to time.

28. *Punishments.*—Students are liable to the following punishments:

(1) Reprimand by the teacher in class.

(2) Reprimand by the Director or the Deputy Director at any time.

(3) Reprimand before a meeting convened by the Director of not less than three School officers, one of whom must be either the Director or the Deputy Director. The proceedings of the meeting will be reported to the Conservator or the Native State deputing the student, or to his parents or guardians if he is a private student; and, if the meeting so decides, a note of them will be made on his final certificate.

(4) The Director, acting with the consensus of the meeting referred to under (3), has power to inflict in addition a fine to the extent of one-third of the salary or allowances of the student for a period not exceeding three months.

(5) The Director, acting with the consensus of a full meeting of the School officers presided over by himself, has power to dismiss any student for misconduct; and a student thus dismissed cannot be re-admitted to the School. The Director may remand any student who in his opinion is not sufficiently promising.

29. *Monthly Reports.*—A progress report on the work of each student will be issued monthly by the Director. It will record the number of marks obtained by the student at the last monthly examination, his application to his studies, and his conduct generally. It will be sent for Government students or private students in receipt of stipends to the Conservator of the Circle from which the student is deputed; for Native State students, to such person as the Durbar may direct; and for ordinary private students, to the parent or guardian concerned.

30. *Library.*—The books in the School Library are available for the use of students under such rules as the Director may make from time to time. Books of reference must be consulted in the library itself, and no books may be taken away except after application to the librarian and entry in a register.

31. *Museum.*—The Museum and Herbarium are also available for the use of students; but the objects in the museum may not be handled or removed without the express permission of the Director or the Deputy Director. Permission to consult the herbarium may be obtained from the Director or the Deputy Director, but the plants must be kept in their order as arranged, and no sheets removed or altered without permission.

32. *Athletic Sports.*—The gymnasium and the tennis-courts will be available for the use of students during all recreation hours on week-days. Cricket and football may be played on the old parade ground. Students are recommended to join the School Athletic Club, the subscription to which is Rs. 4 yearly, and half-rates for those who do not play all the games.

Forms of Agreement and Bond to be executed by students already in the service of, or in receipt of stipends from, Government, previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this day of 18 BETWEEN of of the first part and son of the said of the second part and the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereinafter referred to as the Secretary of State of the third part. Whereby each of the parties hereto so far as the covenants and conditions on his own part are to be observed and performed covenants with the other of them as follows:—

1. The said hereby of his own free will and consent and with the approbation and consent of the said testified by the execution by him of these presents agrees with and to the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns that he the said shall well and faithfully pursue his studies at the Government Forest School, Dehra Dun, and qualify for the Forest Service of the Government of British India or of any Local Government.

2. The said shall after completing his studies at the said Forest School and if so required to do serve the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns in the Forest Department of the Government of British India or of any Local Government for a period of not less than five years and shall during the whole of such period diligently and efficiently do all acts and discharge all duties which may be required to be done by him in his capacity as an officer of the said Department.

3. The Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns hereby engages to educate the said at the Dehra Dun Forest School in all matters relating to forest service forest works and forest administration that it may be deemed necessary by the Director of the said School to teach the said

4. The Secretary of State shall pay the said during the whole period of his stay at the said School at and after the rate of Rs. per month and thereafter while the said shall faithfully and diligently serve as an officer of the said Forest Department at and after the rate of not less than Rs. per month and the said shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges in respect of pay pension and promotion accorded to officers of the said Department for the time by the Rules and Regulations of the Department.

5. Lastly it is hereby agreed and declared that the Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns shall be at liberty to rescind this agreement on account of the negligence failure to attend to duty idleness or any insubordination or misconduct on the part of the said and to dismiss him from the said Forest School or the service of the said Department and the said shall not be entitled to any of the privileges hereby imposed on him but the said or shall thereupon refund to the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns the total cost including the monthly payments made to the said while at the said School incurred by the Secretary of State or his successors in office or assigns in respect of the education of the said at the said School. IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Know all men by these presents that we
of
(principal obligor)
of and
of
(sureties) are jointly and severally bound to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns or his or their certain attorney or attorneys for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators and representatives and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators and representatives firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this day of 18 .

WHEREAS the Secretary of State for India in Council for himself and his successors in office and assigns has engaged to educate the said at the Dehra Dun Forest School in all matters relating to forest science forest works and forest administration that it may be deemed necessary by the Director of the said School to teach the said and has also agreed to pay him during the whole period of his stay at the said School at and after the rate of rupees per month and whereas the cost per annum of such education without any such allowance being included is estimated to be Rs. which shall be taken to be the actual cost for the purpose of these presents and whereas in consideration of such education and pay to be given to the said as aforesaid by the said Secretary of State and his successors in office and assigns the said has agreed with the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns that he will after completing his studies at the said School and if required to do so serve in the Forest Department of the Government of British India for a period of not less than five years during the whole of which time he will diligently and efficiently do all acts and discharge all duties which may be required of him to be done in his capacity as an officer of the said Department. AND WHEREAS the said Secretary of State has also on his part agreed that the said shall be paid for such service at and after the rate of not less than rupees per month and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges in respect of pay pension and promotion accorded to officers of the said Department for the time being by the Rules and Regulations of the Department. AND WHEREAS for the purpose of securing and indemnifying the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns against all loss and damage which he or they might or may in any way suffer by reason of the said leaving without permission the service of the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns in less than five years after the completion of his studies at the said School and for the purpose also of securing the refund to the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns of the total cost including the monthly payments made to the said while at the said School incurred by the said Secretary of State or his successors in office or assigns in respect of the education of the said at the said School and in consideration of the payment and education so as aforesaid to be made and given to the said at the said School and as one of the conditions of the admission of the said to the said School it has also been agreed that the said and the said and as his sureties should execute the above-written bond subject to the condition hereinafter contained. Now the condition of the above-written bond or obligation is such that if the said shall well and faithfully and diligently pursue his studies at the said School and qualify for the said Forest Service and shall also after completing his studies at the said Forest School and if so required to do serve the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns in the Forest Department of the Government of British India or of any Local Government for a period of not less than five years and shall during the whole of such period diligently and efficiently do all acts and discharge all duties which may be required to be done by him in his capacity as an officer of the said Department and if the said and or either of them their or either of their heirs executors administrators and representatives shall well and truly indemnify the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns against all loss and

damage which he or they might or may in any way suffer by reason of the said giving cause for dismissal either while at the said School or while in the service of Government thereafter or of his leaving the service of the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns without permission in less than five years after the completion of the studies of the said at the said School and if the said and or either of them their or either of their heirs executors administrators or representatives shall also pay to the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns all sum or sums in any way expended paid or incurred by the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns in respect of the education of the said at the said School then the above-written bond or obligation shall be void otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue. PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby expressly agreed and declared that these presents shall be treated and considered as entered into under the orders of the Government of India for the performance by the said and and of a public duty and an act in which the public are interested within the meaning of section 74 of Act IX of 1872 of the Legislative Council of India.

IN WITNESS, &c.

No. 4760 S.-R., dated Calcutta, the 29th November 1892.

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

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties payable on the agreements and security-bonds required to be executed, under the Rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service, by students and their sureties previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XI OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 18th June 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 18th June 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 18th June 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 17th June 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 17th June 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 17th June 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 18th June 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 17th June 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	8,63,967	527	1,634	9,33,042	571	1,26,79,132	1,17,64,561	...	9,14,571
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	97,331	117	862	1,17,080	107	10,12,050	10,91,770	79,711	...
Indian Midland	129	752	99,911	133	752	1,02,421	136	14,40,873	13,03,164	...	1,37,709
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*) 12,400	(*d*) 74,144	61,744	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*e*)	258	1,674	5,20,959	311	1,679	4,46,110	263	58,34,469	58,31,984	...	1,02,485
South Indian	139	1,106	1,49,254	135	1,043	1,32,742	146	16,00,202	18,33,711	1,07,449	...
Southern Mahratta (*f*)	87	1,044	87,727	84	1,156	1,48,307	128	10,52,583	15,34,799	4,82,216	...
Bengal and North-Western (*g*)	137	735	87,839	116	739	1,01,840	135	14,75,730	14,31,697	...	48,033
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	11,701	57	223	14,814	66	1,03,314	1,73,017	69,303	...
TOTAL	243	8,000	19,18,779	240	8,125	19,00,950	235	2,60,49,552	2,56,48,117	...	4,05,375
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*h*)	201	2,450	5,82,640	238	2,509	5,90,829	230	60,45,466	63,14,898	2,69,432	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,51,497	219	692	1,09,126	244	23,99,373	22,08,870	...	1,90,503
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	292	777	1,57,124	202	777	1,80,020	232	18,60,314	20,33,805	1,73,491	...
Bengal Central (*i*)	120	125	13,572	109	125	13,460	108	1,60,320	1,59,907	...	413
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,06,609	149	728	1,23,236	169	16,09,615	15,20,893	...	88,722
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	836	33	25	1,858	74	13,091	14,881	1,790	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	441	55	8	411	51	3,675	5,052	1,377	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	10,12,719	211	4,864	10,87,940	224	1,20,91,854	1,22,58,306	1,66,452	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	513	1,485	6,37,076	429	1,490	7,61,209	511	1,17,40,133	1,09,75,305	...	7,64,828
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	3,25,912	707	461	3,03,000	657	46,20,541	46,38,398	17,857	...
Madras	220	840	1,81,206	216	840	1,07,782	235	20,03,832	22,26,237	2,22,405	...
TOTAL	442	2,786	11,44,194	411	2,791	12,61,991	452	1,83,64,506	1,78,39,940	...	5,24,566
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,578	40,75,642	262	15,780	43,40,887	275	5,05,05,182	5,57,30,093	...	7,63,489
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	10,513	121	161	21,304	133	2,43,192	2,70,011	32,819	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,658	212	22	4,568	208	71,499	73,722	2,223	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	8,535	127	67	8,745	131	1,20,997	1,12,162	...	8,835
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,881	127	78	12,044	154	1,18,182	1,25,698	7,516	...
TOTAL	135	329	42,607	130	328	46,721	142	5,53,870	5,87,593	33,723	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*) 5,44,659	(*d*) 6,06,204	61,545	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,248	96	13	1,110	85	17,841	14,430	...	3,411
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	10,800	100	108	18,330	170	1,18,727	1,91,762	73,035	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*k*)	94	311	29,975	96	331	31,932	96	2,73,834	3,66,387	92,553	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	6,647	71	93	5,930	63	75,000	93,434	18,434	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,790	62	29	1,961	68	20,510	24,655	4,145	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,466	48	72	4,720	66	81,798	72,674	...	9,124
TOTAL	107	626	53,926	86	646	63,883	99	11,32,369	13,69,546	2,37,177	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	35,521	106	334	45,400	136	5,34,639	6,54,258	1,19,619	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,200	48	...	(*l*) 27,499	27,499	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	23,352	80	364	14,800	41	2,28,157	1,89,747	...	38,430
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	7,979	85	94	7,668	82	88,262	76,152	...	12,110
TOTAL	80	720	66,852	93	838	70,068	84	8,51,058	9,47,636	96,578	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,253	42,39,137	246	17,592	44,21,559	257	5,90,40,479	5,86,44,468	...	3,96,011

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th June 1892.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th June 1893.
(*e*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*f*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*g*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*h*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*i*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*k*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*l*) Total receipts from 12th April to 17th June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

Simla, *the 30th June 1893.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 27.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 88, dated Calcutta, the 29th June, 1893.

From—The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1892-93.

Arrangement of Subjects.

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2. OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
3. CONSTITUTION OF CIRCLES.
4. ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.
5. CIRCULATION.
22. ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.
23. THE RESERVE—
25. The Investment.
26. Profits of Circulation.
TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC—
27. Issue and Receipt of Notes.
32. Encashment of Foreign Notes.
35. Issue and Receipt of Coin.
39. State of the Coinage.
44. Exchange of small Coin.
45. Receipts and Coinage of Bullion.
48. Transactions at Agencies.
50. CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.
51. FRAUD AND FORGERY.
PARAS.
58. REMITTANCES OF SILVER.
60. TREASURY STATISTICS.
64. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Prescribed Statements.

No. I.—Statistics of Circulation during 1892-93.
" II.—Statement of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1892-93.
" III.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.
" IV.—Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.
" V.—Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1892.

Other Statements.

No. VI.—Issues and Receipts of Home Notes.
" VII.—Issues and Receipts of Coin.
" VIII.—Value of Notes in circulation from 1863-64.
" IX.—Details of ditto ditto 1880.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. I was Head Commissioner throughout the year, but was absent on leave and deputation from April 19th, 1892, to January 20th, 1893, during

which period Mr. R. Logan officiated as Head Commissioner. The other circle offices were in charge of the officers mentioned below :—

Bombay . . Mr. A. F. Cox was Commissioner during the whole year.
Madras . . Mr. T. W. Rawlins was Commissioner throughout the year.
Rangoon . . Mr. C. E. Crawley officiated as Commissioner from 1st April 1892 to 15th December 1892. Mr. T. H. Biggs resumed charge of the office on 15th December 1892 and continued as Commissioner to the end of the year.

CONSTITUTION OF CIRCLES.

3. A notification (Finance and Commerce Department, No. 803) was issued on 24th February 1893 with the object of bringing Upper Burma within the Rangoon Circle of Issue. No other changes were made during the year.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

4. The monthly audit of the accounts has been duly reported for each Office to the Comptroller General, and special audits have also been made by the Deputy Auditors General for 1891-92 of the following offices :—

By Mr. Hart—
Calcutta
Allahabad.
Lahore.
Karachi.

By Mr. Cooke—
Bombay.

The accounts of the Calicut office for October 1889 to September 1892 have been audited by the Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

CIRCULATION.

5. The following figures show the gross and net circulation* at the beginning and end of the year :—

	Gross circulation.	Retired by other offices.	Net circulation.
	₹	₹	₹
1st April 1892 . .	24,40,50,575	32,86,490	24,07,64,085
31st March 1893 . .	26,88,12,195	47,93,995	26,40,18,200

The net circulation at the end of the year exceeded that at the commencement by ₹2,32,54,115, or 9·66 per cent. The highest figure in the year, which is also the highest point yet touched by the circulation, was reached in August 1892. The circulation was then upwards of 29 crores of rupees.

6. The average net circulation at the end of each month of the last five years was as follows :—

	₹
1892-93	27,09,95,630
1891-92	25,43,62,371
1890-91	22,88,92,275
1889-90	16,15,14,963
1888-89	16,43,16,288

There was a large and sudden increase in 1890-91; but the figures for the last three years indicate no retrogression from the high figure then attained, but, on the contrary, they show continued and steady progress.

7. The variations in the net circulation of each Circle are shown in the following table :—

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
	(Thousands of Rupees.)								
March 1892	10,30,46	88,55	1,44,83	7,58,94	72,10	2,68,27	9,18	39,31	24,07,64
April „	9,68,85	90,01	1,49,32	7,64,75	85,61	2,74,57	9,35	53,35	23,95,81
May „	10,00,19	1,14,29	1,43,97	8,46,86	80,23	2,76,82	10,55	54,73	25,27,64
June „	11,04,44	1,17,26	1,43,99	8,74,99	75,91	2,69,27	13,01	78,01	26,76,88
July „	11,38,11	1,24,40	1,65,73	9,53,20	76,31	2,62,38	14,22	1,11,71	28,46,06
August „	11,18,17	1,22,02	1,65,09	10,16,35	76,81	2,77,30	12,29	1,18,47	29,06,50
September „	10,07,04	1,24,70	1,65,00	10,95,03	81,55	2,81,22	12,54	1,29,67	28,96,75
October „	10,31,48	1,24,66	1,77,38	10,18,10	93,30	2,92,03	12,66	1,44,49	28,94,10
November „	10,21,52	1,31,19	1,72,02	10,14,10	92,44	2,89,84	10,20	1,51,61	28,82,92
December „	9,53,28	1,40,88	1,46,81	8,56,65	87,78	2,91,77	10,85	1,17,07	26,05,09
January 1893	10,55,26	1,49,65	1,49,23	8,65,12	78,36	2,91,44	10,53	61,77	26,61,36
February „	10,36,96	1,51,28	1,34,99	8,21,29	80,17	2,91,48	11,22	58,78	25,86,17
March „	10,74,54	1,49,02	1,63,16	7,87,54	78,80	3,08,70	11,86	66,56	26,40,18
Average of last twelve figures	10,42,49	1,28,28	1,56,39	9,09,50	82,27	2,83,90	11,60	95,52	27,09,95
Average of 1891-92	9,71,76	1,22,57	1,34,17	8,90,04	67,61	2,76,70	22,75	58,02	25,43,62
„ 1890-91	8,72,19	92,38	1,20,46	8,34,53	49,45	2,49,90	20,39	49,62	22,88,92

* A note is in "Gross circulation" when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "net circulation," though it is still part of the "Gross circulation."

8. The figures in the above table for Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras include the amounts in the Reserve Treasuries of Government, which, so far as they consist of notes, are always held in the higher denominations. These balances are excluded in the following table, which gives the monthly net circulation in lakhs of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and other Circles for each of the past three years :—

Last day of	Calcutta.			Bombay.			Madras.			Other Circles.			Total.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
April 1892 . .	688	909	830	488	692	659	179	252	249	266	378	387	1,621	2,231	2,125
May „ . .	674	951	812	478	724	708	176	254	262	262	383	404	1,590	2,312	2,186
June „ . .	722	1,017	873	471	742	782	180	263	249	271	426	429	1,644	2,448	2,333
July „ . .	731	1,058	907	534	802	856	181	265	255	283	390	492	1,732	2,515	2,510
August „ . .	778	1,051	936	613	788	909	197	256	265	318	419	495	1,906	2,514	2,605
September „ . .	848	903	945	804	871	967	213	247	281	342	449	513	2,207	2,470	2,706
October „ . .	897	857	952	931	899	988	212	255	283	376	437	553	2,416	2,448	2,776
November „ . .	995	845	913	977	895	978	219	263	269	381	438	558	2,572	2,442	2,748
December „ . .	952	868	916	1,024	808	827	258	259	284	383	437	504	2,617	2,372	2,531
January 1893 . .	909	829	978	969	620	774	263	238	275	361	380	449	2,502	2,067	2,476
February „ . .	903	921	978	785	551	718	271	232	275	371	372	437	2,330	2,076	2,403
March „ . .	917	889	982	699	568	690	251	252	257	374	355	470	2,241	2,064	2,399
Average . . .	835	925	921	731	747	821	217	253	267	332	405	474	2,115	2,330	2,483

9. The following table shows the circulation in lakhs of rupees on the last day of each month (the Reserve Treasury balances being excluded), with the increase or decrease in circulation compared with the previous month, the net imports of silver, the cash balances in the head offices of the Presidency Banks, and the monthly highest and lowest rates of exchange obtained for Council Bills :—

Month.	Circulation in lakhs on last day of month.	Increase or decrease in circulation compared with previous month.	Net imports of silver in lakhs.	Cash balances of Head Offices in Presidency Banks.		Bank of Bengal minimum rate of interest on last day of month.	Rates of Exchange for Secretary of State's Bills.	
				Total on last day of month.	Increase or decrease compared with previous month.		Highest.	Lowest.
March 1892 .	20,64	...	...	2,54	...	4	1-4	1-3 1/16
April „ .	21,25	61	1,77	2,70	16	4	1-3 11/32	1-3 3/32
May „ .	21,86	61	1,28	2,60	—10	3	1-3 1/2	1-3 1/4
June „ .	23,33	1,47	48	3,60	1,00	3	1-3 1/16	1-3 1/32
July „ .	25,10	1,77	77	4,82	1,22	3	1-3 1/2	1-3
August „ .	26,05	95	1,35	5,79	97	3	1-3	1-2 31/32
September „ .	27,06	1,01	56	5,62	—17	3	1-2 11/16	1-2 5/8
October „ .	27,76	70	64	5,82	20	3	1-3 3/16	1-2 5/8
November „ .	27,48	—28	52	5,41	—41	3	1-3 1/32	1-2 13/16
December „ .	25,31	—2,17	78	3,02	—2,39	5	1-2 25/32	1-2 3/4
January 1893 .	24,76	—55	2,16	3,31	29	6	1-2 25/32	1-2 3/4
February „ .	24,02	—74	1,51	2,99	—32	5	1-2 25/32	1-2 11/16
March „ .	23,99	—3	1,05	2,57	—42	5	1-2 29/32	1-2 3/4
Total .	...	3,35	12,87	...	3	...	...	...

10. The circulation during the earlier months was below that of 1891-92; but it expanded rapidly from the commencement of the year, and passed that of the previous year in the month of August, after which it remained considerably above the level of the previous year. The expansion of the circulation is, as usual, mainly due to the very large importations of silver, which exceeded by 372 lakhs those of 1891-92, and were considerably above the average; the silver brought to the mint for coinage was even more largely in excess (530 lakhs) of that brought in the previous year. The larger import was partly due to the large net exportation of gold, which amounted to 281 lakhs against

net imports of 564 lakhs and 241 lakhs in 1890-91 and 1891-92 respectively, and which seems to have been due to the appreciation of the value of gold, as evidenced by the further heavy drop in exchange during the year having led holders of gold to bring out their hoards for realization.

11. The expansion of the circulation was general save only in the Calicut Circle; though the average circulation showed the largest increase in Bombay where the bulk of the silver is imported and is immediately exchanged for Currency Notes. It is not, however, of much use to attempt to explain the variations in individual circles, for these depend largely upon transfers made for the temporary convenience of Government or of Banks, which are afforded facilities for transferring funds from one part of India to another through the Government Account or through the Currency Department. All such transfers have an immediate effect upon the circulation reducing that of one circle, while they enhance that of another. Notes of sub-circles are also largely held by Banks, because they can be cashed at either the circle or sub-circle office. Thus the circulation of the Allahabad Circle, for instance, is largely dependent on the amount of its notes held by the Bank of Bengal. The circulation of the Calicut Circle has fallen very low, and it seems doubtful whether it is worth while to retain this currency circle; but the matter can be considered after another year's experience.

12. The figures in the following table show for the last three years the circulation after deducting the notes held in the cash balances at the Head Offices of Presidency Banks. They indicate that the expansion this year has occurred almost entirely in this portion of the circulation which represents what may be considered the real circulation :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
April	13,71	17,28	18,78
May	13,96	17,41	19,63
June	13,66	17,90	19,97
July	13,73	17,37	20,59
August	14,58	17,61	20,52
September	15,23	17,69	21,66
October	16,05	19,56	22,27
November	15,67	19,50	22,30
December	16,80	19,84	22,66
January	17,07	18,41	21,76
February	17,58	18,46	21,45
March	17,62	18,45	21,68

13. The average circulation at the end of each month, calculated on the figures for five years (excluding Reserve Treasury figures), is given below, and against it I show the actual circulation for 1891-92 and 1892-93:—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	Average for five years ending 1892-93.	Actual. 1892-93.	Actual. 1891-92.
April	1,793	2,125	2,231
May	1,848	2,186	2,312
June	1,929	2,333	2,448
July	1,971	2,510	2,515
August	2,006	2,605	2,514
September	2,084	2,706	2,470
October	2,153	2,776	2,448
November	2,170	2,748	2,442
December	2,095	2,531	2,372
January	2,004	2,476	2,067
February	1,943	2,403	2,076
March	1,932	2,399	2,064

It will be seen that the circulation during 1892-93 followed very closely the normal course, rising to the highest level in October and November and then falling again for the rest of the year. In 1891-92, as explained in the report for that year, the circulation departed very materially from the normal course.

14. The details of the net circulation of 31st March 1893 for each denomination of notes are as follows :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta	86,851	2,591,146	72,618	54,699	198,881	24,153	29,206	1,575	3,059,129	10,74,53,625
Allahabad	12,687	41,768	20,887	15,753	21,158	3,297	4,071	538	120,159	1,49,01,805
Lahore	25,045	53,123	37,531	25,860	32,665	6,323	3,738	345	184,630	1,63,16,075
Bombay	300,125	959,476	129,514	92,310	117,624	9,570	25,876	1,803	1,636,298	7,87,54,565
Karachi	4,456	79,449	21,864	7,680	9,814	971	1,535	324	126,093	78,79,950
Madras	46 859	151,719	34,293	26,924	167,545	5,121	2,172	560	435,193	3,08,70,545
Calicut	10,525	11,456	4,734	3,647	4,941	143	106	7	35,559	11,85,815
Rangoon	8,908	29,199	8,642	5,609	15,440	1,070	1,277	251	70,396	66,55,820
	495,456	3,917,336	330,083	232,482	568,068	50,648	67,981	5,403	5,667,457	26,40,18,200
Total for 31st March 1892	480,735	3,571,058	318,609	216,135	505,924	45,653	60,032	5,202	5,203,348	24,07,64,085
Total for 31st March 1891	528,768	3,300,390	311,755	205,933	465,6[illegible]5	44,983	58,425	7,724	4,923,663	25,69,04,490

Notes of all values have increased in number, ten-rupee notes, as usual, having increased most of all, and now forming more than 69 per cent. of the total number of notes issued. Five-rupee notes have increased this year; but in Rangoon and Bombay they have not yet completely recovered from the effect of the recent forgeries in those circles.

15. Dividing the net circulation between notes of R500 and upwards and notes below R500, the values at the end of each of the last three years are—

(Thousands of Rupees.)

	Notes of R100 and under. Value.	Percentage of total.	Notes of R500 and upward. Value.	Percentage of total.	Total.
1892-93	11,66,83	44	14,73,35	56	26,40,18
1891-92	10,58,86	44	13,48,78	56	24,07,64
1890-91	9,87,48	38	15,81,56	62	25,69,04

There has been an increase in both classes of notes, as compared with last year, the proportion of low value notes to the whole remaining practically unchanged.

16. Some remarks were made in last year's report as to the varying proportions of notes of each denomination in the different circles. In further illustration of this point the accompanying table shows the percentage of notes of each denomination in the five principal circles, and the percentage for all circles taken together :—

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total of all circles.
Five rupee	2·8	10·6	13·6	18·3	10·8	5·8
Ten ,,	84·7	34·8	28·8	58·6	34·9	69·1
Twenty ,,	2·35	17·4	20·3	7·9	7·8	5·8
Fifty ,,	1·8	13·1	14·0	5·7	6·2	4·1
Hundred ,,	6·5	17·6	17·7	7·2	38·5	10·
Five Hundred ,,	·8	2·7	3·4	·6	1·2	·9
One Thousand ,,	1·	3·4	2·0	1·6	·5	1·2
Ten Thousand ,,	·05	·4	·2	·1	·1	·1
	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

17. In the Calcutta Circle ten-rupee notes so far outstrip all others as to throw them, as far as numbers are concerned, quite into the shade. In Bombay, these notes also form a considerable proportion of the total number of notes in circulation, and its five-rupee notes are also numerous, forming more than 60 per cent. of the notes of that denomination in all circles; five hundred-rupee notes do not, however, find favour there. In Madras one hundred-rupee notes are specially favoured, the proportion being more than double that of any other circle, and more than five times that of Bombay or Calcutta. Between Allahabad and Lahore the differences are mainly in the three lowest denominations; twenty-rupee notes, which are not much used elsewhere, form a fair proportion of the circulation in both these circles.

18. It is impossible to give any explanation of these differences; but the fact remains that the circulation of notes of the lower denominations is steadily increasing in all circles, and that five and ten-rupee notes especially are used more and more extensively each year in the ordinary retail transactions of the people. It is a matter for congratulation that no serious forgery has occurred during the year under report, for it is a successful forgery alone that places any check on the more extended use of these small value notes; even that, however, does not check the expansion of the circulation as a whole, but merely diverts the circulation from one low denomination to another.

19. The gross value of each denomination of notes of small value in circulation at the end of the last three years is compared below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Percentage of increase in 1892-93 over 1891-92.
₹ 5 . . .	26,43	24,04	24,77	+ 2·9
„ 10 . . .	3,30,04	3,57,11	3,91,73	+ 9·7
„ 20 . . .	62,35	63,72	66,02	+ 3·6
„ 50 . . .	1,02,97	1,08,07	1,16,24	+ 7·5
„ 100 . . .	4,65,69	5,05,92	5,68,07	+ 12.4
	9,87,48	10,58,86	11,66,83	

The decrease in the circulation of ₹5 notes in 1891-92 was due to forgeries of these notes in Bombay and in Rangoon. In 1892-93, there has been a partial recovery, but the circulation is still considerably below that of 1891-92.

20. The average value of each note in circulation in each Circle on the last day of the year compared with the past two years was:—

	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta Circle	35	37	37
Allahabad „	124	84	98
Lahore „	88	84	99
Bombay „	48	50	58
Karachi „	62	60	53
Madras „	71	66	94
Calicut „	33	32	62
Rangoon „	95	68	78
All India	46·6	46·3	52·2

21. The average value for all India is practically the same as in 1891-92, but the fluctuations in the various circles are considerable. In the smaller circles, a few more or less of notes of ₹10,000 materially affect the average value of the whole, but in the Calcutta and Bombay Circles there is a steady tendency towards a reduction in average value; and it seems probable that in a few years the average value in those circles and the general average value will have fallen to the figures prevailing before the sudden rise in the circulation, which took place in 1890-91, and was at first composed of a disproportionately large number of notes of high value, now gradually being displaced by those of lower value.

The largest difference is in the Allahabad Circle, and is due entirely to an increase in the circulation of notes of ₹10,000 from 49 to 538.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

22. Very little has been done to remove the small differences which have been found to exist between the ledger balance of notes in circulation and that obtained from the Issue Registers. The differences in all Circles are now so small that it is extremely difficult to trace them out, and any further attempt at reconciliation would cost more than it is worth. The largest difference is in Calcutta where the unregistered cancellations amount to 2,614, an infinitesimally small proportion of the total circulation. The differences have all been ascertained and it is therefore possible to prove all current work, allowing for the known differences.

RESERVE.

23. The Reserve upon 31st March 1893 stood as follows:—

	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Silver Coin—		
At Calcutta . . .	2,74,77,820 0 4	
„ Allahabad . . .	1,65,67,960 0 0	
„ Lahore . . .	2,13,35,250 0 0	
„ Bombay . . .	6,59,09,089 0 0	
„ Karachi . . .	50,08,525 0 0	
„ Madras . . .	2,06,52,805 0 0	
„ Calicut . . .	7,08,450 0 0	
„ Rangoon . . .	1,77,25,845 0 0	
		17,53,85,744 0 4
Deduct amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Bombay		50,000 0 0
		17,53,35,744 0 4
Small Silver Coin . . .	27,000 0 0	27,000 0 0
Silver Bullion—		
At Calcutta . . .	29,92,726 15 8	
„ Bombay . . .	56,62,729 0 0	
		86,55,455 15 8
Invested in Government securities . . .	8,00,00,000 0 0	8,00,00,000 0 0
Total agreeing with net circulation .		26,40,18,200 0 0

The proportion of the Reserve held in coin and bullion to the total net circulation was very nearly 70 per cent.—a percentage which is far in excess of what is generally considered a sufficient reserve. The maximum amount

has, however, now been invested in securities, and no further investment can be made without further legislation.

24. The half-yearly verifications of the Currency balances were held for all Circles and Sub-Circles on 30th September 1891 and 31st March 1892, and the balances of the last working day of each half-year were verified in accordance with the orders issued on the subject. The half-yearly verifications are conducted by a gazetted officer unconnected with the Currency Department and in the larger offices, *e.g.*, Bombay, occupy a very considerable time. The verification of the balances, especially in silver, is a work of time and labour as it is no small task for one officer to satisfy himself regarding the correctness of a rupee balance, which, as in Bombay, amounted to more than 6½ crores closely packed in treasure vaults.

INVESTMENTS.

25. No change was made during the year in the amount of the investments. The full amount allowed under Act XV of 1890 has been invested. The nominal value of the investment is R8,15,95,000 which is held at a book-value of R8,00,00,000. The average rate at which the whole investment is held on the books is thus a little over R98 against a present market-rate of about R107.

PROFITS OF CIRCULATION.

26. The interest realized and credited under the head "Profits on Note circulation" during the year is R32,63,790, being the full interest at 4 per cent. on the nominal amount of the investment of R8,15,95,000 less only R10 which was realized as anticipation interest in 1891-92.

The interest realized is upwards of four lakhs in excess of that drawn in 1891-92 owing to the increase in the Currency Investment from 7 to 8 crores of rupees at the close of that year.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF NOTES.

27. The following are the gross issues and receipts of the year, the detail by Circles being shown in Statement VI:—

	R	*R*
Gross circulation, 1st April 1892		24,40,50,575
ISSUES—		
Over the counter	92,80,35,625	
At Agencies	1,65,15,000	
In remittance transactions: Between Head Offices and Agencies	7,10,48,325	
In remittance transactions: Between Circles	13,24,24,700	
In payment of melting fees	97,850	
		1,14,81,21,500
		1,39,21,72,075
RECEIPTS—		
Over the counter	79,27,53,125	
At Agencies	5,11,675	
From other Currency Circles	9,32,61,825	
For Mint Certificates	3,53,53,865	
In remittance transactions: Between Head Offices and Agencies	7,17,94,690	
In remittance transactions: Between Circles	12,96,84,700	
		1,12,33,59,880
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31st, 1893 (*vide* paragraph 5)		26,88,12,195

28. The Agencies deal exclusively with Treasuries and the bulk of the transactions are in the Punjab. The receipts from other Currency Circles represent the receipt in each Circle of notes belonging to that Circle but cashed in other Circles. The receipts for Mint Certificates are, as explained in last year's report, confined to Bombay.

The remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one Currency Office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another.

29. The issues and receipts for the last three years are as follows:—

	Issues. *R*	Receipts. *R*
1892-93	1,14,81,21,500	1,12,33,59,880
1891-92	97,47,35,540	99,00,29,740
1890-91	1,03,24,77,750	93,35,27,500

The issues have increased by about 1,734 lakhs, and the receipts by about 1,333 lakhs as compared with the previous year, the difference being made up as follows:—

	Issues.	Receipts.
Over the counter	+7,83	+4,02
Remittance transactions	+10,18	+7,44
Securities purchased	−1,00	...
Mint Certificates	...	+92
Other heads	+33	+95
	+17,34	+13,33

The largest increase is under Remittance transactions and is due partly to an increase in the actual amount of the Remittances and partly to a larger proportion of the Remittances having been effected by the issue or receipt of notes, as distinguished from coin, than in the previous year.

Bombay shows the largest portion of the increase both in issues (4,79) and receipts (2,98) over the counter. Some part of the increase on both heads arose,—to quote the Bombay Commissioner's Report,—

"in consequence of a panic which arose in the Presidency town in the month of August after the issue of the Government of India notification against stamping notes with trade advertisements. It is not improbable that alarm was first created by Marwarries, who, it is said, bought up at a discount notes bearing endorsements and stamps. The alarm was aggravated by an unfortunate mistake on the part of the City Police, who in one part of the city announced that after a certain date no notes bearing an endorsement of any kind would be cashed by Government. The consequence was that notes not absolutely free from endorsements were generally refused acceptance in the bazar and the Currency Office was besieged for several days by an excited throng which kept the staff engaged until 7 or 9 P. M., although five extra counters were opened. The panic subsided as rapidly as it had arisen."

30. The aggregate gross issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of issue and Agencies during the year were as follows:—

	Number of notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issues	210,614	5,164,672	596,558	424,215	1,250,088	163,412	324,337	52,774	8,886,670	1,14,81,33,500
Receipts	595,992	4,821,509	585,574	408,147	1,187,675	158,951	316,865	52,345	8,427,058	1,12,33,71,880
More Issues	14,622	343,163	10,984	16,068	62,413	4,461	7,472	429	459,612	2,47,61,620

31. The average number of notes that passed over the counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations are given in the following table :—

	Notes cashed.			Notes issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
At Calcutta . .	12,713	13,410	13,328	14,529	15,152	15,076	8,452	8,760	10,827
„ Bombay . .	6,940	8,203	8,102	8,200	8,524	9,037	5,614	5,544	5,785
„ Madras . .	2,457	2,592	3,014	2,657	2,635	3,115	2,331	2,586	2 799
„ Rangoon . .	645	733	888	758	742	982	425	572	793

The proportion of cancellations is high; but the prompt cancellation of soiled notes is considered here, as also by the Bank of England, to afford a special safe guard against forgery.

ENCASHMENT OF FOREIGN NOTES.

32. The following is the Foreign Note account of the Circles in aggregate :—

	₹	₹
Balance held on 1st April 1892		32,86,490
Received over the counter . . .	9,40,12,380	
Otherwise than in exchange . . .	3,00,000	
From other Circles	11,59,700	
Received at Agencies (net) . . .	4,56,950	
	9,59,29,030	
Total	9,92,15,520	
Remitted to Circles concerned	9,44,21,525	
Balance on 31st March 1893	47,93,995	
Total	9,92,15,520	

33. The details by Circles of the amount received over the counter in the above statement are as follows :—

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed during the year 1892-93.

Cashed by	Calcutta.	Allahabd.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Cocanada.	Rangoon.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta . .	...	08,44,755 (c)	1,41,98,100 (c)	2,58,13,425	...	5	1,46,070	14,80,115	17,490	5	4,05,330	4,80,65,890
Allahabad . .	1,61,47,105	...	15,59,710	22,51,825	20	20	78,350	6,77,950	3,540	...	8,010	2,07,26,530
Lahore . .	32,06,660	5,39,040	...	8,87,820	...	...	5,77,430	6,96,040	1,145	...	12,455	59,23,620
Bombay . .	39,03,800	5,50,455	15,81,580	...	...	...	21,53,260 (c)	55,92,490	2,81,745	20	1,38,115	1,42,01,465
Karachi . .	2,78,190	40,610	6,80,850	4,26,670	...	...	...	49,005	395	5	2,755	14,78,480
Madras . .	2,63,030	26,405	52,550	6,96,410	5	...	40,550	...	8,49,095 (c)	...	51,745	19,79,850
Calicut . .	22,080	120	2,270	2,07,820	...	...	1,595	5,36,690	...	...	6,205	7,76,780
Rangoon . .	6,425	100	50	1,590	...	...	300	11,125	200	...	...	19,790
Total .	2,38,27,290	80,01,545	1,80,75,110	3,02,85,560	25	25	29,98,185	90,43,415	11,50,580	30	6,24,615	9,40,12,380

The letter (c) indicates the value of foreign notes which were legally encashable, *i.e.*, the amount of Sub-Circle Notes encashed at their respective Head Circles.

And the comparison for the last four years is as follows :—

Other Circle. Notes cashed at—	1889-90. ₹	1890-91. ₹	1891-92. ₹	1892-93.
Calcutta . .	3,54,08,555	4,39,25,700	4,12,97,670	4,89,05,865
Allahabad . .	54,37,460	46,92,205	1,60,84,065	2,07,26,530
Lahore . .	46,62,845	30,55,615	40,22,880	59,23,620
Bombay . .	1,43,02,185	1,32,03,125	1,50,82,435	1,42,01,465
Karachi . .	12,66,840	13,49,405	16,08,185	14,78,480
Madras . .	39,47,085	26,67,480	24,74,010	19,79,850
Calicut . .	22,25,325	19,89,945	7,47,990	7,76,780
Rangoon . .	28,185	5,510	9,630	19,790
	6,72,78,480	7,08,88,985	8,13,26,865	9,40,12,380

34. The total encashment of foreign notes continues to expand; but the expansion in 1892-93 was confined almost entirely to Calcutta and Allahabad. Calcutta cashed in all 77 lakhs in excess of the previous year, the net result of an increase of 74 lakhs in Bombay notes and 53 lakhs in Lahore notes, and of a decrease of 50 lakhs in Allahabad notes. Allahabad cashed on the whole 46 lakhs more of foreign notes than in the previous year, of which 30 lakhs belonged to the Calcutta Circle, 6 to the Lahore and 8 to the Bombay Circle. There was a special demand for money in the North-Western Provinces, which accounts both for the larger encashment of foreign Circle notes there and for the smaller encashment of Allahabad notes in other Circles. The demand for money in the Punjab was on the other hand slack, and on the whole 19 lakhs more of foreign notes were cashed by that Circle, while 51 lakhs more of its notes were cashed elsewhere. A large quantity of Bombay notes find their way to Calcutta, and are utilised to a considerable extent in the payment of Government dues. The amounts cashed at the Calcutta Office during the last four years have been in lakhs—

1889-90	213
1890-91	266
1891-92	184
1892-93	258

It will be seen that the encashments in 1891-92 were unusually low; in 1892-93 they were of the normal amount.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF COIN.

35. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by Circles see statement VII) :—

	Coin. ₹	a.	p.	Small Coin. ₹	a.	p.
Balance, 1st April 1892 . .	14,29,88,394	10	4	20,000	0	0
Receipts—						
Over the counter . . .	14,76,94,771	0	0			
From small coin account . .	3,08,500	0	0			
At Agencies	1,63,94,000	0	0			
In remittance transactions—						
Between Head Office and Agencies ₹9,54,97,550 0 0 Between Circles ₹7,79,68,300 4 0	17,34,65,850	4	0			
From Treasury on account of Mint certificates . . .	8,73,83,933	5	6			
From coin account . . .	...			3,15,500	0	0*
Total Receipts .	42,52,47,054	9	6	3,15,500	0	0
Total Balance and Receipts .	56,82,35,449	3	10	3,35,500	0	0

* This includes ₹1,39,500 received in remittance from Agencies and held as reserve bullion.

		₹	a.	p.
ISSUES—				
Over the counter		21,95,92,491	0	0
At Agencies		3,90,675	0	0
In remittance transactions—				
Between Head Office and Agencies	₹9,70,37,680 0 0			
Between Circles	₹7,54,78,300 4 0			
		17,25,15,980	4	0
For bullion delivered and pre-melting fees		1,74,558	15	6
To small coin account		1,76,000	0	0
To coin account		...		3,08,500
TOTAL ISSUES		39,28,19,705	3	6
BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1893 (see paragraph 23)		17,53,85,744	0	4
				27,000

36. The receipts and issues for the past three years are given below :—

	Receipts. ₹	a.	p.	Issues. ₹	a.	p.
1892-93	42,52,47,054	9	6	39,28,49,705	3	6
1891-92	35,54,83,880	0	0	39,15,16,276	0	0
1890-91	45,12,29,551	0	0	35,57,11,742	0	0

37. The issues did not differ materially from those of last year; but the receipts were on the whole 7 crores in excess. The main differences were an increase of about 6½ crores in the receipts from the Treasury on account of Mint certificates, and of 2¼ crores in the receipts through remittance transactions, and of ¼ crore in the receipts at Agencies, with a decrease of 2 crores in the receipts over the counter.

38. The net result is an increase of 3¼ crores in the coin reserve, against a reduction of 3½ crores in 1891-92, which is, of course, entirely due to the difference in the silver imports. The reserve coin has now nearly regained the high level at which it stood at the close of 1890-91, though a crore has since then been invested in securities.

STATE OF THE COINAGE.

39. The following table shows the withdrawal of shroff-marked coin from circulation during the year and the remittance of such coin to the Mint :—

	SHROFF-MARKED COIN.				
	Opening balance.	Receipts from the public.	TOTAL.	Remitted to Mints.	Closing balance.
	(In Thousands of Rupees.)				
India	52	20	72	63(a)	9
Central Provinces	4	4	8	3	5
Burma	2	...	2	...	2
Assam	11	6	17	10	7
Bengal	9	2	11	9	2
North-Western Provinces	3,63	5,97	9,60	...	9,60
Punjab	5,76	6,30(b)	12,06	...	12,06
Madras	24	8	32	27	5
Bombay	7	39	46	40	6
TOTAL	10,48	13,06	23,54	1,52	22,02

(a) Remitted to Punjab. (b) Includes 63 received from India.

40. The total amounts withdrawn from circulation in the last five years are shown below :—

1888-89	47,18
1889-90	23,44
1890-91	20,68
1891-92	20,43
1892-93	13,06

The withdrawals show a considerable diminution in 1892-93, and it is to be hoped that the habit of shroff-marking prevails less than formerly, and in time may be altogether eradicated.

41. The following statement shows the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act during the calendar year 1892 :—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number of treasuries in which coins were cut.	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight.				Believed to be counterfeit.				Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or for other causes.			
		₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹	₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹	₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹	₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹
India	7	905	3,151	...	...	675	12	31	17	5,001	847	326	31	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	19	392	76	...	8	100	2	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	38	...	...	...	2,585	31	60	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	7	129	16	...	...	94	2	4	...	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	43	576	87	...	...	849	17	6	...	809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	45	29,999	180	...	...	1,383	40	143	306	13,051	1,415	513	476	...	...	671	4,420
Punjab	21	245	(a) 19,485	...	...	799	1	...	...	1,952	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
Madras	25	20,453	10,403	...	...	648	47	49	33	51	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	23	33,278	750	1	...	589	50	48	13	1,374	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	...	86,016	34,148	1	8	7,721	202	339	392	22,461	2,277	841	508	...	...	671	4,420

(a) Erroneously treated as worn coin instead of shroff-marked.

42. The number of counterfeit coin dealt with does not vary much from year to year. The withdrawals of rupees which have lost more than 2 per cent. in weight by reasonable wear are gradually diminishing; and the withdrawals of rupees reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear, which rose last year, have fallen again in 1892-93.

43. I append the usual statements of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1892, and of the proportion of each of those annual issues found on examination in each district Treasury of a bag of rupees of the coin ordinarily current in each district.

The coinage of 1892 was upwards of 4 crores above that of 1891 and exceeded that of any year since 1877, save the very exceptional year 1890. The total coinage from 1835 to 1892 inclusive amounted to 327¾ crores of rupees.

Rupees of the earlier years are gradually diminishing in number, as might be expected, and the drop this year in the proportion of rupees of 1840 and 1862 is rather larger than usual: the former issue, which includes the coinage of 22 years, now forms less than 15 per cent. of the total coinage, and the latter comprising the coinage of 12 years, forms less than 20 per cent.

Statement of whole Rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1892.

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
William IV . . .	10,90,88 070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840—1st issue .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
„ 1840—2nd issue .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
„ 1862 . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
„ 1874 . .	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
„ 1875 . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
„ 1876 . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
„ 1877 . .	3,02,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
„ 1878 . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
„ 1879 . .	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
„ 1880 . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
„ 1881 . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
„ 1882 . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
„ 1883 . .	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
„ 1884 . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
„ 1885 . .	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
„ 1886 . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
„ 1887 . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
„ 1888 . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
„ 1889 . .	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
„ 1890 . .	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
„ 1891 . .	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
„ 1892 . .	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
TOTAL .	1,31,02,13,180	10,76,07,305	1,85,93,48,881	3,27,71,69,366

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in British India in the year 1875 to 1893, as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing 2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.	William IV.	Victoria. 1840. 1st Issue.	Victoria. 1840. 2nd Issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Portuguese.	TOTALS.
1875 . .	117	227	635	962	38	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1876 . .	103	251	620	944	36	41	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1877 . .	103	219	594	892	40	65	59	28	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1878 . .	106	180	509	760	35	54	59	227	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1879 . .	78	172	489	733	32	51	61	229	140	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 . .	64	151	449	720	31	52	57	208	137	91	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1881 . .	65	149	430	685	29	44	53	199	131	103	111	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1882 . .	62	143	414	678	28	44	52	189	129	112	115	15	19	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1883 . .	61	156	388	662	26	40	48	182	122	102	106	18	83	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1884 . .	55	141	375	610	33	36	47	164	113	114	107	17	144	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1885 . .	53	136	372	598	28	34	44	155	107	102	95	12	133	29	78	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1886 . .	44	114	317	557	20	33	40	135	90	83	90	10	120	33	80	188	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
1887 . .	43	107	308	534	18	29	39	124	86	75	79	8	106	31	81	171	90	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888 . .	39	103	302	510	18	29	36	118	79	70	78	10	98	28	79	157	98	102	45	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1889 . .	36	101	269	473	17	27	34	111	74	67	70	7	87	26	68	132	90	129	130	42	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1890 . .	33	98	251	455	18	27	32	103	69	63	66	11	80	23	60	127	71	135	125	108	46	...	...	...	1	2,000
1891 . .	32	90	250	443	16	27	31	102	68	60	64	8	80	22	54	112	68	126	113	92	80	52	...	...	1	2,000
1892 . .	31	92	237	428	14	24	29	94	63	57	56	8	69	20	49	101	61	111	100	88	126	120	21	...	1	2,000
1893 . .	27	70	218	395	19	23	27	84	60	54	54	8	64	21	46	96	58	105	90	90	133	95	117	37	...	2,000

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893, as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing ₹2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.	William IV.	Victoria. 1840. 1st Issue.	Victoria. 1840. 2nd Issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Ulwar.	Surat, Arcot, and Portuguese.	TOTAL.
INDIA.																											
1875	...	105	196	604	1,004	74	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	70	161	489	831	23	51	65	125	88	90	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	60	198	342	513	19	25	31	122	85	92	106	13	147	47	170	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1886	...	36	96	264	405	18	28	33	113	60	71	84	13	132	23	141	493	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
1887	...	40	96	251	410	13	20	36	89	61	62	75	10	153	27	141	364	136	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
1888	...	43	109	271	416	11	26	31	83	72	60	82	5	135	26	142	325	106	52	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
1889	...	24	51	230	413	15	28	28	91	54	76	78	8	89	35	100	180	196	151	134	18	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1890	...	27	67	218	384	11	19	29	72	58	49	64	29	84	35	88	148	67	110	134	256	10	...	...	...	2	2,000
1891	...	24	104	202	406	14	22	26	78	62	68	66	16	104	30	66	110	84	124	124	136	118	14	...	...	1	2,000
1892	...	23	86	142	298	11	19	22	62	46	57	39	2	61	17	38	76	72	80	130	85	196	415	22	...	...	2,000
1893	...	22	66	162	338	12	18	22	70	46	62	50	6	56	18	50	112	86	90	130	118	174	184	82	26	...	...	2,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																											
1875	...	59	145	540	1,172	70	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	23	97	442	802	31	69	100	225	128	84	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	16	62	303	709	26	45	74	142	99	70	114	8	127	30	64	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	24	91	332	669	21	41	57	141	84	66	110	8	114	26	61	109	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	15	58	272	605	19	36	54	110	77	62	95	7	93	25	59	138	167	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	18	70	272	584	17	33	50	101	69	57	89	14	86	21	57	116	148	404	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	10	67	193	514	13	32	44	95	59	53	84	7	78	22	59	112	117	126	256	54	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	14	59	236	504	17	35	40	88	57	57	76	5	70	15	52	95	92	99	199	102	98	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	12	52	196	466	14	28	38	86	56	44	74	4	66	16	50	88	100	98	182	98	120	112	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	21	68	235	469	16	27	32	82	55	45	61	11	66	19	46	81	76	78	130	86	131	132	33	...	...	2,000
1893	...	10	74	176	398	13	28	31	69	61	49	71	15	52	22	41	73	71	86	129	82	125	132	162	41	...	2,000
BURMA.																											
1875	...	47	122	501	1,231	72	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	29	88	317	655	62	103	39	353	211	32	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	29	99	235	453	33	40	32	177	124	74	126	40	370	40	110	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	25	68	230	365	20	34	26	133	83	51	75	21	264	33	107	403	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	24	74	226	410	20	30	26	124	74	54	78	16	228	58	134	278	124	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	18	70	214	388	20	34	26	110	68	36	72	16	186	44	102	222	138	214	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	20	76	238	386	24	30	28	116	72	40	68	16	182	42	100	208	104	206	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	20	74	213	375	28	35	26	103	66	33	65	13	167	37	81	184	92	236	34	47	21	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	22	70	196	362	24	32	24	114	66	40	62	14	162	38	78	170	84	254	36	46	84	26	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	17	67	175	300	15	27	20	92	57	36	52	15	126	32	68	137	73	218	36	71	235	123	8	...	...	2,000
1893	...	19	66	170	295	18	25	16	77	48	25	43	10	117	25	56	124	60	200	33	83	262	96	129	13	...	2,000
ASSAM.																											
1875	...	164	254	646	924	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	103	223	451	743	31	32	28	270	112	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	80	161	374	570	24	28	30	218	112	62	48	14	134	92	40	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	76	137	368	576	25	31	27	202	118	60	49	13	130	79	48	56	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	78	128	386	568	22	26	22	188	116	64	44	12	114	60	84	64	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	64	126	368	580	28	28	28	192	102	60	48	14	104	48	58	72	18	54	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	62	134	312	518	20	24	30	174	100	58	44	10	102	38	52	84	36	138	58	6	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	44	138	250	451	20	26	26	144	78	50	42	6	84	30	44	104	58	238	98	64	2	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	42	98	276	442	18	28	24	150	82	48	36	8	78	38	40	100	48	220	94	112	16	2	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	46	112	264	448	18	24	24	136	84	46	38	6	72	28	44	104	48	200	84	98	50	24	2	...	...	2,000
1893	...	38	72	238	416	52	22	28	104	78	48	40	12	70	30	36	104	56	194	96	108	82	34	44	...	...	2,000
BENGAL.																											
1875	...	133	223	655	954	23	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	87	140	445	637	41	54	58	302	192	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	68	152	378	559	28	37	41	204	121	70	63	12	119	53	59	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	67	133	358	540	25	31	34	181	113	64	55	9	107	46	55	148	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	65	152	338	552	22	30	37	183	110	64	52	8	106	44	55	140	39	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	58	132	316	510	20	30	32	168	94	58	58	8	96	34	54	128	62	126	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	53	128	272	454	21	29	29	144	88	53	49	8	76	31	44	110	78	224	103	11	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	44	92	248	424	26	28	32	136	84	50	48	24	64	30	40	112	54	210	100	136	18	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	48	98	256	402	20	28	30	132	84	48	42	12	70	26	38	110	54	192	86	126	62	36	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	43	91	253	396	16	22	26	120	72	43	38	7	59	21	34	98	52	168	78	118	156	60	34	...	...	2,000
1893	...	31	79	207	344	18	23	23	106	66	38	35	7	59	24	34	86	44	144	68	103	159	69	209	30	...	2,000
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.																											
1875	...	184	332	761	716	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1880	...	101	222	558	628	23	37	48	172	128	78	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	94	204	455	606	20	28	41	155	114	102	57	4	55	21	26	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	80	108	421	582	18	29	42	148	105	96	53	6	55	26	36	58	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	82	188	434	570	18	28	42	150	110	92	54	4	52	20	36	74	36	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	80	106	450	551	18	28	40	146	100	92	56	4	56	22	38	78	52	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	80	182	397	532	17	27	35	142	104	85	56	4	60	21	41	88	50	35	33	11	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	68	156	392	542	18	26	32	138	96	82	56	6	60	20	40	90	52	48	44	30	4	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	77	146	404	524	18	27	37	130	90	83	56	5	55	21	38	88	50	50	49	29	17	6	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	66	170	360	508	16	26	34	132	88	76	54	6	54	20	42	90	50	58	52	40	30	18	10	...	...	2,000
1893	...	67	153	362	480	18	26	33	122	87	78	54	7	52	27	42	85	46	61	54	43	43	29	33	5	...	2,000
PUNJAB.																											
1875	...	201	410	872	516	1	...	31	159	146	294	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	86	219	554	435	12	12	31	159	146	294	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1885	...	74	178	472	468	14	18	34	166	142	284	100	2	20	6	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	73	162	406	404	11	17	28	142	108	206	82	2	44	10	62	251	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	68	162	404	424	14	20	30	138	104	170	80	2	48	10	62	220	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	62	168	378	422	16	16	32	126	104	168	74	6	50	10	64	208	66	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	62	164	350	428	14	20	32	130	104	164	74	2	50	10	58	202	64	18	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	62	164	350	428	14	20	32	130	104	164	74	2	50	10	58	202	64	18	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	68	172	352	426	12	18	30	126	98	154	74	2	50	10	60	192	62	28	42	18	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	62	176	346	422	12	22	34	128	96	138	78	4	54	10	52	184	58	36	52	22	10	4	...	...	...	2,000
1893	...	58	171	354	425	13	19	33	119	80	127	66	8	50	13	51	162	58	38	51	42	29	30	...	...	...	2,000
	...	56	156	332	422	12	20	28	114	84	133	64	6	48	12	50	158	58	40	54	50	46	50	10	...	...	2,000
MADRAS.																											
1875	...	52	161	637	1,140	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	53	144	537	927	18	46	71	87	66	36	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	37	118	471	816	20	40	53	104	75	51	80	7	64	19	50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	45	131	410	782	19	41	55	105	74	42	88	5	71	24	78	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	37	123	411	783	17	39	54	95	72	46	81	5	68	21	68	56	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,000
1888	...	20	103	386	712	20	34	44	90	70	45	83	5	68	34	109	68	31	48	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
1889	...	29	97	369	668	18	33	45	89	63	44	73	6	73	33	87	74	29	97	63	7	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
1890	...	20	126	277	602	10	32	43	83	58	46	81	6	65	19	73	76	35	97	147	99	9	...	...	...	1	2,000
1891	...	22	73	332	611	15	35	41	83	57	30	66	4	69	18	68	71	31	92	130	93	41	4	...	...	1	2,000
1892	...	23	83	264	605	16	31	38	78	56	45	63	12	70	20	64	75	34	91	120	108	54	36	10	...	2	2,000
1893	...	19	73	231	567	12	27	34	73	57	38	62	5	71	18	61	69	33	91	109	127	69	47	47	12	...	2,000
BOMBAY.																											
1875	...	37	100	382	1,246	114	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	21	60	306	763	33	62	81	152	166	194	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,000
1885	...	17	50	259	600	23	30	54	107	88	116	161	11	160	45	170	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,000
1886	...	11	91	199	579	19	36	47	93	75	94	156	8	143	32	122	195	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,000
1887	...	13	60	203	516	16	31	43	83	62	81	126	7	117	22	109	211	185	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,000
1888	...	13	30	172	432	16	28	43	69	55	70	113	7	107	22	105	207	154	170	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,000
1889	...	11	43	187	439	14	25	30	68	53	60	99	10	89	17	83	169	118	139	241	90	...	...	...	...	3	2,000
1890	...	11	39	171	437	13	27	32	71	51	64	97	10	83	20	66	133	100	112	167	142	153	...	...	...	3	2,000
1891	...	8	33	153	398	12	24	29	59	45	52	85	5	69	16	61	113	82	87	143	100	221	203	...	...	5	2,000
1892	...	9	45	169	416	11	23	29	59	45	51	82	6	65	16	53	96	68	85	127	107	178	199	57	...	3	2,000
1893	...	7	28	145	372	23	23	25	47	35	37	64	5	58	16	46	76	58	67	91	95	166	143	203	169	...	2,000
HYDERABAD (BERAR).																											
1886	...	4	42	182	614	21	43	51	93	78	76	147	12	138	28	92	229	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	7	32	151	496	15	32	39	83	59	58	106	7	98	21	66	260	133

EXCHANGE OF SMALL COIN.

41. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were as follows:

	Receipts.			Issues.			Net Issues.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Half Rupees	8,39,333	0	0	13,40,025	0	0	5,00,692	0	0
Quarter Rupees	6,96,215	0	0	18,14,499	0	0	11,18,284	0	0
One-eighth Rupees	6,62,944	12	0	12,21,445	4	0	5,58,500	8	0
Copper	3,69,166	0	0	5,74,994	2	9	2,05,828	2	9
TOTAL	25,67,658	12	0	49,50,963	6	9	23,83,304	10	9
TOTAL, 1891-92	17,80,461	10	0	48,68,707	8	3	30,88,245	14	3

The receipts were largely, and the issues slightly, in excess of those of the last year. Under Receipts the increase was in half and one-eighth rupees, while the increase in issues was chiefly in copper. The net issues were 7 lakhs less than last year.

BULLION.

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

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Balance of Bullion on 1st April 1892	77,52,619	5	8	1,00,03,071	0	0
Receipts of Bullion—						
April 1892	60,11,461	14	0	1,10,63,746	0	0
May ,,	40,75,279	7	0	1,14,35,945	0	0
June ,,	3,58,322	14	0	78,61,632	0	0
July ,,	12,819	8	0	71,17,926	0	0
August ,,	12,18,019	8	0	77,00,090	0	0
September ,,	6,34,001	13	0	63,41,438	0	0
October ,,	8,30,705	2	0	81,20,246	0	0
November ,,	10,50,600	6	0	26,22,236	0	0
December ,,	7,53,641	9	0	13,87,045	0	0
January 1893	8,96,985	3	0	1,16,49,719	0	0
February ,,	12,91,945	12	0	1,07,00,140	0	0
March ,,	21,95,955	14	0	81,88,357	0	0
TOTAL OF 12 MONTHS	1,93,29,138	11	0	9,41,88,520	0	0
Additional 1 per mille credited on account of Melting Fees out of Currency	22,035	1	6	97,870	0	0
TOTAL	1,93,51,173	15	6	9,42,86,390	0	0
Bullion remitted to Calcutta from Bombay	58,82,624	0	0	—58,82,624	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,52,33,797	15	6	8,84,03,766	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE	3,29,86,417	5	2	9,84,06,837	0	0
Deduct—Mint Certificates realized	2,99,93,690	5	6	9,27,44,108	0	0
Balance	29,92,726	15	8	56,62,729	0	0

46. The receipts of bullion for the last five years have been—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹
1892-93	2,52,33,798	8,84,03,766	11,36,37,564
1891-92	1,67,13,180	4,38,64,931	6,05,78,111
1890-91	2,79,94,418	9,24,98,201	12,04,92,619
1889-90	73,22,954	7,07,87,073	7,81,10,027
1888-89	57,28,803	6,10,97,675	6,68,26,478

The receipts were very nearly twice those in the previous year, and did not fall far short of those of 1890-91.

47. The operation of the Bullion Clauses of the Currency Act is also shown in further detail of the transactions between Mint and Currency in the following figures:—

	Transfers to the Mint of bullion from the Currency Department.			Balance at end of month of bullion paid for by the Currency Department and held as part of its reserve.			Balance of bullion held on Treasury account, *i.e.*, the amount by which the deliveries of new coin failed to meet the Mint Certificates payable by Treasury or Currency.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	(Thousands of Rupees.)								
April 1892	58,80	1,13,31	1,72,11	90,23	1,59,76	2,49,99	11,75	—10,18	1,57
May ,,	41,66	1,11,58	1,53,24	1,28,63	2,13,11	3,41,74	6,37	—20,42	—14,05
June ,,	3,66	81,06	84,72	98,43	2,14,73	3,13,16	12,23	—19,67	—7,44
July ,,	13	75,20	75,33	75,47	2,13,08	2,88,55	7,61	—10,78	—3,17
August ,,	12,44	75,40	87,84	52,22	2,15,12	2,67,34	—10,85	—19,89	—3,074
September ,,	6,48	65,90	72,38	6,92	1,83,29	1,90,21	10,14	—18,67	—8,53
October ,,	8,48	83,18	91,66	73,95	1,20,13	1,94,08	10,21	—15,33	—5,12
November ,,	10,72	25,42	36,14	68,85	61,25	1,30,10	1,83	—1,77	6
December ,,	7,70	14,21	21,91	40,47	28,48	68,95	18,59	26,92	45,51
January 1893	9,17	1,24,12	1,33,29	30,83	96,64	1,27,47	7,58	—34,35	—26,77
February ,,	13,20	1,08,42	1,21,62	27,40	86,07	1,13,47	1,35	—27,56	—26,21
March ,,	22,42	81,24	1,03,66	29,93	56,63	86,56	7,32	—21,38	—14,06
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR 12 MONTHS	1,94,86	9,59,04	11,53,90						

AGENCIES.

48. The only province, in which the Currency Agency system, properly so called, is at all thoroughly worked, is the Punjab. The issue of notes from the Agencies in that province at Simla, Rawal Pindi, Umballa and Peshawar continues to show development, the total issues of notes from Agencies amounting to 1,58 lakhs against 1,24 lakhs in 1891-92 and 1,03 lakhs in 1890-91. The issues from Agencies form a very large proportion (23 p. c.) of the total issues in this Circle.

49. The other so-called Agencies are really Currency chests, established with a view to more conveniently and rapidly effecting the resource operations of Government, as explained in full detail in last year's report. This system is being developed every year.

At the end of the year, the total number of Currency chests was 105 against 60 in 1891-92, and the total balance of coin deposited in them was upwards of 5,37 lakhs of rupees against R373 in 1891-92 distributed as follows:—

	₹ 1891-92.	₹ 1892-93.
Calcutta Circle	1,28,27,882	1,54,41,000
Allahabad „	95,88,000	76,75,000
Lahore „	63,46,950	96,87,510
Bombay „	73,19,000	44,36,000
Madras „	4,30,000	80,17,000
Rangoon „	8,15,000	84,92,100
	3,73,26,832	5,37,48,610

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

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

Nature of loss.	Number of notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Whole notes, lost or destroyed .	...	3	...	2	16	...	...	...	21	1,730
Half notes { lost by Post .	19	71	42	46	138	24	1	...	341	30,745
Half notes { lost accidentally .	6	104	27	84	268	14	14	...	517	53,610
Mutilated notes . . .	9	72	14	7	22	2	5	...	131	9,595
1892-93 .	34	250	83	139	444	40	20	...	1,010	95,680
1891-92 .	42	306	69	108	404	32	28	...	989	94,450
1890-91 .	57	332	93	89	310	40	21	...	942	81,915

The total value of claims on lost and mutilated notes is infinitesimally small when compared with the value of the notes in circulation. There is a slight increase in both the number and the value of the claims; the increase occurred chiefly in the Punjab where claims to the value of R19,165 were discharged against R7,125 and R1,755 in the preceding two years. The excess was due to the specially large amounts lost in two cases.

FRAUD AND FORGERY.

51. A few cases of attempted fraud occurred during the year; but none of them presented any special features of interest. Four are still under investigation.

52. The forgeries, which came to light during the year, were as follows:—

₹	Number.
5	62
10	34
20	2
500	1
1,000	2
	101

None of the new forgeries were of a serious nature.

53. The number of forged 5-rupee notes presented shows a large reduction as compared with the previous year. Forty of these notes belong to the Bombay forgery of the $\frac{S}{78}$ series mentioned in my Report for 1889-90, for forging which one Husein Mahomed was sentenced to transportation for life.

Thirteen notes belong to the Rangoon forgery, series $\frac{Q}{11}$ mentioned last year; two were presented at Calcutta, two at Bombay, and nine at Rangoon.

Of the remaining notes of this denomination five belong to the Calcutta series $\frac{R}{74}$, three to the Bombay series $\frac{S}{74}$, and one to $\frac{R}{75}$, a new forgery, which is very clumsy.

54. Of the 10-rupee notes, 17 belong to the $\frac{R}{85}$ series mentioned in previous reports, 13 of which were presented at Calcutta.

The following new forgeries in this denomination were brought to light during the year under report:—

$\frac{U}{22}$, a very clumsy imitation; the medallions are like those of 50-rupee notes, the figures are coarse and unequal, and the paper has no watermarks upon it.

$\frac{U}{24}$, a very clumsy forgery; the medallions are unequally made and coloured and the figures and letters are coarse, the paper is ordinary. The note purports to bear Mr. Westland's signature.

$\frac{U}{74}$, $\frac{V}{2}$ } the printing and colouring are both defective.

55. The most curious case was that in connection with 10-rupee notes of the $\frac{D}{16}$ series of the Allahabad Circle, which is thus described by the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay:—

"A singular case of forgery was prosecuted in Sind, in which the forged notes consisted of portions of handkerchiefs on which representations of notes of the Allahabad Circle had been printed. The importation of handkerchiefs of this description was reported by Mr. Tupp to your office in June 1882. The evidence in the Sind case went to show that the possessors of these cloth notes wished to pass them as genuine, and they were convicted by the Assistant Sessions Judge under Section 474, Indian Penal Code. On appeal, however, the Sessions Judge of Shikarpur held that the documents, which showed no signature, could not be legally regarded as forgeries, and that though a charge of attempting to cheat might have succeeded the conviction of the charge as laid must be set aside."

It would seem almost impossible that any one could be deceived by such crude imitations as these; and yet it is clear that some danger may exist even of these imperfect forgeries passing among the ignorant rustic folk in some parts of India.

The law of forgery, which seems to have been correctly interpreted by the Sessions Judge, may possibly require some modification, as far as Currency notes are concerned. But on this point I shall address Government separately.

56. The single R500 note belongs to the forgery mentioned in paragraph 51 of the Annual Report for 1889-90. It was tendered at the Bank of Bengal, Lahore, by one Hashan Din, whose possession does not appear to have been fraudulent, and it was unfortunately found impossible to trace the note farther back.

57. The two thousand-rupee notes were $\frac{U}{78}$ 62726 and $\frac{V}{98}$ 39633 of the Calcutta Circle. Two men, who are described by the Police as belonging to a gang of professional swindlers in Calcutta were arrested while attempting to pass these notes, which they pretended, were stolen notes. The notes have not yet been forwarded to this office, but the Commissioner of Police says that they "were made by hand and could not possibly have been passed off as genuine".

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

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

	₹
Calcutta to Rangoon	20,00,000
Bombay to Calcutta	1,00,00,000
Bombay to Karachi	56,21,000
Bombay to Madras	73,00,000
Bombay to Rangoon	60,00,000

And the following remittances of silver were made through Agencies:—

Calcutta to Lahore	5,00,000
Allahabad to Lahore	45,00,000

59. The remittances to Rangoon are made to meet the trade demand in the rice season. Bombay always has to send a large amount of coin to Calcutta as the silver, imported for coinage, is tendered to the Bombay Currency Office, while Bombay notes are cashed to a considerable extent by the Calcutta Office, being tendered by the Government Treasury into which they are paid on account of Government dues. Madras also has to be supplied periodically with coin from Bombay. The remittances to Calcutta and Madras were considerably below the normal in 1891-92 owing to dulness of trade.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

60. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1890-91, 1891-92 and 1892-93 have been as follows :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	₹	₹	₹
Receipts from the Public in payment of Government dues	11,98,88,748	13,01,84,600	14,66,58,760
Receipts from the Public in exchange for silver	2,91,77,712	3,27,91,825	3,79,30,267
Receipts from the Public for other notes	24,13,810	24,51,975	30,03,963
TOTAL RECEIPTS	15,14,80,270	16,54,28,400	18,75,92,990
Issues to the Public in payment of Government dues	4,42,09,970	5,04,80,910	4,20,91,645
Issues to the Public in exchange for silver	3,68,19,145	4,18,73,290	4,33,08,767
Issues to the Public for other notes	24,13,810	24,51,975	30,03,963
TOTAL ISSUES	8,34,42,925	9,47,56,175	8,84,04,375

The receipts again show a large increase, but the issues are lower than last year.

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

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Government of India	449	368	514
Central Provinces	46	59	58
Burma	34	55	77
Assam	54	59	62
Bengal	530	588	606
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	205	282	346
Punjab	318	386	235
Madras	359	432	474
Bombay	348	366	381
Hyderabad	6	7	7
TOTAL	2,349	2,602	2,760

The figures show curious fluctuations from year to year which do not admit of any general explanations.

62. The following statement gives details regarding the encashment of notes by Treasuries :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	165	164	170
Where notes were ordinarily cashed, but not always	28	48	53
Where notes were not usually cashed	46	31	20
TOTAL	239	243	243

It is satisfactory to observe that the number of Treasuries where notes are not usually cashed has fallen from 46 in 1890-91 to 31 in 1891-92, and again to 20 in 1892-93. Considering the position of many of our Treasuries, and the difficulty experienced in keeping them supplied with silver, it must be admitted that the number of Treasuries not usually able to cash notes is exceedingly small.

63. Statement V shows the proportion of Treasury and Bank balances which in each Province was held in the form of Currency Notes.

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

	1891.	1892.
Calcutta Circle	35 per cent.	45 per cent.
Bombay „	41 „	35 „
Madras „	29 „	23 „

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

	1891. Balance in		1892. Balance in		Percentage of Notes.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1891.	1892.
	In thousands of rupees.				Per cent.	Per cent.
Calcutta Circle	42,32	1,55,19	53,92	1,06,87	22	33
Bombay „	17,64	94,75	20,46	90,27	16	18
Madras „	21,95	99,97	16,21	78,41	18	17

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

64. The figures of receipts and expenditure given in Statement III are only approximate, as the accounts for 1892-93 are not yet closed. The actual receipts in 1891-92 were more by ₹1,230 and the expenditure more by ₹137 than the approximate figures given in last year's report; details of the differ-

ences are given in the foot-note to Statement III. The charges for 1892-93 were more than in the previous year by about ₹15,000 due partly (₹8,000) to increased charges for note forms (these charges having been very low in 1891-92), partly (₹4,000) to larger charges for petty construction and repairs (especially at Lahore), and partly (₹3,000) to larger contingent charges due to the expansion of the circulation and the larger balances of coin held.

STATEMENTS.

No. I.

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1892-93 and previous years.

Date.	Calcutta.		Allahabad.		Madras.		Calicut.		Lahore.		Bombay.		Karachi.		Rangoon.		Total.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease−.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
March 1892	10,30,45,650	.....	89,54,875	.....	2,68,27,015	.....	9,18,430	.....	1,44,83,145	.....	7,53,94,595	.....	72,09,775	.....	39,30,600	.....	24,07,64,085	.....
April ,,	9,68,84,805	− 61,60,845	90,01,290†	+ 46,415	2,74,56,970	+ 6,29,955	9,34,880†	+ 16,450	1,49,32,335	+4,49,190	7,64,75,070†	+10,80,475	85,61,275	+13,51,500	53,84,805†	+14,04,205	23,95,81,430†	−11,82,655
May ,,	10,00,18,890	+ 31,34,085	1,14,28,650	+24,27,360	2,76,82,145	+ 2,25,175	10,55,405	+1,20,525	1,43,97,215	−5,35,120	8,46,85,610	+82,10,540	80,22,690	−5,38,585	54,73,400	+1,38,595	25,27,64,005	+1,31,82,575
June ,,	11,04,43,635	+1,04,24,745	1,17,26,085	+ 2,97,435	2,69,27,315	− 7,54,830	13,00,990	+2,45,585	1,43,99,035	+ 1,820	8,74,98,510	+ 28,12,900	75,91,405†	−4,31,285	78,01,170	+23,27,770	26,76,88,145	+1,49,24,140
July ,,	11,38,11,020*	+ 33,67,385	1,24,40,525	+ 7,14,440	2,62,38,245†	− 6,89,070	14,21,730*	+1,20,740	1,65,72,710	+21,73,675	9,53,19,705	+ 78,21,195	76,30,925	+ 39,520	1,11,70,960	+33,69,790	28,46,05,820	+1,69,17,675
August ,,	11,18,16,690	− 19,94,330	1,22,92,405	− 2,38,120	2,77,30,020	+14,91,775	12,28,900	−1,92,830	1,65,09,360	−63,350	10,16,34,920	+ 63,15,215	76,81,265	+ 50,340	1,18,46,830	+6,75,870	29,06,50,390*	+ 60,44,570
September ,,	10,07,03,915	−1,11,12,775	1,24,69,545	+ 2,67,140	2,81,22,140	+ 3,92,120	12,54,390	+ 25,490	1,65,00,040	−9,320	10,95,03,190*	+ 78,68,270	81,55,535	+ 4,74,270	1,29,66,645	+11,19,815	28,96,75,400	−9,74,990
October ,,	10,31,48,475	+ 24,44,560	1,24,66,165	− 3,380	2,92,02,575	+10,80,435	12,66,205	+ 11,815	1,77,38,125*	+12,38,085	10,18,10,000	−76,93,190	92,44,185	−85,635	1,44,48,450	+14,81,805	28,94,09,815	− 2,65,585
November ,,	10,21,51,725	− 9,96,750	1,31,19,055	+ 6,52,890	2,89,84,445	− 2,18,130	10,19,625	−2,46,580	1,72,01,835	−5,36,290	10,14,09,960	−4,00,040	87,77,860	−4,66,325	1,51,61,460*	+ 7,13,010	28,82,92,290	−11,17,525
December ,,	9,53,28,110†	− 68,23,615	1,40,87,575	+ 9,68,520	2,91,76,910	+ 1,92,465	10,85,320	+ 65,695	1,46,81,010	−25,20,825	8,56,65,270	−1,57,44,690	87,77,860	−4,66,325	1,17,07,055	−34,54,405	26,05,09,110	−2,77,83,180
January 1893	10,55,26,535	+1,01,98,425	1,49,67,325	+ 8,77,750	2,91,44,235	− 32,675	10,52,530	+ 69,845	1,49,22,645	+2,41,635	8,65,11,875	−8,46,605	78,36,465	−9,41,395	61,76,585	−55,30,470	26,61,36,195	+ 56,27,085
February ,,	10,36,95,615	− 18,30,890	1,51,28,220*	+ 1,62,895	2,91,48,105	+ 3,870	11,22,375	+ 63,440	1,34,98,885†	−14 23,760	8,21,28,965	−43,82,910	80,16,850	+ 1,80,385	58,77,715	−2,98,870	25,86,16,760	−75,19,435
March ,,	10,74,53,625	+ 37,57,980	1,49,01,805	− 2,26,415	3,08,70,545*	+17,22,440	11,85,815		1,63,16,075	+28,17,190	7,87,54,565	−33,74,400	78,79,950	−1,36,900	66,55,820	+7,78,105	26,40,18,200	+ 54,01,440
Total	125,09,83,070		15,39,36,645		34,06,83,650		1,39,28,165		18,76,69,270	.....	1,09,13,97,640	.....	9,87,28,225	.....	11,46,20,895	.....	3,25,19,47,560	.....
Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1892-93 as compared with 1891-92	+70,72,622	.....	+ 5,71,334	.....	+ 7,20,059	.....	− 11,14,620	.....										
Percentage on average circulation, 1891-92	+ 7·278	.....	+ 4·661	.....	+ 2·602	.....	− 48·988	.....										
	Average for each year from 1862-63.																	
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,41,94,385	.....
1863-64	2,49,56,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,23,25,000	.....
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	11,39,468	.....	41,35,714	.....	.....	.....	7,81,033	.....	3,26,00,958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,88,20,116	.....
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	25,61,730	.....	66,50,000	.....	.....	.....	29,51,182	.....	3,50,64,905	.....	9,08,721	.....	.....	.....	7,72,57,983	.....
1866-67	2,83,91,438	.....	25,93,184	.....	61,81,761	.....	61,755	.....	25,00,553	.....	4,80,41,935	.....	10,13,765	.....	.....	.....	8,98,93,179	.....
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	32,48,513	.....	63,07,003	.....	4,21,160	.....	24,05,652	.....	4,95,18,959	.....	15,90,835	.....	.....	.....	9,28,50,848	.....
1868-69	3,96,45,643	.....	33,74,186	.....	67,97,750	.....	5,54,549	.....	25,81,546	.....	4,59,48,670	.....	19,67,010	.....	.....	.....	10,14,55,327	.....
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	30,97,881	.....	62,19,398	.....	5,56,109	.....	22,52,897	.....	4,92,93,254	.....	24,73,060	.....	.....	.....	10,66,90,777	.....
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	41,34,122	.....	71,21,806	.....	8,16,466	.....	26,74,301	.....	4,43,51,094	.....	22,59,591	.....	.....	.....	9,81,32,240	.....
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	36,60,324	.....	73,46,017	.....	7,70,240	.....	52,34,625	.....	4,77,36,435	.....	22,33,014	.....	.....	.....	11,41,57,442	.....
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	52,18,260	.....	87,56,321	.....	8,63,419	.....	47,59,828	.....	5,63,13,434	.....	20,30,310	.....	.....	.....	12,86,40,267	.....
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,899	.....	1,10,63,042	.....	11,96,533	.....	47,77,161	.....	3,56,37,322	.....	21,97,823	.....	.....	.....	11,14,52,907	.....
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	62,57,664	.....	1,07,03,116	.....	18,10,467	.....	53,43,460	.....	3,27,94,374	.....	17,28,919	.....	.....	.....	10,67,04,071	.....
1875-76	4,93,96,846	.....	69,97,957	.....	1,22,14,342	.....	22,08,618	.....	66,21,276	.....	3,33,00,831	.....	17,87,612	.....	.....	.....	11,35,26,621	.....
1876-77	4,99,71,204	.....	72,07,479	.....	99,92,176	.....	21,48,859	.....	62,40,332	.....	3,54,10,793	.....	18,40,533	.....	.....	.....	11,64,16,538	.....
1877-78	6,13,25,010	.....	54,65,639	.....	1,28,83,331	.....	25,38,768	.....	54,70,648	.....	3,90,98,730	.....	21,98,696	.....	.....	.....	13,25,02,472	.....
1878-79	6,43,65,560	.....	63,73,527	.....	1,36,59,999	.....	20,86,198	.....	48,60,418	.....	3,67,78,984	.....	25,13,693	.....	.....	.....	13,19,05,084	.....
1879-80	6,26,55,985	.....	47,91,777	.....	8,67,54,482	.....	21,89,267	.....	65,49,450	.....	3,65,20,379	.....	26,72,268	.....	.....	.....	12,79,83,033	.....
1880-81	6,54,05,717	.....	53,48,142	.....	1,52,45,985	.....	17,66,917	.....	92,54,536	.....	3,81,54,498	.....	34,61,504	.....	.....	.....	13,66,29,354	.....
1881-82	6,43,82,370	.....	72,19,658	.....	1,29,92,638	.....	18,00,536	.....	81,32,364	.....	3,69,68,543	.....	33,30,384	.....	.....	.....	13,50,46,242	.....
1882-83	7,15,64,195	.....	84,15,813	.....	1,35,26,580	.....	14,78,377	.....	78,45,178	.....	4,59,01,757	.....	32,37,773	.....	.....	.....	15,18,07,113	.....
1883-84	6,12,93,062	.....	69,21,029	.....	1,34,77,339	.....	15,35,584	.....	76,69,764	.....	3,90,17,564	.....	29,98,733	.....	10,03,295	.....	13,38,69,257	.....
1884-85	6,57,43,221	.....	75,99,049	.....	1,34,72,861	.....	13,69,536	.....	78,99,231	.....	4,44,12,529	.....	30,89,570	.....	20,55,743	.....	14,54,07,275	.....
1885-86	6,06,33,913	.....	60,15,686	.....	1,39,21,985	.....	16,43,825	.....	77,28,230	.....	4,99,05,960	.....	46,00,707	.....	29,31,184	.....	14,71,02,032	.....
1886-87	5,72,89,275	.....	77,81,407	.....	1,33,48,674	.....	12,59,258	.....	83,09,917	.....	4,29,10,249	.....	49,99,546	.....	33,93,174	.....	14,20,10,950	.....
1887-88	6,21,17,981	.....	88,36,324	.....	1,40,74,261	.....	12,12,091	.....	91,59,344	.....	5,17,61,125	.....	47,59,004	.....	58,22,866	.....	16,16,23,290	.....
1888-89	6,60,77,552	.....	84,06,225	.....	1,60,49,242	.....	13,28,140	.....	85,39,256	.....	5,41,97,663	.....	40,15,679	.....	36,73,487	.....	16,43,16,288	.....
1889-90	6,50,53,434	.....	79,26,061	.....	1,80,20,491	.....	11,46,155	.....	85,13,522	.....	5,21,51,834	.....	41,25,155	.....	27,23,737	.....	16,15,14,963	.....
1890-91	8,72,18,599	.....	92,37,520	.....	1,82,82,918	.....	11,23,569	.....	1,20,46,149	.....	8,34,53,293	.....	49,44,846	.....	49,62,264	.....	22,88,92,275	.....
1891-92	9,71,75,967	.....	1,22,56,720	.....	1,96,74,433	.....	13,46,789	.....	1,34,17,439	.....	8,90,04,133	.....	67,60,748	.....	58,01,818	.....	25,43,62,371	.....
1892-93	10,42,48,589	.....	1,28,28,054	.....	2,49,90,137	.....	20,39,467	.....	1,56,39,106	.....	9,09,49,803	.....	82,27,352	.....	95,51,742	.....	27,09,95,630	.....
Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1892-93 as compared with 1891-92	+70,72,622	.....	+ 5,71,334	.....	+ 7,20,059	.....	− 11,14,620	.....	+22,21,667	.....	+19,45,670	.....	+14,66,604	.....	+37,49,923	.....	+1,66,33,259	.....
Percentage on average circulation, 1891-92	+ 7·278	.....	+ 4·661	.....	+ 2·602	.....	− 48·988	.....	+16·558	.....	2·186	.....	+21·693	.....	+64·634	.....	+6·539	.....

* Highest.

† Lowest.

No II.

Statement of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1892-93.

Circle.	Nature of Work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50 Rupees.		100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Calcutta	Notes issued.	146,640	7,33,200	3,165 440	3,16,54,400	170,761	34.15,220	150,480	75,24,000	504,315	5,04,31,500	83,296	4,16,48,000	153,852	15,38,52,000	18,276	18,27 60,000	4,393,060	47 20,18,320
Allahabad	,,	8,782	43,910	58,367	5,83,670	28,034	5,60,680	17,184	8,59.200	28,758	28,75,800	3,672	18,36,000	7,352	73,52,000	2,067	2,06,70,000	154,216	3,47,81,260
Lahore	,,	28,898	1,44,490	75,311	7,53,110	61,690	12,33,800	42,587	21,29,350	64,194	64,19,400	16,971	84.85,500	11,606	1,16,06,000	3,769	3,76,90,000	305,026	6,84,61,650
Bombay	,,	566,540	28,32,700	1,435,011	1,43.50,110	176,942	35,38,840	113,432	56,71,600	217,670	2,17,67,000	15,457	77,28,500	98,030	9,80,30,000	17,854	17,85,40,000	2,640,936	33,24.58,750
Karachi	,,	3,713	18,565	85,601	8,56,010	22,838	4,56,760	9,797	4,89,850	15,304	15,30,400	2,316	11,58,000	6,995	69,95.000	603	60,30,000	147,167	1,75,34,585
Madras	,,	110,840	5,54,200	211,830	21,18,300	87,110	17,42,200	61,593	30,79,650	357,792	3,57,79,200	35,746	1,78,73,000	35,550	3,55,50,000	5,920	5,92,00,000	906,381	15,58,96,550
Calicut	,,	13,883	69,415	12 290	1,22,900	7,267	1,45 340	5,726	2,86,300	7,887	7,88,700	551	2,75,500	498	4,98,000	95	9,50,000	48,197	31,36,155
Rangoon	,,	31,318	1,56,590	120,822	12,08,220	41,916	8,38,320	23,416	11,70,800	54,168	54,16,800	5,403	27,01,500	10,454	1,04,54,000	4,190	4,19,00,000	291,687	6,38,46,230
Total	...	910,614	45,53,070	5,164,672	5,16,46,720	596,558	1,19,31,160	421,215	2,12,10,750	1,250,088	12,50,08,800	163,412	8,17,06,000	324,337	32,43,37,000	52,774	52,77,40,000	8,886,670	114,81,33,500
Percentage on Total Issues		10·25	...	58·12	...	6·71	...	4·77	...	14·07	...	1·84	...	3·65	...	·59	...	100	...
		...	·39	...	4·50	...	1·04	...	1·85	...	10·89	...	7·11	...	28·25	...	45·97	...	100
Calcutta	Notes received.	153,457	7,67,285	2,936,426	2,93,64,260	176,477	35.29,540	148,127	74,09,350	481,975	4,81,97,500	80,843	4,04,21,500	153,210	15,32,10,000	18,317	18,31,70,000	4,148,892	46,60,69,435
Allahabad	,,	8,713	43,565	54.255	5.42,550	26,114	5,22,280	15,069	7,53,450	25,361	25,36,100	3,648	18,24,000	6,870	68,70,000	1,578	1,57,80,000	141,608	2,88,71,945
Lahore	,,	30,953	1,54,765	73,299	7,32,990	55,814	11,16 280	42,267	21,13,350	60,882	60,88,200	16.623	83,11,500	11,336	1,13,36,000	3,717	3,71,70,000	294,891	6,70,23,085
Bombay	,,	544,682	27,23,410	1,360,754	1,36,07,540	166,559	33,31,180	101,880	50,94,000	205,522	2,05,52,200	14,440	72,20,000	92,254	9,22,54,000	18,431	18,43,10,000	2,504,522	32,90,92,330
Karachi	,,	4,841	24,205	76 885	7,68,850	25,020	5,00,400	10,015	5,00,750	14,521	14,52,100	2,295	11,47,500	7,025	70,25,000	521	52,10,000	141,123	1,66,28,805
Madras	,,	109,392	5,46,960	195,623	19,56,230	88,363	17,67,260	63,604	31,80,200	343.575	3,43,57,500	35,291	1,76,45,500	35,681	3,56,81,000	5,664	5,66,40,000	877,193	15,17,74,650
Calicut	,,	12,521	62,605	9,868	98,680	5,934	1,18,680	4,401	2,20,050	6,223	6,22,300	490	2,45,000	429	4,29,000	100	10,00,000	30,966	27,96,315
Rangoon	,,	31,433	1,57,165	114,399	11,43,990	41,293	8,25,860	22,724	11,36,200	49,616	49,61,600	5,321	26,60,500	10,060	1,00,60,000	4,017	4,01,70,000	278,863	6,11,15,315
Total	...	895,992	44,79,960	4,821,509	4,82,15,090	585,574	1,17,11,480	408,147	2,04,07,350	1,187,675	11,87,67,500	158,951	7,94,75,500	316,865	31,68,65,000	52,345	52,34,50,000	8,427,058	112,33,71,880
Percentage on Total Receipts		10·63	...	57·22	...	6·95	...	4·84	...	14·09	...	1·89	...	3·76	...	·62	...	100	...
		...	·40	...	4·29	...	1·04	...	1·8	...	10·58	...	7·08	...	28·20	...	46·59	...	100
Calcutta	Notes cancelled.	127,982	6,39,910	2,215,934	2,21,59,340	122,065	24,41,300	104,461	52,23,050	380,456	3,80,45,600	68,455	3,42,27,500	129,057	12,90,57,000	2,421	2,42,10,000	3,150,831	25,60,03,700
Allahabad	,,	8,717	43,585	54,228	5,42,280	25,975	5,19,500	15,069	7,53,450	25,361	25,36,100	3,648	18,24,000	5,664	56,64,000	488	48,80,000	139,150	1,67,62,915
Lahore	,,	30,012	1,50,060	72,895	7,28,950	54,789	10,95,780	42,069	21,02,950	60,645	60,64,500	16,415	82,07,500	11,272	1,12,72,000	1,019	1,01,90,000	289,106	3,98,11,740
Bombay	,,	389,063	19,45,315	901,064	90,10,640	118,876	23,77,520	102,785	51,39,250	199,966	1,99.96,600	14,417	72,08,500	89,337	8,93,37,000	10,803	10,80,30,000	1,826,311	24,30,44,825
Karachi	,,	4,653	23,265	74,629	7,46,290	24,497	4,89,940	10,027	5,01,350	14,314	14,31,400	2,216	11,08,000	6,573	65,73,000	450	45,00,000	137,359	1,53,73,245
Madras	,,	103,266	5,16,330	174,012	17,40,120	83,952	16,79,040	61,484	30,74,200	319,338	3,19,33,800	34,268	1,71,34,000	34,481	3,44,81,000	3,786	3,78,60,000	814,587	12,84,18,460
Calicut	,,	12,378	61,890	9,716	97,160	5,859	1,17,180	4,188	2,09,400	5,944	5,94,400	884	1,92,000	354	3,54,000	65	6,50,000	38,888	22,76,080
Rangoon	,,	27,376	1,36,880	97,748	9,77,480	36,591	7,31,820	22,604	11,80,200	49,203	49,20,300	5,111	25,55,500	8,889	88,89,000	2,919	2,91,90,000	250,441	4,85,31,180
Total	...	703,447	35,17,235	3,600,226	3,60,02,260	472,604	94,52,080	362,677	1,81,32,850	1,055,227	10,55,22,700	144,914	7,24,57,000	285,627	28,56,27,000	21,951	21,95,10,000	6,646,673	75,09,22,125
Percentage on Total Cancellations		10·59	...	54·16	...	7·11	...	5·46	...	15·87	...	2·18	...	4·30	...	·33	...	100	...
		...	·47	...	4·80	...	·26	...	2·41	...	14·07	...	9 66	...	38·07	...	29 26	...	100
Percentage of Total Cancellations on Receipts		70·9	...	74·67	...	80·71	...	88·86	...	88·85	...	91·17	...	90·14	...	41·93	...	78·87	...

Abstract of all Circles from 1861-62 to 1891-92.

Year.	Notes Issued.		Notes Received.		Notes Cancelled.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000	2,000	10,00,000	...	...
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500	82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
1863-64	236,201	4,72,01,000	248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110	253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,660
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920	854,111	9,98,39,180	886,174	3,90,71,620
1866-67	1,968,688	26 80,12,150	1,917,381	25,36,97,220	831,631	7,50,95,040
1867-68	2,790,745	38,06,49,710	2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,500
1868-69	3,117 050	44,00,73,090	2,936,353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480	3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620	3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200	3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
1872-73	4 480,446	57,39,09,525	4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575	4,620,013	62,64,55,900	2,565,830	26,20,42,890
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760	4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,093	28,68,65,125
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815	5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,388	29,62,56,840
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185	5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
1877-78	6,251,704	99,52,50,980	6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
1878-79	5,853,587	86,09,06,930	6,036,955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,93,855	6,067,688	80,79,23,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
1880-81	6,731,153	85,23,94,490	6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,534	38,61,13,350
1881-82	6,066,875	71,68,22,915	5,964,017	71,09,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
1882-83	6,417,898	73,71,65,755	6,164,317	73,16,24,485	4,344,957	43,60,02,315
1883-84	6,828,374	67,02,69,920	6,769,657	68,93,02,090	4,710,289	42,04,58,825
1884-85	6,014,915	73,99,22,015	6,692,313	72,12,80,855	5,137,324	43,21,77,545
1885-86	6,610,519	76,10,25,730	6,531,341	76,55,44,465	4,756,480	42,79,23,405
1886-87	6,737,250	74,12,56,165	6,657,354	74,47,96,640	4,856,427	42,80,60,590
1887-88	7,234,682	83,20,40,665	6,873,377	80,55,70,115	4,892,465	46,06,32,630
1888-89	7,415,524	90,39,02,295	7,365,395	91,17,66,030	5,121,223	48,37,09,505
1889-90	7,413,571	93,41,95,680	7,380,692	93,37,97,425	5,203,114	48,16,81,920
1890-91	8,103,359	103,24,77,850	8,360,400	99,36,27,600	5,460,509	51,83,12,575
1891-92	8,610,623	97,47,43,040	8,314,479	99,00,37,240	5,714,482	61,02,38,340
1892-93	8,886,670	114,81,33,500	8,427,058	112,33,71,880	6,646,673	75,02,22,125

NO. 114.

Statements of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1892-93.

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1892-93.—Interest realized on Government Securities	13,27,335 0 0	1,25,338 0 0	1,87,956 0 0	10,64,828 0 0	1,05,702 0 0	3,65,338 0 0	13,017 0 0	74,281 0 0	32,63,790 0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.									
Miscellaneous	155 1 6	67 11 0	168 9 0	894 10 6	214 4 6	330 0 7	.....	.....	1,830 5 1
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	7,655 0 0	310 0 0	...	—925 0 0	65 0 0	1,060 0 0	190 0 0	120 0 0	8,475 0 0
	13,35,145 1 6	1,25,710 11 0	1,88,124 9 0	10,64,797 10 6	1,05,981 4 6	3,66,728 0 7	13,207 0 0	74,401 0 0	32,74,095 5 1
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Salaries	15,885 13 11	.....	6,400 0 0	11,716 4 0	1,200 0 0	.....	1,116 10 8	.....	36,318 12 7
Establishment	73,954 2 8	10,882 14 5	9,886 8 0	58,443 15 2	5,006 11 4	19,646 4 10	3,404 12 1	20,312 11 10	2,01,538 0 4
Temporary Establishment	3,284 6 6	72 14 4	.....	584 8 5	.....	329 8 0	.....	398 1 5	4,669 6 8
Charges for Remittance	.....	... ...	.....	6 0 0	79 8 0	44 9 0	.....	.....	130 1 0
Stationery	1,562 3 0	3 7 9	.....	482 9 4	31 12 8	373 7 5	15 15 4	.....	2,469 7 6
Printing Charges	2,276 14 0	325 12 4	393 1 9	601 4 7	30 15 4	446 7 0	.....	.....	4,074 7 0
Service Telegrams	282 8 0	48 15 0	28 12 0	161 9 0	70 10 0	117 12 0	53 5 0	235 13 0	999 4 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	865 1 0	430 0 0	434 1 0	902 12 0	285 0 0	290 10 0	60 0 0	80 5 0	3,347 13 0
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rates	5,850 0 0	.....	76 8 0	1,140 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,066 11 10
Cost of Note Forms	1,01,623 1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,162 4 8	1,259 5 4	.....	1,23,344 11 10
One-third freight on Europe Stores	13 13 8	.....	.....	3 5 7	.....	23 7 5	.....	.....	40 10 8
Pensions and Gratuities	5,773 7 8	2,048 0 0	116 10 8	1,438 10 7	825 0 0	1,689 5 0	769 7 8	.....	12,660 9 7
Cost of Repairs, etc., to Currency Buildings	2,657 0 0	.....	5,647 0 0	845 14 11	.....	1,181 8 1	.....	.....	10,331 7 0
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	.....	65 1 7	446 13 8	8 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	520 7 3
Contingencies	3,933 1 6	1,119 11 11	1,475 1 3	5,044 9 5	144 12 3	1,018 8 10	59 6 0	1,667 2 10	14,462 6 0
Travelling Allowances	361 0 0	.....	.....	615 0 0	50 6 0	.....	.....	79 4 0	1,105 10 0
Dead Stock, Cost of Office Furniture	173 11 0	86 13 9	.....	171 12 0	3 8 0	153 9 8	.....	365 10 9	955 1 2
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1892-93	2,18,496 4 9	15,083 11 1	24,904 8 4	82,166 14 10	7,728 3 7	45,777 5 11	6,738 14 1	23,139 0 10	4,24,034 15 5
PROFIT	11,16,648 12 9	1,10,626 15 11	1,63,220 0 8	9,82,630 11 8	98,253 0 11	3,20,950 10 8	6,468 1 11	51,261 15 2	28,50,060 5 8

ABSTRACTS.

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	a. p.
1861-62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,316 10 2
1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,27,731 5 4
1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,54,979 0 8
1865-66	6,05,285 1 8	46 281 6 0	31,484 2 0	5,11,746 13 6	.....	1,73,913 14 10	.....	.....	16,78,391 10 6
1866-67	6,91,286 13 6	49,784 0 0	31,517 0 0	8,19,518 4 3	4,637 7 9	1,67 917 2 10	3,268 2 0	.....	16,62,849 10 11
1867-68	5,32,863 9 9	45,617 9 4	28,944 4 9	7,43,596 2 1	23,870 0 0	1,18,395 11 4	4,400 0 0	.....	13,45,815 4 8
1868-69	5 81,265 0 9	49,442 8 3	37,827 13 5	5,92,489 15 5	20,677 12 5	1,21,084 15 9	4,137 1 3	.....	14,86,972 11 8
1869-70	6,50,288 12 3	48,310 9 8	35,133 4 11	6,73,293 8 10	28,822 15 1	1,04,357 0 5	11,963 12 11	.....	16,67,871 9 0
1870-71	5,36,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40,616 1 1	7,69,001 5 11	38,566 11 1	1,14,559 2 3	12,011 10 11	.....	14,93,867 10 9
1871-72	5,38,378 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,087 5 3	6,73,769 3 4	34,317 10 3	1,32,986 14 7	13,113 3 5	.....	14,25,965 7 11
1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	96 879 10 9	88,368 10 6	5,93,668 4 7	27,765 4 9	1,40,676 4 1	14,877 11 0	.....	23,92,227 6 4
1873-74	10,04,194 6 0	1,56 749 4 0	1,01 370 14 0	10.45,520 1 7	37,693 12 6	1,98,729 6 9	33,612 4 0	.....	23,71,584 0 6
1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89,036 0 0	1,10,593 7 3	7,56,230 12 9	46,985 0 3	2,59,187 1 3	46,866 10 3	.....	23,69,994 8 1
1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,18,676 0 0	1,28,291 10 9	6,77,999 6 4	35,660 12 0	2,19,693 3 0	49,770 0 0	.....	23,67,517 14 5
1876-77	10,74,581 8 0	1,09,322 0 0	1,34,781 10 0	6,87,503 6 6	36,340 0 0	2,58,336 8 8	55,570 0 0	.....	23,68,799 4 8
1877-78	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9	7,01,084 13 8	40.050 1 6	2,69,536 3 6	39,443 0 0	.....	24,49,647 12 3
1878-79	12,35.775 6 10	85.487 2 0	94,621 11 0	6,59,869 12 10	35,533 13 0	3,10,976 0 0	37.865 0 0	.....	23.95,495 12 2
1879-80	13,93,856 3 11	99 873 6 0	1,31,198 12 3	6,52,369 0 4	47.607 0 0	2,51,697 8 0	27,938 0 0	.....	27,96.825 10 1
1880-81	12,55,051 0 0	89,304 0 0	1,69,020 0 0	7,72,780 3 3	54,105 0 0	3,09.420 0 8	35,592 0 0	... ..	25,14,818 0 0
1881-82	12,65,843 12 2	85,948 4 0	1,55,632 3 6	6,96,599 0 0	62,088 0 0	2,20,031 0 0	22,785 0 0	.....	25,02,999 15 0
1882-83	12,99,622 0 0	1,11,111 10 0	1,24,487 8 6	6,64,791 11 11	60,126 0 0	2,46,642 15 5	24,016 0 0	.....	25,02,565 4 4
1883-84	12,21,167 2 7	1,11,492 4 0	1,56,363 0 0	6,82,831 3 0	54.736 0 0	2,14.922 14 10	14.854 0 0	.....	25,08,857 1 6
1884-85	11,41,524 9 3	1,11,237 9 3	1,53,662 0 0	6,93,775 7 1	50,446 12 0	2,39,524 7 10	18,828 0 0	17,260 0 0	25,10,909 12 9
1885-86	11,13,313 12 0	1,01,687 11 0	1,45,189 8 6	7,65,661 1 9	55,927 9 6	2,43,696 15 0	15,324 0 0	23,476 0 0	25,10,909 12 9
1886-87	10,77,399 13 0	1,22,840 5 3	1,51,106 9 3	7,88,374 2 7	83,818 13 4	2,35,030 5 9	15,802 0 0	21,245 0 0	25.03,861 5 2
1887-88	10,54,140 8 1	1,05,649 3 6	1,51,760 15 0	7,65,888 0 0	76,816 0 0	2,65,096 2 3	19,177 0 0	24,114 0 0	25,02,437 13 9
1888-89	10,74,410 5 3	1,18,507 12 0	1,40,232 4 0	7,57,626 6 0	71.000 7 0	3,02,655 0 0	14,628 0 0	52,623 0 0	25,10,083 7 7
1889-90	10,59,260 6 1	1,06,683 1 6	1,38,089 5 8	7,10,889 13 6	59,982 10 11	2,98,189 4 0	16,323 0 0	48,579 0 0	24,67,114 1 8
1890-91	10,73,544 3 10	96,003 11 0	1,45,563 13 0	7,88,909 0 3	62,953 6 8	3,00,629 7 9	17,330 0 0	33,405 0 0	25,07,259 11 11
1891-92	12,11,166 12 3	1,23,652 4 0	1,55,554 4 0	8,42,827 7 7	62,179 8 4	2,74,387 14 9	22,604 0 0	32,081 0 0	25,49,191 10 6
1892-93	13,35,145 1 6	1,25,710 11 0	1,88,124 9 0	9,06,031 9 9	81,932 15 4	3,33,984 1 6	11,958 0 0	34,051 0 0	28,58,330 14 10
TOTAL	2,98,27,152 2 8	26,20,713 8 7	31,46,020 6 4	10,64,797 10 6	1,05,981 4 6	3,66,728 0 7	13,207 0 0	74,401 0 0	32,74,095 5 1
DISBURSEMENTS.	2,14,59,383 13 1	14.00,622 12 2	66,87,985 11 7	6,18,264 7 9	3,61,235 0 0	6,61,21,377 14 2			
1861-62	2,639 2 7	...	...	2,494 10 0	.....	751 9 3	.....	.....	5,885 5 10
1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	...	...	1,73,996 6 6	.....	50,610 10 1	.....	.....	5,30,812 8 10
1863-64	1,40,049 4 11	...	...	1 66,720 11 11	.....	58,638 9 6	.....	.....	3 65,408 10 4
1864-65	34,145 8 6	20,329 12 2	17,539 13 0	2,61 955 7 8	.....	59,511 2 3	3,112 11 4	.....	3,96,594 6 11
1865-66	4,00,080 5 2	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3	3,06,084 4 8	9,596 11 8	78,872 13 10	11,132 8 5	.....	8,45,092 5 9
1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2	16.999 6 3	3,58,829 8 3	8,632 0 0	61,950 15 6	4,667 12 8	.....	9,92,303 2 9
1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20.862 13 7	1,29.160 8 5	10,509 12 11	36,798 8 6	4,657 14 4	.....	3,09,306 6 7
1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4	15,285 6 4	1,12,952 8 4	10,517 15 3	30,912 2 6	4,695 15 6	.....	7,60,938 11 0
1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11	16,687 14 6	1,12,816 11 10	7,711 15 0	53,335 4 5	4,407 0 1	.....	2,89,860 3 4
1870-71	1,30,679 3 7	15,505 1 4	13,726 6 9	1,21,404 7 7	5,922 4 1	44,446 15 1	4,546 11 2	.....	3,36,231 1 7
1871-72	1,02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6	19,870 1 1	1,02,736 7 5	6,038 0 2	34,553 0 1	5,417 14 0	.....	2,85,394 9 5
1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,243 6 6	99,551 13 8	7,225 11 5	39,798 3 9	7,367 15 0	.....	3,13,515 6 5
1873-74	1,65,462 14 5	51,683 12 7	14,189 4 7	1,64,282 3 4	9.157 11 10	45,101 5 3	6,098 14 0	.....	4,55,976 2 0
1874-75	1,36,395 6 10	21,920 7 4	22,072 3 8	1,50,860 9 2	6,097 0 2	43,460 9 0	9,037 5 6	.....	3,89,843 9 8
1875-76	1,26,771 7 8	44,446 5 4	13,997 10 8	1,02,627 5 0	6,670 11 3	35,306 1 0	5,568 2 3	.....	3,35,327 11 2
1876-77	1.47.884 0 11	19,322 1 0	10,443 14 9	86,264 8 2	7,635 7 6	35,215 10 6	6,891 3 11	.....	3,13,656 14 9
1877-78	1,82,693 11 4	13,346 14 3	18,445 5 1	2,23,222 6 1	7,100 7 0	33,239 12 8	6,944 7 0	.....	4,84.992 15 5
1878-79	2,38,041 12 0	16,616 9 5	14,876 5 0	1,92,575 6 9	8,534 5 8	41,871 7 1	6,894 5 5	.....	5,18,910 3 4
1879-80	1,41,472 1 5	14,744 12 3	15,044 15 6	1,00,247 4 8	7.456 6 8	39,214 6 8	5,621 13 11	.....	3,23,801 13 1
1880-81	1,21,867 0 0	14,910 0 0	14,851 0 0	82,161 0 0	5,716 0 0	33,697 0 0	4,934 0 0	.....	2,78,136 0 0
1881-82	1,48,717 6 3	21,755 1 10	17,482 14 9	78,796 0 4	7,703 4 4	42,480 1 4	7,828 4 1	.....	3,24,762 10 11
1882-83	2,61,461 7 4	19,251 9 5	14,632 14 8	83,141 8 11	7,553 3 2	32,512 5 11	6,451 9 11	.....	4,25,304 11 4
1883-84	2,23,388 9 8	18,552 10 7	14,967 0 10	98,933 12 7	6,335 4 9	49,448 0 10	5,643 2 2	10,638 4 4	4,27,906 13 9
1884-85	1,28,143 10 8	22,857 10 11	15,118 12 5	94,890 6 5	7,106 11 7	29,430 11 9	5,390 5 6	14,234 8 4	3,17,172 13 7
1885-86	2,77,996 11 3	19,452 6 4	21,852 11 1	83,212 8 2	8,983 15 1	43,142 2 4	6,357 13 4	14,906 15 1	4,75 905 2 8
1886-87	1,86,623 15 1	18 043 9 5	17,570 1 4	78,853 7 6	7,750 9 2	43,847 10 11	7,414 2 7	13,613 0 0	3,73,716 8 0
1887-88	2,34,563 9 3	16,721 1 7	13,811 14 1	79,863 1 7	6,215 0 3	37,161 13 10	7,105 13 2	16,599 4 4	4,12,041 10 1
1888-89	1,84,911 12 7	17.121 4 1	21,174 6 1	80,658 7 1	6,213 3 1	41,881 13 3	6,348 12 6	18,263 0 8	3,76,572 11 4
1889-90	2,16,264 4 2	15,691 7 6	15,982 13 0	78,913 4 10	6,856 11 5	43,079 15 11	6,308 13 2	19,841 0 4	4,02,938 6 4
1890-91	2,21,502 6 0	15,514 8 0	15,624 2 1	87,566 8 4	6,877 5 7	49,208 11 11	5,558 3 11	20,849 14 9	4,22,701 12 7
1891-92	2,12,096 0 4	15,396 7 0	17,928 11 3	80,890 14 11	8,031 9 10	47.899 6 3	6,536 15 5	20,353 6 6	4,09,133 7 6
1892-93	2,18,496 4 9	15,083 11 1	24,904 8 4	82,166 14 10	7.728 3 7	45,777 5 11	6.738 14 1	23,139 0 10	4,24,034 15 5
TOTAL	63,08,139 5 7	5,61,629 9 9	4,88,127 10 5	40,59,131 4 11	2,11,877 10 5	13,43.156 7 1	1,79,679 8 4	1,79,438 7 2	1,33,24,179 15 8
PROFIT	2,35,19,012 13 1	20,59,083 14 10	26,57,892 11 11	1,74,00,252 8 2	11,88,745 1 9	53,44,829 4 6	4,38,684 15 5	1,88,796 8 10	9,27,97,197 14 6

The following are the Circles in which the Final Receipts and Disbursements differed from approximate figures reported in 1891-92.

	Receipts.	Difference, Increase + Decrease —.	Disbursements.	Difference, Increase + Decrease —.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Calcutta, Approximate	.....	.....	2,12,073 8 4	.....	.....
,, Final	.....	.....	2,12,096 0 4	+22 8 0	.....
Allahabad, Approximate	1,33,777 4 0	.....	15,604 9 0	.....	.....
,, Final	1,33,652 4 0	—125 0 0	15,396 7 0	—208 2 0	.....
Lahore, Approximate	1,54,599 4 0	.....	17,719 1 3	.....	.....
,, Final	1,55,554 4 0	+955 0 0	17,928 11 3	+209 10 0	+24 0 0
Bombay, Approximate	9,05,781 9 9	.....	80,842 6 0	.....	.....
,, Final	9,06,031 9 9	+250 0 0	80,890 14 11	+48 8 11	.....
Karachi, Approximate	.....	.....	8,042 11 5	.....	.....
,, Final	.....	.....	8,031 9 10	—11 1 7	+37 7 4
Madras, Approximate	.....	.....	47,9-8 1 9	.....	.....
,, Final	.....	.....	47,899 6 3	—8 11 6	.....
Calicut, Approximate	.....	.....	6,467 3 5	.....	.....
,, Final	.....	.....	[illegible] 5	+79 12 0	+71 0 6
Burma, Approximate	29,[illegible] 0 0	.....	20,349 15 6	.....	.....
,, Final	[illegible]	+160 0 0	20,353 6 6	+4 7 0	+4 7 0
Final increase or decrease as compared with approx[illegible]		+1,290 0 0			+136 14 10

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A — Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B — Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	C — Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
India.					
Ajmere. Beluchistan. — Bhopal. — Sambhar.		Coorg. — Indore. — Nowgong (Bd.)	4	0	3
Central Provinces.					
Balaghat. Betul. Bhandara. Chanda. — Chhindwara. Hoshangabad. Mandla. — Nagpur. Narsingpur. Saugor.	Bilaspur. Damoh. Jubbulpur. — Nimar. Raipur. Sambalpur. — Seoni. Wardha.		10	8	0
Burma.					
Bassein. Henzadah. Kyoukphyoo. Kyoukse. Mandalay. — Maubin. Mergui. Pegu. Prome. — Sandoway. Shwegyin. Tavoy. Tharrawaddy	Bhamo. Fort Stedman Katha. Kindat. Lashio. Magwe. Meiktila. — Minbu. Mogok. Monywa. Myingyan. Pokkoku. Pynmana. Sagaing. — Shwebo. Thayetmyo. Tounghoo. Yemethin. Yeu.		13	19	0
Assam.					
Garo Hills. — Khasi Hills. — Nowgong.	Cachar. Goalpara. Kamrup. — Lakhimpur. Manipur. — Naga Hills. Sibsagar.	Darrang. — Sylhet.	3	7	2
Bengal.					
Backergunge. Balasore. Bankoora. Beerbhoom. Bhagulpore. Bogra. Burdwan. Chittagong. Cuttack. Dacca. Dinagepore. Doomka. Durbhunga. Furreedpore. Gya. — Hazaribagh. Hooghly. Howrah. Jessore. Julpaiguri. Khoolna. Lohardugga. Malda. Manbhoom. Midnapore. Monghyr. Muzefferpore Murshedabad Mymensing. — Noakhali. Nuddea. Palamow. Patna. Pubna. Puri. Purneah. Rajshahye. Rungpur. Shahabad. Singbhoom. Tipperah. 24-Pergunnahs.	Sarun. — Champarun.	Darjeeling.	42	2	1
N-W. P. and Oudh.					
Agra. Aligarh. Azamgarh. Badaun. Ballia. Bahraich. Banda. Bara-Banki. Bareilly. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Budaon. Cawnpore. Etah. Etawah. — Faizabad. Farukhabad. Fatehpur. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hamirpur. Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Jhansi. Kheri. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. — Mirzapur. Moradabad. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rae-Bareli. Rurki. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao.	Bulandshahr.	Dera Dun. — Naini Tal.	44	1	2
Punjab.					
Amritsar. Bannu. Dera Ghazi Khan. Dera Ismail Khan. Ferozepore. Gujranwala. — Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hazara. Hoshiarpur. Jhelum. Jullundur. Kohat. — Multan. Peshawar. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot. Simla. Umballa.	Hissar. Jhang. Kangra. — Kurnal. Ludhiana. — Montgomery. Mozuffergarh		22	7	0
Madras.					
Anantapur. Chingleput. Cuddapah. Kurnool. Madura. — Nellore. North Arcot. Salem. South Arcot. Tanjore. — Tinnevelly. Travancore. Trichinopoly. Vizagapatam.	Bellary. Coimbatore. — Ganjam. Godavari. — Malabar. South Canara	Bangalore. — Kistna. — Nilgiris.	14	6	3
Bombay.					
Aden. Ahmedabad. Ahmednagar. Belgaum. Bijapur. Broach. — Hyderabad (Sind). Kaira. Kanara (Karwar). Karachi. Kathiawar. — Nasik. Poona. Ratnagiri. Satara. Sholapur. Surat. Thana.	Dharwar. — Kolaba. — Sikarpur.	Baroda. — Cutch (Bhuj). — Dhulia.	18	3	3
Hyderabad.					
		Akola. Amraoti. — Basim. Buldana. — Ellichpur. Wun.	0	0	6
		TOTAL	170	53	20
		TOTAL OF A, B, C	243		

No. V.

Statistics of Treasury and other balances on 31st December 1892.

Denominations of Notes.	Rs.	Rs10.	Rs20.	Rs50.	Rs100.	Rs1,000.	Rs10,000.	Foreign Notes.	Total. Notes.	Total. Cash.	Total.	Percentage of Notes. December 1892.	Percentage of Notes. Decemb 1891.
Treasuries and Branch Banks.													
Calcutta Circle	19,765	4,19,490	1,01,960	2,05,500	10,78,900	8,14,000	37,60,000	22,10,755	91,36,370	1,09,44,436	2,00,80,806	45	35
Allahabad	17,070	45,810	65,500	1,46,100	2,90,500	3,57,000	6,50,000	15,91,880	34,48,860	1,28,19,314	1,62,68,174	21	16
Lahore	40,650	59,650	1,04,420	1,33,100	3,42,500	5,56,000	16,20,000	2,63,380	35,89,700	62,07,855	97,97,555	37	33
Bombay	85,930	8,95,420	2,97,340	2,56,400	9,63,000	3,32,000	17,30,000	2,21,815	40,86,405	91,26,680	1,41,13,085	35	41
Nagpur	4,215	97,070	6,960	20,850	2,17,700	80,000	...	1,58,565	7,05,360	24,81,514	31,86,874	22	24
Karachi	3,960	76,050	31,000	37,350	1,81,800	5,55,000	5,00,000	13,265	14,30,065	5,96,777	20,26,842	71	47
Madras	21,365	1,03,700	66,180	1,10,700	8,76,200	1,70,000	7,50,000	58,120	23,89,765	78,47,899	1,02,37,664	23	29
Calicut	2,065	11,270	9,760	26,600	3,47,000	16,000	...	1,35,905	5,62,100	26,28,292	31,90,392	18	19
Central India	2,955	16,080	18,660	31,250	62,700	40,000	...	11,930	2,46,025	21,03,684	23,51,709	10	5
Burma	12,520	30,290	36,620	71,900	2,05,000	2,53,000	72,50,000	48,760	80,50,490	56,90,561	1,37,41,051	59	65
	2,17,335	17,54,780	7,38,400	10,91,650	45,06,100	31,78,000	1,62,60,000	47,19,375	3,45,47,140	6,04,47,012	9,49,94,152	36	33
Presidency Banks, Head Office.													
Bank of Bengal	11,365	2,77,060	58,760	1,39,500	5,10,400	17,60,000	1,00,000	63,26,330	94,97,915	2,75,382	97,73,297	97	76
,, ,, Bombay	26,760	1,59,430	77,900	53,250	1,74,900	12,10,000	1,55,40,000	30,555	1,74,96,595	86,168	1,75,82,763	99	...
,, ,, Madras	5,030	47,310	15,400	38,300	2,53,200	2,95,000	12,40,000	...	20,51,740	8,19,015	28,70,755	71	...
	43,155	4,83,800	1,52,060	2,31,550	9,37,800	32,65,000	1,68,80,000	63,56,885	2,90,46,250	11,80,565	3,02,26,815	96	...

No. VI.

Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Circulation on 1st April 1892	10,42,60,765	92,39,840	1,54,60,910	7,56,63,840	72,93,800	2,72,16,635	9,68,610	39,46,175	24,[illegible],575
Issues.									
Over the counter	37,75,15,620	3,04,31,260	3,26,95,670	29,95,55,900	1,09,40,585	11,04,66,205	31,36,155	6,32,94,230	92,80,35,625
At Agencies	56,000	...	1,58,34,000	73,000	...	...	...	5,52,000	1,65,15,000
In Remittance transactions { Between Head Offices and Agencies	2,35,71,000	...	92,11,980	1,02,79,000	...	2,79,86,345	...	...	7,10,48,325*
In Remittance transactions { Between Circles	7,08,63,700	43,50,000	1,07,20,000	2,24,53,000	65,94,000	1,74,44,000	...	...	13,24,24,700*
For Premelting Fees	...	...	...	97,850	...	...	...	...	97,850
Total Issues	47,20,06,320	3,47,81,260	6,84,61,650	33,24,58,750	1,75,34,585	15,58,96,550	31,36,155	6,38,46,230	114,81,21,500
Total of Balance and Issues	57,62,67,085	4,40,21,100	8,39,22,560	40,81,22,590	2,48,28,385	18,31,13,185	41,04,765	6,77,92,405	139,21,72,075
Receipts.									
Over the counter	33,97,60,665	1,22,06,020	2,06,68,930	22,30,71,480	1,38,58,800	12,13,73,180	13,19,535	6,04,94,515	79,27,53,125
At Agencies	87,000	...	3,66,675	58,000	...	...	...	...	5,11,675
For Mint Certificates	1,25,91,585	...	...	2,27,62,280	...	...	...	...	3,53,53,865
From other Currency Circles	2,23,20,025	80,40,840	1,84,73,730	3,04,33,570	27,70,005	91,26,075	14,76,780	6,20,800	9,32,61,825
In Remittance transactions { Between Head Office and Agency	1,61,63,460	24,25,085	2,58,13,750	95,67,000	...	1,78,25,395	...	...	7,17,94,690*
In Remittance transactions { Between Circles	7,51,34,700	62,00,000	17,00,000	4,32,00,000	...	34,50,000	...	...	12,96,84,700*
Total Receipts	46,60,57,435	2,88,71,945	6,70,23,085	32,90,92,330	1,66,28,805	15,17,74,650	27,96,315	6,11,15,315	112,33,59,880
Balance in Circulation on 31st March 1893	11,02,09,650	1,51,49,155	1,68,99,475	7,90,30,260	81,99,580	3,13,38,535	13,08,450	66,77,090	26,88,12,195

* See foot-note to Statement No. VII.

No. VII.

Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1892	2,39,28,758 14 4	2,09,35,335 0 0	1,44,16,575 0 0	5,73,36,845 12 0	63,87,220 0 0	1,63,31,130 0 0	3,68,610 0 0	32,83,920 0 0	14,29,88,394 10 4
Receipts—Over counter	3,73,24,195 0 0	97,52,436 0 0	1,18,54,210 0 0	4,08,04,790 0 0	8,13,915 0 0	78,37,615 0 0	21,74,495 0 0	3,71,33,115 0 0	14,76,94,771 0 0
„ From small coin account	...	...	...	...	...	3,08,500 0 0	...	...	3,08,500 0 0
„ At Agencies	45,000 0 0	...	1,57,24,000 0 0	73,000 0 0	...	...	...	5,52,000 0 0	1,63,94,000 0 0
„ In Remittance transactions. { Between Head office and Agencies	2,36,46,000 0 0	63,36,900 0 0	1,02,76,055 0 0	1,10,04,000 0 0	...	3,00,89,695 0 0	...	1,41,44,900 0 0	9,54,97,550 0 0*
„ In Remittance transactions. { Between Circles	1,19,85,300 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0	60,00,000 0 0	52,15,000 4 0	56,24,000 0 0	73,00,000 0 0	5,50,000 0 0	2,62,94,000 0 0	7,79,68,300 4 0*
„ For mint certificates	1,74,02,105 5 6	...	...	6,99,81,828 0 0	...	...	...	...	8,73,83,933 5 6
Total Receipts	9,04,02,600 5 6	3,10,89,336 0 0	4,38,54,265 0 0	12,70,78,618 4 0	64,37,915 0 0	4,55,35,810 0 0	27,24,495 0 0	7,81,24,015 0 0	42,52,47,054 9 6
Total of Balance and Receipts	11,43,31,359 3 10	5,20,24,671 0 0	5,82,70,840 0 0	18,44,15,464 0 0	1,28,25,135 0 0	6,18,66,940 0 0	30,93,105 0 0	8,14,07,935 0 0	56,82,35,449 3 10
Issues—Over the counter	6,78,03,465 0 0	1,20,56,411 0 0	57,51,090 0 0	7,25,58,690 0 0	52,10,610 0 0	2,07,24,440 0 0	11,34,655 0 0	3,43,53,190 0 0	21,95,32,491 0 0
„ At Agencies	76,000 0 0	...	2,56,675 0 0	58,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,90,675 0 0
„ In Remittance transactions. { Between Head office and Agencies	1,64,49,960 0 0	89,59,300 0 0	2,68,77,825 0 0	1,02,92,000 0 0	...	2,03,13,695 0 0	...	1,41,44,900 0 0	9,70,37,680 0 0*
„ In Remittance transactions. { Between Circles	25,01,300 4 0	1,44,41,000 0 0	40,50,000 0 0	3,54,46,000 0 0	26,06,000 0 0	...	12,50,000 0 0	1,51,84,000 0 0	7,54,78,300 4 0*
„ For Bullion delivered and for Premelting fees	22,873 15 6	...	...	1,51,685 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,74,558 15 6
„ To small coin accounts	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,000 0 0	...	...	1,76,000 0 0
Total Issues	8,68,53,539 3 6	3,54,56,711 0 0	3,69,35,590 0 0	11,85,06,375 0 0	78,16,610 0 0	4,12,14,135 0 0	23,84,655 0 0	6,36,82,090 0 0	39,28,49,705 3 6
Balance of Coin, 31st March 1893	2,74,77,820 0 4	1,65,67,960 0 0	2,13,35,250 0 0	6,59,09,089 0 0	50,08,525 0 0	2,06,52,805 0 0	7,08,450 0 0	1,77,25,845 0 0	17,53,85,744 0 4

	Remittance transactions with other Circles. Receipts.	Remittance transactions with other Circles. Issues.	Remittance transactions with Agencies. Receipts.	Remittance transactions with Agencies. Issues.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
* Home notes (Statement VI)	12,96,84,700 0 0	13,24,24,700 0 0	7,17,94,690 0 0	7,10,48,325 0 0
Coin (Statement VII)	7,79,68,300 4 0	7,54,78,300 4 0	9,54,97,550 0 0	9,70,37,680 0 0
	20,76,53,000 4 0	20,79,03,000 4 0	16,72,92,240 0 0	16,80,86,005 0 0
Add—Foreign notes received and issued in remittance	+3,00,000 0 0	.....	6,54,265 0 0	.....
Small coin remitted to Head Circle and shown as Reserve Bullion	.....	.....	1,39,500 0 0	.....
Deduct—Coin received in remittance at Calcutta, but not paid at Bombay	—[illegible] 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	[illegible] 4 0	20,79,03,000 4 0	16,80,86,005 0 0	16,80,86,005

No. VIII.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1863-64.
April	23,96	25,71	17,42	15,82	16,54	14,02	13,78	13,02	12,34	13,35	14,20	12,86	12,89	11,27	13,30	11,13	10,78	10,75	9,27	11,01	13,34	10,13	9,65	9,80	8,92	7,94	7,02	7,48	5,68	5,13
May	25,28	26,18	17,65	15,77	17,03	13,90	14,17	13,54	13,24	13,09	14,67	13,01	13,10	11,17	13,09	11,55	10,70	11,06	9,96	11,21	13,49	10,49	8,68	10,38	10,04	8,19	7,87	7,46	6,04	5,01
June	26,77	26,81	17,94	16,24	17,69	14,08	13,78	14,86	13,83	13,01	14,91	13,72	13,64	11,82	13,87	12,67	11,59	11,29	10,16	11,63	13,51	10,83	8,70	10,80	10,04	8,53	8,60	8,34	5,99	5,09
July	28,46	27,04	18,19	16,49	18,05	15,48	14,26	14,50	14,56	13,54	15,29	14,04	13,61	12,24	14,07	12,85	11,54	11,18	10,73	11,95	13,47	10,72	9,12	10,53	10,06	8,72	8,67	8,58	6,31	5,11
August	29,07	26,93	20,50	16,15	17,69	15,66	14,44	14,36	14,97	13,79	15,29	14,22	13,75	12,74	14,27	12,15	11,91	11,19	10,87	12,05	13,22	11,29	9,45	10,21	10,13	9,39	8,48	8,69	6,37	5,16
September	28,97	26,24	22,97	16,14	16,94	16,78	14,30	15,55	15,01	14,40	15,28	13,55	13,47	13,33	14,06	12,39	11,75	11,77	10,60	12,09	13,35	11,22	10,07	10,18	10,41	9,53	9,28	8,87	6,48	5,26
October	28,94	25,99	25,66	16,67	16,74	17,78	14,53	15,71	13,61	14,49	15,82	13,39	13,55	13,58	13,70	13,19	11,45	12,04	10,88	12,06	13,00	11,31	10,19	10,76	10,61	9,96	10,16	7,84	7,09	5,63
November	28,83	25,88	26,54	16,07	15,50	18,61	14,68	15,64	15,76	14,47	16,25	13,07	14,50	13,75	13,46	14,74	11,93	11,69	11,02	11,73	13,30	11,09	10,27	11,33	10,41	10,21	10,10	7,83	7,13	5,16
December	26,05	24,35	27,04	15,47	15,15	17,69	14,41	15,20	15,08	13,39	16,16	13,15	14,38	13,80	12,69	15,05	11,97	11,22	11,08	10,91	12,88	10,87	10,35	11,31	10,30	10,32	9,96	7,40	7,39	5,11
January	26,61	22,62	27,66	16,29	15,28	17,08	14,10	15,41	14,97	12,11	15,37	13,39	14,12	14,23	12,15	15,64	12,44	11,77	11,10	9,98	12,16	13,08	10,76	11,42	10,20	10,11	8,68	6,91	7,39	5,15
February	25,86	22,90	26,42	16,37	14,83	16,45	14,07	14,56	14,53	12,26	14,42	13,74	13,25	13,28	12,20	14,67	12,57	12,28	11,13	9,69	11,52	12,69	10,07	10,82	10,68	9,56	8,87	6,87	7,40	5,05
March	26,40	24,08	25,69	15,77	15,74	16,42	13,86	14,17	14,58	12,76	14,51	13,91	13,40	12,36	11,42	13,57	11,62	11,00	11,24	9,25	11,14	13,17	10,44	10,47	9,96	9,07	8,09	6,40	7,43	5,35
Average																														
Net Imports of Silver																														
Net Amount borrowed in India																														
Currency Investment on 31st March																														
Profits of Paper Currency Department																														

	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1863-64.
April	27,10	25,44	22,89	16,15	16,43	16,16	14,20	14,71	14,54	13,38	15,18	13,50	13,66	12,80	13,19	13,25	11,64	11,35	10,67	11,15	12,86	11,42	9,81	10,67	10,15	9,28	8,82	7,76	6,73	5,19
May	12,87	9,15	14,17	10,93	9,28	9,30	7,04	11,48	7,44	6,25	7,51	5,36	3,89	7,87	3,97	14,68	7,20	1,55	4,64	2,49	7	6,52	94	7,32	8,60	5,59	6,96	18,07	10,08	12,80
June	26	—5	—1	1,88	2,79	5,50	1,20	...	...	2,50	2,04	2,79	3,09	4,03	3,85	3,03	—85	2,92	—4	3,43	—1,51	—1,16	1,22	2,18	—35	79	60	—99	—2	—34
July	8,00	8,00	7,00	6,00	5,98	5,99	5,91	5,99	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,69	6,00	5,69	5,69	5,69	5,69	5,91	3,23	3,60	3,91	3,25	3,25	3,96	3,57	2,49
August	29	24	21	21	21	21	21	20	22	21	21	22	23	25	19	20	21	20	20	19	21	11	12	14	7	10	7	8	13	...

No. IX.

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

Last Day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Rangoon.	Total.
1881.												
January	6,98,62	73,09	85,04	3,56,17	18,65	15,70	33 55	1,13,80	10,69	6,82	...	14,12,13
February	6 54,75	71,46	94,25	2,99,09	16,98	15,64	33,81	1,16,60	11,69	10,70	...	13,24,97
March	6,56,54	66,76	86,52	3,13,50	17,07	14,26	34,35	1,19,55	17,78	13,84	...	13,40,17
April	5,97,25	49,02	96,02	3,09,53	17.27	13,62	33,63	1,36,16	16,06	17,02	...	18,85,58
May	6,00,41	40,61	97,81	3,37,81	22,48	16,16	31,74	1,22,14	15,54	16,26	...	13,00,99
June	6,39,19	51,34	91,85	3,65,36	22,46	19.72	34,13	1,13,29	17,27	17,42	...	13,72,03
July	6,52 70	47,24	88,84	3,72,35	22,31	23 46	39,32	1,25,06	14,59	18,40	...	14,04.27
August	6,73,68	67,38	77,80	3,97,17	9.73	15,63	31.66	1,28,87	12,67	7,96	...	14,22,55
September	6,28,25	84,45	78,62	3,71,16	5,35	11,31	34,42	1,23,20	13,48	4,54	...	13,54,78
October	6,39,25	68,82	74 08	3,77,93	4.54	8,44	32,40	1,18,97	11,35	3 33	...	13,39,16
November	6,30,20	83,43	74,16	3,34,52	3,24	7,30	32,69	1,21,92	17,09	2,91	...	13,07,43
December	6,35,57	82,04	75,23	3,22,32	2,57	4,60	40,07	1,29,42	20,12	2,79	...	13,14,71
1882.												
January	6,54,53	98.69	74,11	3,37,68	2,07	3,17	30,44	1,19.08	16.90	2,45	...	13,39,12
February	6,86,80	1,06,76	73,41	3,20,31	1,77	2,71	28,41	1,35,62	16,02	2.36	...	13.74,17
March	6,88,04	86,58	73,95	3,15,13	1,64	2,62	30,73	1,48,10	13,17	2,07	...	13,97,03
April	6,87,23	57,53	80,16	3,89,37	...	...	34,88	1,54.73	16,09	...	...	14,19,99
May	6,72,87	61,98	77,01	4.52,00	...	...	34,15	1,56.43	12,81	...	...	14,67,25
June	6,80,98	81,94	71,82	4,57,64	...	...	29,93	1,50.36	18,44	...	...	14.91,11
July	6,91,22	93,22	74,59	4,75,13	...	...	29,15	1,43,61	21,96	...	...	15,28,88
August	7,21,29	82,59	90,82	4,64,64	...	...	30,33	1,26,09	13,09	...	...	15,28,85
September	6,93,16	79,83	96,16	4,90,15	...	...	31,42	1,17,35	19,85	...	...	15,27,92
October	6,90,97	89,14	1,07,04	5,31,56	...	...	32,83	1,16,16	14,09	...	...	15,81,79
November	7,59,74	81,35	69,97	5,60,14	...	...	28,34	1,10,86	15,04	...	...	16,25,44
December	7,89,40	96,74	70,98	4,91,83	...	...	37,72	1,20,65	8,82	...	...	16,16,14
1883.												
January	7,48,75	1,03,89	65.41	4,42,89	...	...	35,76	1,32.41	7,69	...	...	15,36,80
February	7,01,01	99,95	64,35	3,99.34	...	...	32,77	1,36,83	7,78	...	...	14.42,03
March	7.51,09	81,72	73,12	3,53,53	...	...	31,24	1,51,26	8,68	...	...	14,50 64
April	6,35,97	65,81	74.27	3,61,85	...	...	30,83	1,54,04	12,10	...	...	13,34.87
May	6,08,27	61,95	77,21	3,54,04	...	...	28,23	1,69.01	10,54	...	...	13.09,33
June	6,19,73	81,71	73.53	3,18,93	...	...	34,20	1,60,96	11,98	...	...	13,01,04
July	6,36,59	90,79	72,37	3,50,14	...	...	36,86	1,54.40	12,52	...	...	13,53,67
August	6,25,41	81.44	72,63	3,97,78	...	...	34,71	1,47.48	11,38	...	7,99	13,78,82
September	6,28,30	78,16	75,47	4,59,24	...	...	32,97	1,37,90	10,97	...	16,79	14,39,80
October	6,29,08	67,78	78,73	4,92,13	...	...	28,97	1,23,37	10,60	...	17.61	14,48,57
November	6,38,47	61,71	84,35	4,97,87	...	...	27,38	1,10,46	9,63	...	17,62	14,47,49
December	6,00,47	60,44	82,78	4,18,79	...	...	28,65	1,18,93	8,77	...	19,72	13,38,55
1884.												
January	5,73,92	66,96	76,78	3,31,54	...	...	24,06	1,19,16	8,72	...	9,77	12,10,91
February	5,65,38	62,15	76.72	3,41,02	...	...	23,86	1,37,94	8,97	...	10,04	12,25,58
March	5,93,58	51,61	75,52	3,58,47	...	...	29,62	1,36,92	9,08	...	20,85	12,75,65
April	5,44,35	53.01	78,16	3,61,58	...	..	31,96	1,38,32	9,67	...	17,19	12,34,24
May	6,04,86	62,32	74,84	3,71,39	...	...	31,56	1,37,80	10,82	...	30,54	13,34,13
June	6,47,84	79,95	72,10	3,92,20	...	...	27,48	1,26,50	12,00	...	24,54	13,82,61
July	6,79,14	75,86	74,27	4,30,53	...	...	29,35	1,20,09	17,83	...	28,98	14,56,05
August	7,22,84	75,33	78,36	4,29,86	...	...	29,57	1,16,07	19,03	...	26,20	14,97,26
September	7,06,01	86,31	78.28	4,48,10	...	...	29,03	1,20,63	18,67	...	19.52	15,06,55
October	7,27,55	78,38	81,69	4,85,67	...	...	29,72	1,26,26	15,97	...	15,95	15,61,19
November	7,23,68	72,45	83,56	4,99,70	...	...	27,73	1,31,34	12,99	...	21,82	15,76,27
December	6,65,60	83,00	80,33	4,92,31	...	...	26,66	1,29,00	9,35	...	22,17	15,08,42
1885.												
January	6,21,30	1,07.29	82,78	4.84,29	...	...	31,11	1,46.10	8,81	...	15,30	14,96,98
February	5,93,74	81,79	8),89	4,79,62	...	...	34,67	1,63,30	8,16	...	11,2)	14,53,37
March	6,52,26	62,15	82,64	4.54,24	...	...	41,90	1,43,43	7,79	...	13,28	14,57,69
April	5,68,0 ;	50.98	75,89	3,97,84	...	...	46.74	1,34.75	7,92	...	19,60	13.01,78
May	5,62,02	52.50	75,46	4.53,85	...	...	42,00	1,44,29	8 56	...	15.11	13,59,79
June	5,72,22	63,86	77.26	5,65,36	...	...	43,50	1,37,78	12,48	...	13,83	14,86,99
July	6,08.14	60,06	76,97	4.99,65	...	...	43,04	1,31,85	15.89	...	14,75	14,50,35
August	6,03,43	51,92	73,07	4,97.73	...	...	46.29	1,23,38	15,09	...	25,49	14,36,40
September	6.40,94	58,07	74,60	5,63,05	...	...	49.09	1,18,13	17,76	...	33,16	15,54,80
October	6,43.13	59.32	74.33	5,45,61	...	...	48,89	1,30,42	14,73	...	54,91	15.71,34
November	6,57,90	56,80	80,03	5,34 51	...	...	43,95	1,18,53	14,07	...	57,95	15,63.74
December	6,05,12	60,70	79,54	5.24,76	...	...	46,94	1,38,45	9,88	...	54,29	15,19,68
1886.												
January	6,31,99	68,87	80,95	5,13,42	...	...	45,63	1,54,18	9 91	...	36,19	15,41.14
February	5,93,40	73,12	80,85	4,58,00	...	...	43,28	1,86.63	9,56	...	10,73	14,55,57
March	5,89,59	65,68	78,43	4,34.93	...	...	52,75	1,70,51	9,60	...	15,72	14,17.21
April	5.77,11	67,81	84,00	3.99,17	...	...	60,59	1,39,90	17,33	...	12,01	13,77,94
May	5,66,50	65,77	79,86	4,33,49	...	...	60,78	1,74.45	10,37	...	25,65	14,16,87
June	5,38.78	99,61	75,26	4.28,03	...	...	51,80	1,45.35	12,08	...	27,15	13,78,06
July	5,36.68	81,12	81,82	4,97,81	...	...	54,01	1,31,73	15.79	...	27,48	14,26,44
August	5,60,32	77,38	85,79	4,66,59	...	...	50,69	1,62,48	15,03	...	26,16	14,44,44
September	5,71,90	79,39	86,15	4,34,75	...	...	52,99	1,61,01	17,67	...	26,54	14,30,40
October	5,66,85	80,44	91,14	4,59,93	...	...	50,06	1,47,99	13,86	...	42,91	14,53,21
November	5,69,35	73,96	93,12	4,73,98	...	...	49,80	1,42,99	13.97	...	50,65	14,67,32
December	6,07,10	77,86	80,79	3,88,62	...	...	47,31	1,58,61	13.26	...	67,60	14,41,15

No. IX—*contd.*

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

Last Day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Rangoon.	Total.
1887.												
January	5,87,95	89,71	80,67	3,96,66	...	...	38,15	1,68,83	10,72	...	37,15	14,09,84
February	5,89,76	79,55	78,80	3,88,92	...	...	39,79	1,89,08	9,55	...	31,99	14,07,44
March	5,96,40	61,17	79,78	3,81,26	...	...	43,98	1,83,49	9,74	...	31,86	13,87,68
April	5,96,37	57,17	84,00	4,19,99	...	...	37,76	1,62,70	10,59	...	33,07	14,01,65
May	5,77,38	56,85	88,80	4,13,89	...	...	40,68	1,64,88	12,90	...	34,94	13,90,32
June	5,73,82	75,73	80,88	4,04,99	...	...	39,60	1,71,61	14 70	...	46,39	14,07,72
July	5,72,58	1,05,15	93,34	4,69,21	...	...	42,95	1,88,23	19,53	...	56,59	15,47,58
August	5,67,78	96,98	1,02,37	5,07,34	...	...	47,44	1,72,20	13,49	...	58,22	15,65,82
September	6,05,53	95,62	1,05,30	5,58,52	...	...	51,72	1,77,89	12,60	...	71,10	16,78,28
October	6,26,48	1,02,47	1,03,56	6,15,23	...	...	56,85	1,76,09	10,22	...	87,45	17,78,05
November	6,52,19	97,19	1,00,40	6,58,53	...	...	59.92	1,74,85	9,41	...	1,08,54	18,61,03
December	6,92,62	92,67	87,64	5,52,91	...	...	50,04	1,90,56	8,74	..	94,08	17,69,26
1888.												
January	6,76,96	1,01,80	88,68	5,33,36	...	...	48,87	2,05,60	9,31	...	43.05	17,07,63
February	6,67,66	88,28	81,96	5,43,98	...	...	46,71	1,79,86	8,20	...	28,35	16,45,00
March	6,44,77	90,46	82,20	5,33,37	...	...	48.54	1,97,99	7,85	...	37,26	16,42,44
April	6,40,53	68,33	87,99	5,50,87	...	...	49,89	2,18,21	9,93	...	28.28	16,54,03
May	6,99,59	89,96	92,37	5,37,87	...	...	49,64	1,93.42	9,66	...	30.03	17,02,54
June	7,21,89	99,14	82,33	5,98,32	...	...	42,93	1,76,85	11,25	...	36.15	17,68.91
July	6,62,07	1,11,24	87,95	6,86,83	...	...	39,07	1,70.68	15,45	...	32,24	18,05,53
August	6,09,19	88,98	95,80	7,05,98	...	...	36,65	1.72.62	15,75	...	44,20	17,69,17
September	6,14,68	83,47	82,96	6,57,76	...	...	39.23	1,68,39	12,21	...	35.39	16,94,09
October	6,81,68	82,18	91,05	5,60,33	...	...	38,67	1,67,89	10,17	...	41,66	16,73,63
November	6,59,54	79,45	80,38	4,43,92	...	...	34,66	1,91.01	9,77	...	51,71	15,50,44
December	6,54,69	95,49	81,24	4,01,70	...	...	33,87	1,94,02	10,12	...	44,10	15,15,23
1889.												
January	6,57,89	74,96	79,11	4,40,92	...	...	36,63	1,87,61	9,26	...	41,24	15,27,62
February	6,60,47	69,69	78,39	4,15,95	...	...	39,41	1,81,67	9,85	...	27,55	14,82,98
March	6,67,07	65,87	85,15	5,03,27	...	...	41,18	1,71,59	11,39	...	28,26	15,73,78
April	6,68,81	60,11	90,78	5,15,56	...	...	46,13	1,71,95	10,22	...	18.97	15,82,53
May	6,62,54	72,87	85,79	4,90,97	...	...	44,28	1,82,88	14,30	...	28,03	15,76,66
June	6,73,96	90,80	87,46	5,19,56	...	...	38,88	1,69,79	14,96	...	28,99	16,24,30
July	6,67,46	73,45	85,25	5,45,70	...	...	46,09	1,85,85	17,78	...	27,93	16,49,51
August	6,01,31	85,82	88,59	5,76,59	...	...	44,11	1,82,00	15,23	...	21,58	16,15,23
September	6,27,51	87,14	84,01	5,14,63	...	...	47,13	2,10,46	15,09	...	27,84	16,13,81
October	6,44,96	81,63	86,93	5,74,12	...	...	38,66	1,90,57	17,13	...	28,98	16,62,98
November	6,45,67	86,73	81,76	5,83,59	...	...	38,24	1,90.91	14.90	...	24,98	16,66,78
December	6,54,82	84,05	77,70	4,48,19	...	...	36,69	1,97,70	10,76	...	36,74	15,46,65
1890.												
January	6,56,58	74,96	80,77	5,09,37	...	...	35,59	2,30,53	10,48	...	30,66	16,28,94
February	6,28,77	78,99	82,48	5,33,07	...	...	39,08	2,36,48	9,85	...	28,51	16,37,23
March	6,74,04	74,58	90,10	4,46,88	...	...	40,13	2,11,80	11,02	...	28,63	15,77,18
April	7,19,05	64,33	1,09,20	5,73,06	...	...	47,76	1,83.93	15,10	...	29,52	17,41,95
May	7,34,21	68,07	96,61	5,76,01	...	...	45,33	1,91,62	16,40	...	36,44	17,64,69
June	7,59,43	87,91	99,46	5,66,14	...	...	41,56	1.97 29	20,21	...	21,59	17,93,59
July	7,75,50	88,61	1,05,57	6,62,43	...	...	40,64	1,99,39	18,60	...	27,66	19,18,50
August	7,97,00	92,71	1,15,09	7,29,66	...	...	44,70	2,04,85	19,27	...	46,70	20,49,98
September	8,72,64	89,23	1,24,66	8,48,56	...	...	51,47	2,33,25	23,66	...	53,64	22,97,11
October	9,39,61	1,00,73	1,29,74	10,11,93	...	...	51,60	2,37,95	24,62	...	69,41	25,65,59
November	10,38,81	1,03,09	1,20,26	10,12,28	...	...	50,88	2,22,43	23,06	...	83,55	26,54,36
December	9,91,86	1,03,46	1,22,98	10,48,32	...	...	48.24	2,80,42	23,80	...	85,99	27,04,07
1891.												
January	9,96,42	1,03,87	1,38,73	10,91,54	...	...	54,30	3,17,16	22,96	...	41,05	27,66,03
February	9,05,66	1,07,69	1,37,80	10,07,26	...	...	58,80	3.58,47	19,55	...	46,84	26,42,16
March	9,36,04	98,80	1,45,35	8,87,20	...	...	58,10	3,72.06	18,51	...	52 93	25,69,04
April	9,16,66	98,42	1,44,16	9,76,73	...	...	64,54	3.00,44	22,21	...	48,31	25,71,47
May	9,52,48	1,01,83	1,46,41	9,80,62	...	...	60,14	3,02,03	27.50	...	47,03	26,18,04
June	10,17,57	1,34,03	1,23,78	9,54,67	...	...	79,59	2,83,74	28,55	...	59,49	26,81,42
July	10 66,28	1,10,59	1,29,70	9,66,33	...	...	68,65	2,81,18	30,19	...	51,15	27,04,07
August	10,67,66	1,09,14	1,41,85	9,30,77	...	...	75,52	2,76.28	33,08	...	58,74	26,93,04
September	9.58,17	1,48,76	1,28,77	9,51,26	...	...	65,20	2,66,62	32,31	...	73,18	26,24,27
October	9,39,52	1,41,81	1,16,52	9,46,51	...	...	68,16	2,75,84	30,01	...	80,60	25,98,97
November	9,00,55	1,40,51	1,12,48	9,70,38	...	...	64,63	2,78,65	26,35	...	93,98	25,87,53
December	9,12,15	1,40,78	1,26,35	8,57,31	...	...	65,20	2,78 63	16,09	...	88,49	24,85,00
1892.												
January	8,84,17	1,41,76	1,41,14	7,33,01	...	...	62,70	2,65,95	8,91	...	24,78	22,62,42
February	10,15,45	1,13,63	1,54,08	6,58,95	...	...	64,87	2,42,80	8,65	...	31,18	22,89,61
March	10,30,46	89,55	1,44,83	7,53,94	...	...	72,10	2,68,27	9,18	...	39,31	24,07,64
April	9,68,85	90,01	1,49,32	7,64,75	...	...	85,61	2,74,57	9,35	...	53,35	23,95,81
May	10,00,19	1,14,29	1,43,97	8,46,86	...	...	80,23	2,76,82	10,55	...	54,73	25,27,64
June	11,04,44	1,17,26	1,43,99	8,74,99	...	...	75,91	2,69,27	13,01	...	78,01	26,76,88
July	11,38,11	1,24,40	1,65,73	9,53,20	...	...	76,31	2,62,38	14,22	...	1,11,71	28,46,06
August	11,18,17	1,22,02	1,65,09	10,16,35	...	...	76,81	2,77,30	12,29	...	1,18,47	29,06,50
September	10,07,04	1,24,70	1,65,00	10,95,03	...	...	81,55	2,81,22	12,54	...	1,29,67	28,96,75
October	10,31,49	1,24,66	1,77,38	10,18,10	...	...	93,30	2,92,03	12,66	...	1,44,48	28,94,10
November	10,21,52	1,31,19	1,72,02	10,14,10	...	...	92,44	2,89,84	10,20	...	1,51,61	28,82,92
December	9,53,28	1,40,88	1,46,81	8,56,65	...	...	87,78	2,91,77	10,85	...	1,17,07	26,05,09
1893.												
January	10,55,27	1,49,65	1,49,23	8,65,12	...	...	78,36	2,91,44	10,52	...	61,77	26,61 86
February	10,36,96	1,51,28	1,34,99	8,21,29	...	...	80,17	2,91,48	11,22	...	58,78	25,86,17
March	10,74,54	1,49,02	1,63,16	7,87,55	...	...	78,80	3,08,70	11,86	...	66,56	26,40,19

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 28.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* Calcutta Gazette, *will be included in the* Supplement. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* Gazette *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.																								YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	2,46	16,87	5,35	24,68	2,37	7,46	1,11	10,94	27	24	32	83	94	2,99	3,89	7,82	35	1,11	6,69	8,15	6,39	28,67	35,06	17,36	52,42	1871-72
1872-73	3,19	15,58	5,68	24,45	1,52	10,34	1,09	12,95	26	22	79	1,27	1,03	3,37	3,16	7,56	91	1,27	11,85	14,03	6,91	30,78	37,69	22,57	60,26	1872-73
1873-74	2,24	15,12	3,85	21,21	1,69	8,65	1,12	11,46	30	15	29	74	1,05	3,42	3,86	8,33	90	1,19	11,04	13,13	6,18	28,53	34,71	20,16	54,87	1873-74
1874-75	3,06	16,42	3,38	22,86	1,70	8,74	1,01	11,45	30	11	26	67	91	3,70	3,21	7,82	1,11	1,79	8,09	10,99	7,08	30,76	37,84	15,95	53,79	1874-75
1875-76	3,08	19,81	4,36	27,25	1,88	10,38	2,88	15,14	28	28	66	1,22	1,13	3,60	3,92	8,65	1,10	1,08	14,60	16,78	7,47	35,15	42,62	26,42	69,04	1875-76
1876-77	3,38	15,70	2,66	21,74	2,08	9,12	44	11,64	34	14	7	55	1,47	3,30	2,26	7,03	1,30	1,40	9,92	12,62	8,57	29,66	38,23	15,35	53,58	1876-77
1877-78	3,80	19,07	3,06	25,93	2,61	10,90	47	13,98	55	22	13	90	1,35	1,85	48	3,68	1,38	1,56	8,49	11,43	9,69	33,60	43,29	12,63	55,92	1877-78
1878-79	3,39	16,13	3,24	22,76	2,27	10,62	58	13,47	48	11	9	68	1,51	2,60	1,14	5,25	2,12	1,84	9,96	13,92	9,77	31,30	41,07	15,01	56,08	1878-79
1879-80	2,89	15,23	1,93	20,05	2,40	8,32	63	11,35	71	21	7	99	1,30	1,91	1,30	4,51	1,84	1,46	12,40	15,70	9,14	27,13	36,27	16,33	52,60	1879-80
1880-81	3,33	12,99	1,85	18,17	2,29	10,75	53	13,57	1,21	25	8	1,54	1,41	2,49	2,44	6,34	1,32	1,87	12,64	15,83	9,56	28,35	37,91	17,54	55,45	1880-81
1881-82	3,59	13,46	3,15	20,20	2,85	10,85	58	14,28	1,14	36	11	1,61	1,24	2,51	2,14	5,89	1,90	1,91	13,82	17,63	10,72	29,09	39,81	19,80	59,61	1881-82
1882-83	3,85	1	3,42	7,28	3,02	—68*	50	2,84	92	2	18	1,12	1,42	...	1,11	2,53	2,32	1	18,99	21,32	11,53	—64*	10,89	24,20	35,09	1882-83
1883-84	3,63	2	4,81	8,46	2,82	15	34	3,31	97	1	16	1,14	1,27	1	1,55	2,83	2,25	5	15,64	17,94	10,94	24	11,18	22,50	33,68	1883-84
1884-85	3,08	10	2,51	5,69	2,75	13	54	3,42	1,17	2	15	1,34	1,22	3	1,93	3,18	2,14	3	10,89	13,06	10,36	31	10,67	16,02	26,69	1884-85
1885-86	3,47	3	3,08	6,58	3,00	14	27	3,41	1,08	1	24	1,33	1,24	2	64	1,90	1,63	...	14,15	15,78	10,42	20	10,62	18,38	29,00	1885-86
1886-87	3,32	5	2,69	6,06	3,08	16	41	3,65	1,16	3	27	1,46	1,49	1	1,31	2,81	2,41	—2*	14,07	16,46	11,46	23	11 9	18,75	30,44	1886-87
1887-88	2,82	10	2,96	5,88	3,53	14	52	4,19	1,37	3	21	1,61	2,24	...	1,25	3,49	2,71	1	13,85	16,57	12,67	28	12,95	18,79	31,74	1887-88
1888-89	3,63	1,08	4,66	9,37	3,70	1,17	47	5,34	1,19	21	17	1,57	2,49	19	1,24	3,92	2,47	30	8,87	11,64	13,48	2,95	16,43	15,41	31,84	1888-89
1889-90	3,50	1,85	3,57	8,92	4,06	90	72	5,68	1,39	26	21	1,86	2,40	3	1,61	4,04	2,16	73	15,21	18,10	13,51	3,77	17,28	21,32	38,60	1889-90
1890-91	3,93	1,61	4,13	9,67	4,29	1,92	54	6,75	1,64	13	28	2,05	2,97	33	1,12	4,42	2,33	3	18,06	20,42	15,16	4,02	19,18	24,13	43,31	1890-91
1891-92	3,86	2,06	3,63	9,55	4,48	1,96	36	6,80	1,37	34	22	1,93	2,43	38	99	3,80	2,29	17	17,30	19,76	14,43	4,91	19,34	22,50	41,84	1891-92
1892-93	4,03	2,77	3,21	10,01	4,40	1,76	50	6,66	1,33	27	23	1,83	2,60	8	99	3,67	2,85	8	10,64	13,57	15,21	4,96	20,17	15,57	35,74	1892-93
1893-94	3,79	1,67	3,95	9,41	4,41	2,44	58	7,43	1,53	21	16	1,90	2,38	28	1,10	3,76	2,16	1	14,30	16,47	14,27	4,61	18,88	20,09	38,97	1893-94

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 13th July 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, July 8th, 1893.

There has been no important change of weather during the week under review. Strongly marked monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the country, and the rainfall has been very general, except in parts of the Peninsula and of North-Western India, where the rainfall was scanty and irregularly distributed. The monsoon currents have not, however, been as strong in the present as in the preceding week, and the mail steamer which crossed the Arabian Sea between the 4th and the 9th of July experienced only a moderate to fresh monsoon. The rainfall has been sufficiently general to keep the temperature low, but the abnormal depression was less than in the previous week.

The chart of the 2nd showed that the barometer was falling, except over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Pressure was highest in Ceylon and Tenasserim and lowest in the west of the Punjab, the greatest pressure difference being 0·392 inch. The winds varied very considerably in direction, and on the West Coast were remarkably light and variable. Rain had fallen fairly generally, and the principal amounts were—Kurnool, 5·20 inches; Bahraich, 4·80 inches; Dehra Dun, 3·84 inches; Cuddapah, 3·82 inches; Bogra, 2·75 inches; and Bareilly, 2·27 inches. On the following day, the 3rd, the barometric changes were similar to those on the 2nd, and pressure remained highest in Malabar and Ceylon and lowest in the West Punjab. The greatest pressure difference was 0·501 inch, so that the barometric gradient had increased considerably. The winds were still variable and light on the West Coast, but elsewhere strong westerly winds prevailed. The rainfall was again general, except in parts of the Peninsula and of the north-west. The heaviest amounts were 3·15 inches at Mymensingh, 2·85 inches at Bahraich, 2·37 inches at Mangalore, and 2·08 inches at Chanda. On the 4th the barometer was falling everywhere. The fall was rapid over North-Western India, while it was only slow in the south of the Peninsula; hence the barometric gradient had increased, and the pressure difference was as much as 0·592 inch. On the West Coast south of Goa the winds were abnormally light and were variable in direction, but in all other places strong monsoon winds were reported. The distribution of rain was the same as on the preceding day, parts of the Peninsula and of North-Western India reporting little or no rain. The amounts were, however, somewhat larger than on the 3rd. Bhamo and Mainpuri reported over four inches, Purneah over three inches, and Silchar, Jalpaiguri, Roorkee, Rawalpindi, Mangalore, Mormugao, and Bombay over two inches. On the 5th pressure was rising over North-Western India, the Gangetic plain, and part of North-Eastern India and was falling elsewhere. The relative distribution was little changed, but, owing to the changes described above, the pressure difference had been reduced to 0·568 inch. The winds were little changed, and in most places blew from their normal monsoon directions. The force was fairly normal. Rain was very general throughout the country and in places was very heavy: thus Ludhiana reported 6·42 inches; Sutna and Allahabad, 4·27 inches; Cawnpore, 3·33 inches;

and Burdwan and Jalpaiguri, 3·14 inches. On the 6th pressure was still increasing over a large part of Northern India, while it was decreasing over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. The general distribution remained unaltered, readings being highest in Malabar and lowest over the Indus Valley; but, owing to the changes described above, the pressure difference had continued to decrease, and amounted to only 0·479 inch between Malabar and Sind. Rain was again very general, and in several places the amounts were fairly heavy. Mormugao, Goa, and Bombay reported nearly 4 inches, while Barisal, Mussoorie, Sirsa, Allahabad, Amraoti, Nagpur, Mount Abu, and Khammamett had over 2 inches. On the following day, the 7th, the barometer was still rising, except in the extreme south. In the Indus Valley the rise had been brisk. The chart still showed a depression over Sind, and a high pressure area over Malabar, Ceylon, and the south of the Bay; but the pressure difference between Malabar and Sind had decreased to only to 0·376 inch. Monsoon winds of moderate force prevailed throughout the whole Indian region, and rain was reported from almost everywhere. Over a large part of the country the amounts were smaller than on the preceding day, but Deesa reported 6·79 inches, Patna 3·87 inches, Multan 3·62 inches, and Purneah, Rawalpindi, Mormugao, Ahmedabad, and Mount Abu over 2 inches. Saturday's report showed that the barometer was still rising almost everywhere. There was no change shown in the general distribution, and the pressure difference between Malabar and Sind was practically the same as on the previous day. Monsoon winds and general rain continued, though there were some signs of contraction in the monsoon current. The following were the principal falls of rain: Mount Abu, 8·72 inches; Surat, 3·50 inches; Lahore, 3·32 inches; and over 2 inches at Rangoon, Sialkot, Calicut, Mercara, and Amraoti.

Temperature.—The rainfall having been somewhat less heavy than in the preceding week, the abnormal depression of temperature was also less.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	July.							Mean variation of week.
	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·2	+1·4	+2·1	+0·5	+1·1	+0·6	+0·9	+1·0
Bengal and Assam	—0·9	—1·7	—2·9	—2·6	—2·2	—2·1	—1·6	—2·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—2·8	—3·3	—5·0	—2·9	—3·3	—2·8	—2·5	—3·2
Punjab	—3·1	—2·3	—1·0	—5·5	—5·8	—7·5	—8·4	—4·8
Bombay	—0·3	—0·5	—0·5	—1·3	—1·3	—1·0	—1·9	—1·0
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·5	+0·2	—0·1	—1·4	—3·9	—3·5	—2·0	—1·6
Central India and Guzerat	—3·4	—2·8	—3·9	—3·6	—3·5	—3·3	—3·6	—3·4
Sind and Rajputana	—6·1	—3·8	—3·9	—3·6	—3·8	—3·7	—3·9	—4·1
Madras	—2·1	—0·9	—0·1	—1·1	—0·5	+0·1	—0·5	—0·7
Mean for whole of India	—2·1	—1·5	—1·7	—2·4	—2·6	—2·6	—2·6	—2·2

The above shows that the general deficiency of temperature for the whole week for the whole of India was 2·2°, which is 1·0° less than the deficiency of last week. In Burma, where the rainfall has been steadily light, there was an excess of temperature on each day of the week and a mean excess of 1·0°. In all the other Provinces there was a deficiency, which ranged from 0·7° in Madras to

4·8° in the Punjab. The coolest days for the whole of India were the 6th, 7th, and 8th, on each of which dates the abnormal depression of temperature for the whole country amounted to 2·6°.

Rain.—During the week under review effective rain has been received in all the rainfall divisions. The heaviest average actual rainfall was 16·37 inches in Assam (Surma). This is followed by 11·03 inches in the Konkan and by 9·61 inches in North Bengal, while the lightest average fall was 0·2 inch in Madras (South). According to the normal, the heaviest rainfall during this week should be 11·31 inches in the Konkan, followed by 11·21 inches in Tenasserim and 11·11 inches in Arakan, while the lightest rainfall should be 0·19 inch in Madras (South). The points of difference then between the actual and normal rainfall of the present week are mainly the excess of rain in Assam (Surma) and North Bengal and the deficiency in Tenasserim and Arakan. Both actually and normally the rainfall is lightest in South Madras.

The third column of the table shows that the monsoon rainfall of the week has been excessive over by far the greater part of the Indian region. The only important exceptions are Burma and the west of the Indian Peninsula. The Bay current of the monsoon, as was the case in the preceding weeks of the present monsoon period, has to a large extent avoided Burma, and the rainfall of Tenasserim for the week was 4·77 inches short of the average, and that of Arakan was 3·59 inches short. In Malabar, Madras (South Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Central Provinces (East), Kathiawar, and Central India (East) the week's rainfall was also less than usual, but in all the other divisions the fall was excessive. In Assam (Surma) the excess was more than six, and in East Bengal and the Punjab (Submontane) was more than three inches. The greatest deficiency was 5·73 inches in Coorg, followed by 4·77 inches in Tenasserim and 3·59 inches in Arakan. There were thus thirteen divisions which had deficient and thirty-eight which had excessive rain during the week.

The three concluding columns of the table show that in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, and Central Burma the monsoon rainfall up to date has been deficient; that in Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), North Bengal, Orissa, North Behar, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, Berar, the East Coast (North *a*), and Hyderabad (South) it has been approximately normal, while in all the other divisions it has been excessive.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Arakan	Akyab	Maungdaw	11·12 inches.
East Bengal	Rangamati	Sudder	11·86 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	53·94 ,,
Central Bengal	Pubna	Serajganj	11·52 ,,
North Bengal	Cooch Behar	Matabhanga	16·61 ,,
Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge	13·43 ,,
Oudh	Bahraich	Sudder	12·92 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dun	Kalsi	12·71 ,,
Punjab	Gurdaspur	Pathankot	14·79 ,,
Ditto	Kangra	Sudder	14·46 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Karkul	16·49 ,,
Konkan	North Kanara	Honavar	19·23 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	21·40 ,,
Guzerat	Surat	Chikhli	15·19 ,,
East Coast	Ganjam	Tekkali	11·59 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 8th.			Rainfall data from May 28th to July 8th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to July 8th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·44	11·21	— 4·77	40·64	57·05	— 29
	Lower Burma	3·26	4·92	— 1·66	18·40	27·11	— 32
	Central Burma	3·13	4·28	— 1·15	16·62	24·05	— 31
	Upper Burma	2·67	?	?	8·02	?	?
	Arakan	7·52	11·11	— 3·59	73·99	69·63	+ 6
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	6·71	3·75	+ 3·96	33·86	23·92	+ 42
	Assam (Surma)	16·37	9·61	+ 6·76	67·51	51·56	+ 31
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	5·32	4·26	+ 1·06	18·35	21·76	— 15
	Deltaic Bengal	2·82	2·55	+ 0·27	24·93	14·31	+ 75
	Central Bengal	4·22	2·98	+ 1·24	23·34	14·73	+ 58
	North Bengal	9·01	6·98	+ 2·63	40·57	35·24	+ 15
	Orissa	1·77	2·41	— 0·64	10·00	11·87	— 16
	Chota Nagpur	2·96	2·58	+ 0·38	20·62	11·32	+ 82
	Behar (South)	3·82	2·86	+ 0·96	13·72	9·33	+ 47
	Do. (North)	6·01	3·70	+ 2·31	15·34	13·21	+ 16
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	3·79	2·17	+ 1·62	14·89	6·65	+ 124
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	3·11	2·85	+ 0·26	12·15	8·61	+ 41
	Oudh (South)	4·78	2·36	+ 2·42	13·87	6·86	+ 102
	Do. (North)	4·76	3·16	+ 1·60	13·25	8·39	+ 59
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	4·42	2·12	+ 2·30	10·91	5·55	+ 97
	North-Western Provinces (West).	3·35	1·87	+ 1·48	7·94	4·54	+ 75
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	5·10	3·21	+ 1·89	13·63	8·46	+ 61
Punjab	Punjab (South)	2·31	0·85	+ 1·46	4·10	2·41	+ 70
	Do. (Central)	2·68	1·66	+ 1·02	7·54	4·13	+ 83
	Do. (Submontane)	5·68	1·93	+ 3·75	12·13	4·78	+ 154
	Do. (Hill Districts)	6·35	5·00	+ 1·35	18·95	13·39	+ 42
	Do. (North-West)	2·58	0·74	+ 1·84	8·36	2·24	+ 273
	Do. (West)	0·87	0·33	+ 0·54	1·80	1·01	+ 78
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·86	7·46	— 1·60	41·06	45·52	— 8
	Madras (South Central)	0·81	1·17	— 0·36	8·25	6·84	+ 21
	Coorg	3·86	9·59	— 5·73	29·99	37·24	— 19
	Mysore	0·80	1·48	— 0·68	7·04	6·94	+ 10
	Konkan	11·03	11·31	— 0·28	50·88	40·58	+ 25
	Bombay Deccan	1·79	1·60	+ 0·19	14·25	7·35	+ 94
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·67	1·30	+ 0·37	14·63	6·76	+ 117
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·55	2·56	+ 0·99	11·65	11·03	+ 6
	Central Provinces (West)	3·25	2·34	+ 0·91	12·65	9·92	+ 28
	Ditto (Central)	3·43	3·38	+ 0·05	16·71	11·95	+ 40
	Ditto (East)	3·48	3·49	— 0·01	15·63	12·61	+ 24
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	6·74	4·03	+ 2·71	24·82	10·10	+ 146
	Kathiawar	0·95	1·98	— 1·03	10·67	4·89	+ 118
	Sind	0·76	0·36	+ 0·40	2·58	0·68	+ 279
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·48	2·59	— 0·11	13·35	10·62	+ 26
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·81	2·03	+ 0·78	9·52	6·71	+ 42
	Rajputana (West)	2·14	0·87	+ 1·27	4·60	2·80	+ 64
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·15	1·59	+ 0·56	8·51	6·78	+ 26
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	3·05	2·48	+ 0·57	11·91	13·73	— 13
	Hyderabad (South)	1·43	1·22	+ 0·21	6·80	6·50	+ 5
	Madras (Central)	1·50	0·71	+ 0·79	5·24	3·72	+ 41
	East Coast (Central)	1·33	0·86	+ 0·47	5·36	3·88	+ 38
	Ditto (South)	0·79	0·65	+ 0·14	4·22	3·19	+ 32
	Madras (South)	0·27	0·19	+ 0·08	1·99	1·57	+ 27

Simla, *13th July, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 8th July.*—Rainfall heavy or good throughout, except in parts of the Deccan, Central, and Southern districts, where the falls were light. Agricultural operations proceeding briskly almost throughout, and standing crops generally thriving, but rain is wanted in parts of Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. Water-supply, pasture, and fodder generally ample, and cattle in good condition. General prospects favourable. Prices continue stationary, though slightly easier in Deccan.

Bombay.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Rain throughout the Presidency. Young crops injured by rain, rats, or insects in parts of eight districts. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but sowings retarded in parts of eight districts owing to excessive or deficient rain. Transplantation progressing in parts of seven districts. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th July.*—General and copious rain has fallen during the week, except in Orissa and parts of South-West Bengal, where the falls were light. Cultivation is still retarded, and the crops on low-lands have suffered in many places owing to excessive rainfall. Early rice is being harvested, and jute is also being cut in some places. Indigo manufacture is going on, but the produce is expected to be short in Murshedabad and Purneah. Prices are almost stationary, but common rice has slightly risen in some districts. Cattle are generally healthy. Water is plentiful, and the fodder supply is sufficient in all districts, except Noakhali.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Monsoon weather continues, and a break would be beneficial for agricultural operations. Standing crops are flourishing. Prospects good. Markets sufficiently supplied. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Heavy rain has fallen throughout the Province. Harvesting of spring crops nearly over; outturn good, but somewhat affected by excessive rain. Ploughing for autumn crops in progress. Condition of standing crops are generally fair. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts. Prices unsettled in one district, falling in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Weather cloudy and warm with occasional rain. Rainfall heavy in the Nagpur country. More rain is required in parts of one district. Autumn sowings continue. Prospects favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th July.*—Rain fell throughout Burma, but the fall was insufficient in four districts. In Lower Burma ploughing, sowing,

and transplanting are progressing favourably. In Upper Burma agricultural operations are progressing generally, but the want of rain in Shwebo interferes with the transplanting of paddy. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon and Bassein and to a greater extent in Kyaukse, but it has risen in the Ruby Mines, Sagaing, and the Upper Chindwin districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th July.*—Report not received.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 12th July.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general. Standing crops good, except in parts of one district, where more rain is wanted. Prospects favourable. Prices risen in two districts.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields and transplanting of paddy in progress. Planting of coffee continues. Slight rise in prices of food-grains. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 12th July.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather warm and cloudy. Sowing of cotton and other autumn crops continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Sowing of hot-weather crops in progress and that of irrigated paddy commenced. Prices slightly risen.

Central India.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week, and the supply has been sufficient in all parts. Agricultural operations in progress. Weeding of crops commenced in Bundelkhand. Cattle in good condition. Prices still fluctuating in Gwalior; stationary elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations going on, except in Kherwara and parts of Meywar, where they are at a standstill owing to excessive rain. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, rising in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 11th July.*—River flooded, but no damage done to crops, which are in excellent condition. Prices continue stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th July.*—Heavy showers. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	LAST 12 DAYS OF JUNE 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	LAST 13 DAYS OF JUNE 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April to 30th June 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 30th June 1893.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	15,36,701	938	1,634	16,70,199	1,022	1,39,94,413	1,33,99,542	...	5,94,871
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	1,48,082	178	862	1,71,219	199	18,21,148	18,67,411	46,263	...
Indian Midland	129	752	1,62,667	216	752	1,82,332	242	15,08,503	14,87,310	...	21,193
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	21	3,489	166	112	9,305	83	18,689	87,143	68,454	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	7,91,061	473	1,699	7,69,440	453	66,69,093	66,03,244	...	65,849
South Indian	139	1,106	3,18,479	288	1,043	3,48,035	334	19,84,339	21,88,146	2,03,807	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	1,49,648	143	1,156	2,42,414	210	12,13,396	17,71,618	5,58,222	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	1,68,009	223	756	1,90,120	251	16,47,683	16,26,760	...	20,923
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	23,122	116	199	27,948	140	1,99,474	2,05,635	6,161	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	33,01,258	412	8,213	36,11,012	440	2,90,56,733	2,92,36,809	1,80,071	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	8,99,579	367	2,509	10,57,285	421	69,45,045	73,48,988	4,03,943	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,72,291	393	692	3,14,442	454	26,42,440	25,21,814	...	1,20,626
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,90,111	502	777	4,07,400	524	22,50,425	24,41,426	1,91,001	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	23,125	185	125	25,090	201	1,83,345	1,86,928	3,583	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	2,01,975	282	728	2,05,038	282	18,13,323	17,26,956	...	86,367
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	3,189	128	25	3,137	125	16,262	18,205	1,943	...
Cherra-Companygan (state provincial)	47	8	535	67	8	567	71	4,208	5,620	1,412	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	17,90,805	374	4,864	20,12,959	414	1,38,55,048	1,42,49,937	3,94,889	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,485	10,35,711	697	1,490	10,17,793	683	1,27,75,844	1,20,20,216	...	7,55,628
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	4,60,400	999	461	4,06,000	881	51,10,377	50,30,144	...	80,233
Madras	226	840	3,36,458	401	840	3,95,821	471	23,40,289	26,09,021	2,68,732	...
TOTAL	442	2,786	18,32,569	658	2,791	18,19,614	652	2,02,26,510	1,96,59,381	...	5,67,129
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,599	69,24,632	444	15,868	74,43,585	469	6,31,38,296	6,31,46,127	7,831	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	31,584	195	161	38,644	240	2,80,406	3,14,744	34,338	...
Tarkessur	252	22	8,468	385	22	8,329	379	80,195	81,950	1,755	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	14,705	219	67	15,410	230	1,38,459	1,31,332	...	7,127
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	14,063	180	78	12,560	161	1,32,245	1,39,749	7,504	...
TOTAL	135	329	68,820	209	328	74,943	228	6,31,305	6,67,775	36,470	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	54,312	163	333	1,09,858	330	6,46,647	7,61,328	1,14,681	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,896	146	13	1,990	153	19,759	16,830	...	2,929
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	18,514	171	108	34,041	315	1,37,241	2,25,803	88,562	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	311	47,730	153	331	71,379	216	3,26,666	4,38,349	1,11,683	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	8,477	91	93	9,090	98	86,678	1,00,243	13,565	...
Kolhápur	67	29	2,606	90	29	3,303	114	23,163	28,532	5,369	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	7,206	100	72	7,640	106	89,547	81,725	...	7,822
TOTAL	107	959	1,40,741	147	979	2,37,301	242	13,29,701	16,52,810	3,23,109	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	52,945	159	334	45,348	136	5,88,147	7,03,985	1,15,838	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	810	18	...	(*i*) 28,450	28,450	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	34,374	118	364	23,280	64	2,65,115	2,11,086	...	53,429
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	9,932	106	94	9,877	105	98,261	87,393	...	10,868
TOTAL	80	720	97,301	135	838	79,315	95	9,51,523	10,31,514	79,991	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,607	72,31,494	411	18,013	78,35,144	435	6,60,50,825	6,64,98,226	4,47,401	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 30th April to 17th June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 13th July 1893.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 29.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1803.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 13	11 11	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	18 14⅔	18 14⅔
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	11 0	8 12	...	...	10 8	9 4	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	14 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 5	16 8	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 10	12 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 7	14 13	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 13	12 13	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 13	13 13	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	18 13	28 3	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	13 0	13 2	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 1	11 1	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	14 5	14 5	9 2	9 2	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	5 9	6 4	6 9	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	182 0	182 0	7 8	7 8
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 8	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	10 11	9 6	11 9	10 11	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 0	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	17 10	18 10
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 14	10 0	10 12	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 9	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 12	10 12
Cachar	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	8 8	9 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	6 8	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	3 4	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	4 0	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	10 0	9 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 4	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 4	12 0	...	...	10 13⅓	10 13⅓
Dacca	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
24-Pargánas	11 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	...	17 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 ●	10 0	11 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	13 4	13 4	17 12	17 12	8 3	8 3	10 10	10 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	85 0	85 0	10 7	10 7
Hooghly	11 13	11 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	13 14	...	22 12	8 12	9 ●	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 5	...	...	23 12	22 3	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 10
Jessore	10 0	11 4	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 14
Faridpur	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	13 5	13 5	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	10 8	11 0
Burdwan	13 8	11 13	...	...	9 12	10 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	23 0	19 8	106 0	106 9	11 10	11 13
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	..	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	240 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 8	...	...	11 0	11 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	17 10	18 0	22 8	24 0	6 0	6 0	11 10	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	10 8
Bogra	10 15	12 0	...	...	9 9	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 0	9 4
Rajshahi	13 8	14 4	24 0	24 0	9 12	9 12	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 12	...	...	21 8	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8
Dinajpur	13 3	14 3	20 0	20 0	9 6	9 14	12 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jalpaiguri	12 0	11 0	16 0	13 0	8 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	9 3	13 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2*	17 2*	...	...	17 2	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 0	10 10
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11*	19 11*	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	11 0	8 and 9 0	12 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 13 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	9 0 to 11 8	7 0 to 10 0	16 0	14 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 10 8	10 0 to 11 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	13 0 and 19 0	13 0 and 16 0	160 0	140 0	9 4	9 0
Palámau	14 10	14 1	20 4	23 1	11 4	11 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15	20 4	21 15	23 10	33 10	30 6	...	...	8 7	8 7
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Kalai.

(*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1893—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*.																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 8 to 16 2	14 0 to 16 0	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	19 0 to 21 0	19 0 to 21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8 to 11 0
Gaya	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 4	20 0	19 0	...	18 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	160 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Patna	14 0 and 16 0	13 4 and 15 8	19 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	23 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 0
Shahabad	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	14 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	20 3	18 15	11 14	12 10	13 14	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	22 11	22 11	20 3	20 3	126 4	126 4	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	18 11	20 6	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	13 3	11 9	20 0	20 0	20 12	20 4	21 8	21 8	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	14 0	14 8	20 8	20 8	9 0	10 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 8	19 8	19 12	21 8	22 0	180 0	210 0	10 4	10 4
Champaran	13 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	14 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	...	...	20 4	20 8	20 4	20 8	20 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 6½	13 4½	19 8	19 10	7 9	7 9	10 13½	10 13½	19 4	20 1	16 13	16 15	...	...	14 10	14 10	19 6	19 2	...	...	20 14	20 12	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 12
Ghazipur	12 12	12 13	18 8	18 8	6 7	7 8	11 8	11 8	19 4	19 4	17 12	17 12	...	...	14 1	14 1	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 4	20 8	20 8	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	24 0	23 0	170 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Allahabad	12 8	12 10	18 12	18 12	7 8	7 8	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 8	19 0	18 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	21 0	21 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	13 12	13 0	19 8	19 12	7 8	7 8	12 0	11 0	20 8	21 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 8	...	...	23 8	23 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	10 8
Fatehpur	13 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	22 4	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	14 4	13 12	17 8	19 0	7 8	8 0	10 8	11 8	17 12	18 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 4	...	...	27 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	18 0‡	18 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Cawnpore	14 8	14 8	20 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 8	18 8	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	22 8	150 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 6	15 2	20 2	20 6	5 0	5 0	12 2	13 0	19 4	19 8	19 4	19 8	20 0	20 4	16 0	16 0	21 12	22 4	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 4	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 8	14 5	19 12	19 12	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	22 8	22 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	21 0	21 0	23 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 4	16 4	20 6	20 12	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	21 8	14 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	22 12	22 4	16 0	21 8	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	16 4	16 12	23 8	23 4	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	23 8	24 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 0	15 8	23 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	19 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 12	14 8	22 12	22 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	23 8	23 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	23 0	24 0	24 0	17 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Muttra	15 0	14 8	24 8	24 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	28 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 8	26 0	...	...	28 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 8	24 0	26 0	28 0	27 8	155 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	17 2	16 10	24 0	25 0	5 0	6 0	9 0	9 11	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 8	26 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0*	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	28 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 12	14 1	22 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	14 5	13 5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	18 8	...	...	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 15	20 10	20 10	8 9	9 0	12 0	12 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 10	23 6	22 6	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	21 0‡	22 0‡	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	20 12	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Sháhjahánpur	17 0	16 8	27 0	25 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 8	24 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 0	15 0	19 8	20 8	5 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0*	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 8	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Etáwah	15 0	15 0	27 8	25 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	12 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 10	18 0	25 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Bareilly	14 6	14 1	21 2	21 2	5 14	6 8	9 6	10 9	21 2	21 2	14 1	14 1	...	...	12 8	12 8	19 15	19 6	19 6	19 15	22 4	21 2	137 8	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	15 0	15 4	24 0	24 0	6 4	6 4	9 0	10 4	19 0	20 0	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 8	20 10	20 0	21 4	20 8	21 4	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 4
Naini Tal	11 0	11 0	18 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	22 8	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	10 4	10 4	14 8	14 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 0½	9 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	15 3	14 10	25 5	24 12	8 7	10 2	9 0	11 4	...	20 0	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	21 15	21 15	...	...	18 0	..	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	17 4	16 11	27 8	28 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	12 0	22 0	23 5	13 3	17 9	8 13	8 13	6 9½	6 9	22 4	22 15	17 9½	20 14	15 6½	15 6	132 0	132 0	10 0	11 0
Meerut	16 8	15 12	23 8	25 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	23 8	20 0	20 0	22 8	23 8	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Saháranpur	15 8	15 0	23 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	9 8	22 4	24 0	12 12	13 12	21 4	21 0	12 12	12 12	22 0	22 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Dehra Dún	14 4	14 8	21 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 8	19 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	14 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 4	15 12	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Sultanpur	15 8	15 8	21 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	19 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	23 8	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 0	15 12	19 0	19 0	7 0	8 0	12 8	12 12	16 0	16 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 4	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	21 0	22 0	24 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 8	14 4	22 8	22 9½	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 4	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	110 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	17 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	13 12	19 0	20 0	9 12	10 0	12 0	12 4	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	21 8	21 8	19 0	19 12	22 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	11 12	12 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 0	16 0	22 8	23 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 12	22 0	23 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 6	10 8
Bahraich	16 0	16 0	24 8	24 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 8	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	23 8	23 0	23 0	24 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	16 8	16 4	26 8	26 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 8	16 8	27 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	26 0	26 8	150 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	12 8	19 6	21 14	7 8	8 12	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 12	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 4	19 6	18 12	23 12	21 0	...	...	15 5	15 10
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	6 4	13 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	30 0	25 0	23 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	12 8	24 3½	22 10½	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	9 6	24 3½	22 10½	17 3	16 6½	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	20 5	19 15	25 0	23 7	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	10 2½	10 2½
Sirohee	11 8	11 4	20 0	20 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	23 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	12 4	12 4	21 4	21 4	6 0	...	7 4	7 4	20 2	20 2	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	13 8	13 8	27 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	7 0	24 0	24 0	22 10	22 11	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	12 8	12 8	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	11 8	11 4	17 8	16 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	8 5	23 10	24 0	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	16 0	16 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	13 12	13 12	26 4	26 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	23 4	23 4	†	†	†	†	28 4	28 4	23 0	23 0	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	16 0	17 8	25 0	27 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotzh	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	19 0	19 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	22 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	12 6	11 15	16 15	16 8	7 1	9 6	9 6	16 9½	16 1½	14 2½	15 2½	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 9½	17 8½	17 11	...	10 3½	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	15 7	15 4	23 3	25 0	7 12	8 4	9 0	9 0	27 12	30 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	26 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 14
Jeypore	14 0	14 4	23 4	23 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	23 0	24 8	20 0	20 8	†	†	12 0	12 0§	23-0 & 26 0	23-12& 28 0	21 8	22 8	27 0	27 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 0	15 10	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	22 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	13 12	15 0	22 3	22 3	...	...	29 12	28 12	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	15 9½	15 5½	22 9½	22 10½	8 2½	8 2½	10 2	10 2	22 3½	22 8	22 3½	22 8½	...	...	12 6	12 6	24 3½	24 1½	...	...	29 8½	29 12	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 11½
Bhurtpore	17 0	16 8	24 0	24 4	5 12	5 12	6 14	8 14	29 4	26 0	25 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 0	26 4	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 4
Ulwur	16 12	16 5	24 4	24 0	6 10	6 10	8 12	8 12	26 9	26 9	27 4	27 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 10	25 5	29 0	29 0	30 10	32 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 4
Deoli Cantonment	14 1½	12 3	25 10	25 2	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	25 12	25 3	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 1
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	24 0	25 11.	19 0	19 0	†	†	...	...	27 0	27 2	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	¶	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	13 2	13 2	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8
Anádra	13 8	13 8	20 0	...	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	11 8	11 14	26 7	25 14	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 6	25 3	26 0	26 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 10
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12 and 14 6	13 12 and 14 6	26 4 and 26 14	24 6	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	26 4 and 27 8	26 4	18 12 and 22 8	18 12 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 12
Jeysulmere	12 6	12 0	...	...	6 12	6 13	8 8	8 6	17 6	18 0	16 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 2½	10 11½	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 8	6 12	...	...	21 0	21 9	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	12 4	12 8	20 0	19 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	23 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	15 8	†	†	...	...	21 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Goona	15 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Gwalior	14 9½	14 7½	22 13½	22 9½	6 6	6 6	7 15½	7 15½	21 4	21 4	20 3	21 4	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 1	18 3	...	...	18 3½	18 1	170 0	212 8	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Husked. ‖ Seven and half pies per bundle. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Kangni or Karun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Pinewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	12 0	†	†	†	249 9	9 12	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	16 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	153 14	11 4	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13*	13*	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	13 0	11 0	13*	13*	99 12	13 10	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 15	16 13	15 0	15 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	31 0	31 0	11 0	†	15*	15*	53 4	11 3	13 2	13 2
Delhi	17 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	17*	16*	13*	13*	...	...	27 0	27 0	12 0	11 0	15 15	16 13	112 0	13 2	14 6	14 6
Rohtak	17 0	17 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 1	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	17*	100 0	10 8	11 4	11 4
Karnál	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 12	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	13 0	12 0	20 1	21 12	59 7	11 10	13 0	13 0
Lahore	17 0	16 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	13 0	12 0	19 10	19 10	114 0	12 5	13 5	13 5
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	20 10	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	12 0	11 0	20 10	22 2	80 0	12 6	11 4	12 6
Ludhiána	18 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	13 0	12 0	16 3	16 0	128 0	13 8	13 5	14 3
Jullundur	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	13 0	12 0	18 8	18 8	80 0	10 9	10 9	10 9
Hoshiárpur	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 14	18 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	17 14	18 8	83 4	12 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdáspur	19 0	19 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	16 0	17 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	91 7	11 8	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	80 0	10 0	11 0	11 0
Kángra	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	13 8	13 0	13 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	13 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	90 0	12 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	110 0	13 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	17 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	14 8
Ráwalpindi	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	70 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Hazára	14 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	14 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	24 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	87 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	13 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	153 0	45 0	45 0	45 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	27 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	11 12	12 4	12 4
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	12 4	40 0	40 0
Bannu	18 0	17 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	29 0	29 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	90 0	39 0	39 0	39 0
D. I. Khan	18 0	18 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
D. G. Khan	14 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	7 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 4	14 0	7 12	7 0	18 0	18 0	153 14	11 13	15 0	15 0
Tándo Jám and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 2	11 4	...	...	11 13	11 12	14 13	14 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	7 12	7 0	18 0	18 0	99 12	13 10	18 0	18 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	14 8	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	54 13	11 3	21 0	21 0
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	112 0	13 2	15 0	15 0
Quetta	9 6	9 0	16 0	15 0	4 12	5 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	11 12	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	6 0	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0

* Not procurable.

† Not produced.

‡ Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1893—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracane*).		Salt.		Firewood.		Aehar, or thúr, Cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Gram, chenna, cholai, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracane*).		Salt.		Firewood.		Aehar, or thúr, Cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Gram, chenna, cholai, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	
	Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Madras—																																																
Malabar Coast—																																																
Malabar	7	14	...	...	9	5	10	2	**		**		18	10	13	2	136	2	...		...		9	4	...		8	2	10	0	...		9	11	10	8	**		**		18	10	13	8	136	2	...		...		9	4	...	
S. Canara	8	2	...	...	10	10	12	0	**		**		19	5	13	2	121	8	...		...		10	0	...		8	2	12	0	...		9	11	10	10	**		**		19	5	13	8	121	8	...		...		10	0	...	
South, central—																																																	
Coimbatore	10	11	...	...	9	14	10	6	16	2	19	2	18	14	12	11	133	11	...		...		10	6	...		10	11	8	13	...		9	14	10	6	16	8	19	2	18	14	12	11	133	11	...		...		10	6	...	
Nilgiris	8	8	...	...	8	0	8	13	16	14	15	6	16	10	12	6	274	3	...		...		8	13	...		8	8	10	5	...		8	0	8	13	16	14	15	6	16	10	12	6	274	3	...		...		8	13	...	
Salem	8	2	...	...	8	6	10	5	18	11	14	13	20	8	12	5	158	0	...		...		10	5	...		7	11	10	5	...		8	6	10	5	18	11	14	13	20	8	12	5	158	0	...		...		10	5	...	
Central—																																																
Bellary	11	0	10	10	10	3	10	13	23	3	23	5	23	5	11	14	97	3	104	0	13	8	...		5	6	10	10	10	3	10	13	22	11	23	5	25	5	11	14	97	3	104	0	13	8	...		5	6	10	10
Anantapur	8	10	8	10	11	13	13	0	20	2	20	6	18	13	11	14	97	3	96	0	13	8	...		6	10	8	10	11	13	13	0	21	2	20	6	19	6	11	14	97	3	96	0	13	8	...		6	10	8	10
Cuddapah	9	10	9	10	11	10	13	5	17	6	18	3	20	5	12	3	140	0	150	0	13	0	...		6	10	9	10	11	10	13	5	17	8	18	3	20	5	12	3	140	0	150	0	13	0	...		6	10	9	10
Kurnool	8	5	8	5	9	14	10	6	21	3	21	10	21	5	11	11	121	8	340	0	13	8	...		6	10	8	5	9	14	10	6	21	3	21	10	21	5	11	11	121	8	340	0	13	8	...		6	10	8	5
East Coast, north—																																																
Ganjam	*		...	...	9	14	10	11	19	0	22	11	21	10	10	2	104	0	200	0	14	0	...		9	14	*		...	...	9	14	10	11	19	0	22	11	21	10	10	2	104	0	200	0	14	0	...		9	14	*	
Vizagapatam	9	0	...	...	7	13	10	3	19	6	21	13	20	3	12	14	82	10	320	0	...		...		7	13	9	0	...	...	7	13	10	3	19	6	21	13	20	3	12	14	82	10	320	0	...		...		7	13	9	0	...	...
Godavari	8	2	...	...	9	3	12	0	17	5	22	0	23	11	12	8	133	11	240	0	...		...		9	3	9	0	...	...	9	3	12	0	17	5	22	0	23	11	12	8	133	11	240	0	...		...		9	3	9	0	...	...
East Coast, central—																																																
Kistna	8	14	8	6	11	8	12	2	19	0	21	0	22	5	13	3	140	14	320	0	...		...		11	8	8	14	8	6	11	8	12	2	19	0	21	0	22	5	13	3	140	14	320	0	...		...		11	8	8	14	8	6
Nellore	8	10	8	10	12	11	14	5	19	11	20	0	23	0	12	11	93	5	320	0	11	0	...		12	3	8	10	12	11	14	5	19	11	20	0	23	0	12	11	93	5	320	0	11	0	...		12	3	8	10	12	11	14	5
East Coast, south—																																																
Madras	7	5	7	5	9	13	10	6	19	0	22	0	23	13	12	5	123	14	320	0	...		...		9	13	7	5	9	13	10	6	19	0	22	0	23	13	12	5	123	14	320	0	...		...		9	13	7	5	9	13	10	6
Chingleput	*		...	...	7	8	10	13	19	8	22	5	23	2	11	10	108	14	320	0	...		...		7	8	*		...	...	7	8	10	13	19	8	22	5	23	2	11	10	108	14	320	0	...		...		7	8	*		...	...	7	8	10	13
N. Arcot	7	11	7	2	9	10	10	0	19	8	22	5	23	8	11	5	160	13	240	0	...		...		9	10	7	11	7	2	9	10	10	0	19	8	22	5	23	8	11	5	160	13	240	0	...		...		9	10	7	11	7	2	9	10	10	0
S. Arcot	7	0	7	0	9	11	10	0	19	8	22	5	23	8	10	8	209	0	320	0	...		...		9	11	7	0	7	0	9	11	10	0	19	8	22	5	23	8	10	8	209	0	320	0	...		...		9	11	7	0	7	0	9	11	10	0
Tanjore	6	10	6	10	9	11	10	0	19	8	22	5	23	8	10	8	145	13	240	0	...		...		9	11	6	10	6	10	9	11	10	0	19	8	22	5	23	8	10	8	145	13	240	0	...		...		9	11	6	10	6	10	9	11	10	0
Trichinopoly	6	10	6	10	8	13	10	0	19	8	22	5	23	8	10	8	143	6	320	0	...		...		8	13	6	10	6	10	8	13	10	0	19	8	22	5	23	8	10	8	143	6	320	0	...		...		8	13	6	10	6	10	8	13	10	0
Southern—																																																
Tinnevelly	7	8	...	...	9	2	10	0	18	10	21	10	21	10	13	2	58	5	104	0	13	8	...		10	0	7	8	...	...	9	2	10	0	18	10	21	10	21	10	13	2	58	5	104	0	13	8	...		10	0	7	8	...	...	9	2	10	0
Madura	9	6	8	3	9	11	10	10	18	10	20	3	20	6	13	3	97	3	96	0	13	8	...		10	0	9	6	8	3	9	11	10	10	18	10	20	3	20	6	13	3	97	3	96	0	13	8	...		10	0	9	6	8	3	9	11	10	10
Mysore—																																																
Mysore	8	8	8	8	8	0	8	0	14	3	15	6	18	4	11	4	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		8	0	8	8	8	0	8	0	14	3	15	6	18	4	11	4	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		8	0	8	8	8	0	8	0	14	3
Bangalore	10	0	9	0	6	4	7	8	13	11	14	11	16	10	11	14	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		6	4	10	0	9	0	6	4	7	8	13	11	14	11	16	10	11	14	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		6	4	10	0	9	0	6	4	7	8
Kolar	...		9	4	8	12	11	14	14	0	15	6	18	4	11	4	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		8	12	...		9	4	8	12	11	14	14	0	15	6	18	4	11	4	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		8	12	...		9	4	8	12	11	14
Tumkúr	9	0	8	0	9	8	11	0	14	3	15	6	18	4	11	4	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		9	8	9	0	8	0	9	8	11	0	14	3	15	6	18	4	11	4	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		9	8	9	0	8	0	9	8	11	0
Hassan	8	...	7	8	9	0	11	0	14	3	15	6	18	4	11	4	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		9	0	8	...	7	8	9	0	11	0	14	3	15	6	18	4	11	4	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		9	0	8	...	7	8	9	0	11	0
Kadur	8	0	7	0	9	0	11	0	14	3	15	6	18	4	11	4	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		9	0	8	0	7	0	9	0	11	0	14	3	15	6	18	4	11	4	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		9	0	8	0	7	0	9	0	11	0
Shimoga	9	7	9	3	...		10	0	14	3	15	6	18	4	11	4	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		10	8	9	7	9	3	...		10	0	14	3	15	6	18	4	11	4	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		10	8	9	7	9	3	...		10	0
Chitaldroog	11	0	10	0	11	8	14	11	14	0	15	6	18	4	11	4	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		11	8	10	0	10	0	11	8	14	11	14	0	15	6	18	4	11	4	97	3	150	0	13	0	...		11	8	10	0	10	0	11	8	14	11
Coorg—																																																
Coorg	7	8	7	8	6	8	6	8	12	0	13	4	16	0	10	0	104	0	320	0	13	8	...		8	0	7	8	7	8	6	8	9	8	12	0	13	4	16	0	10	0	104	0	320	0	13	8	...		8	0	7	8	7	8	6	8	9	8
Aden	8	0	8	0	...		6	3	8	0	8	0	10	3	*		65	5	110	0	...		...		6	3	8	0	8	0	...		6	3	8	0	8	0	10	3	*		65	5	110	0	...		...		6	3	8	0	8	0	...	

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, July 15th, 1893.

During the week under review widely extended, but moderate, monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the Indian region. Pressure has been steadily lowest over the Western desert and relatively low over the Gangetic plain, while it has been steadily highest over the south of the Indian region, and on several occasions relatively high along the line of the Himalayas. Normal monsoon winds have accompanied this distribution of pressure, and the rainfall has been characterised rather by general moderate falls than by heavy localised rain. There has been a complete absence of severe storms, and the general monsoon circulation has been practically undisturbed. There has been a slight general depression of temperature.

On the morning of the 9th the chart showed a well marked low pressure area over the Western desert, while readings were highest over Malabar, Ceylon, and Tenasserim. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·311 inch. The winds were westerly across the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, southerly over the Bay area, and irregularly easterly up the Gangetic plain. The rainfall was light or absent over Upper Burma, Lower Bengal, the Western Punjab, and the Bombay Deccan, but was fairly general elsewhere. The amounts received were on the whole not heavy. The following were the more important falls: Mussoorie, 2·88 inches; Sialkot, 1·97 inches; Meerut, 1·95 inches; Chakrata, 1·75 inches; and Mangalore, 1·73 inches. On the morning of the 10th pressure was decreasing in most places, but the changes had not materially altered the general distribution of pressure. Readings were highest over the south-east of the Bay and lowest in the Indus Valley. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·311 inch, which was the same as on the previous day. The winds were generally unaltered, except that there was less easting in the current up the Gangetic plain. The distribution of rain was also approximately the same as on the preceding day. The principal falls were 4·90 inches at Madura, 3·90 inches at Agra, 2·95 inches at Mussoorie, 2·76 inches at Cherat, 2·45 inches at Khammamett, 2·00 inches at Patna, and over 1 inch at several stations. On the 11th the barometer was still falling almost everywhere. The area of lowest pressure had moved northward and lay over the west of the Punjab, and the barometric gradient had increased; but otherwise the pressure conditions were little changed. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had risen to 0·388 inch. The winds were fairly normal, and rain had continued to fall generally, except in parts of Lower Bengal, of the Punjab, of the Bombay Deccan, of the west of the Central Provinces, and of Sind. The following were the principal falls: Gnatong, 2·45 inches; Bareilly, 2·23 inches; and Dehra Dun, 1·84 inches. The chart of the 12th showed that pressure was decreasing over Sind, the Punjab, the Gangetic plain, and North-Eastern India, and increasing elsewhere. The changes were, however, small, and the general distribution was little changed. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·440 inch, so that the barometric gradient over Western India had continued to increase. Westerly and south-westerly winds prevailed over the greater part of the country, and the force over Sind, Kathiawar, and the central parts of the country was high. The rainfall had been light or absent over the west of North-Western India, over Lower Bengal, over the Bombay Deccan, and over Berar, but continued general elsewhere. Moulmein reported 5·29 inches, Akyab 3·21 inches, Tavoy 2·14 inches, and Mymensing 2·12 inches; while several stations reported amounts exceeding 1 inch. On the 13th the barometric changes were generally downward over Burma and the Peninsula and upward elsewhere. The changes were

small and the general distribution of barometric pressure was little altered. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·423 inch, which was slightly less than that recorded on the previous day. The winds were northerly or variable on the West Cost, generally westerly or south-westerly in other parts of India, and between south-west and south-east over Burma. The rainfall was generally light and scattered over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and also in North-Western India. Elsewhere it continued general. Burdwan reported 4·56 inches, Gorakhpur 4·50 inches, Akyab 3·63 inches, Delhi 3·32 inches, Diamond Island 2·46 inches, Mymensingh 2·08 inches, Dehra Dun 2·60 inches, Chakrata 2·59 inches, and Raichur 2·07 inches. On the 14th the barometer was falling everywhere, and a very small depression had appeared over Lower Bengal, but in other respects the pressure distribution showed no important change. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·470 inch. The wind was north-westerly or north-north-westerly on the West Coast, southerly to south-easterly over Burma, Assam, and East Bengal, and generally westerly or south-westerly elsewhere. The distribution of rainfall was practically the same as on the preceding day. The principal falls were—4·55 inches at Lucknow, 4·39 inches at Dehra Dun, 4·34 inches at Bareilly, 2·70 inches at Bassein, and 2·65 inches at Mainpuri. On the 15th the barometer was rising, except in Bombay. The small depression over Lower Bengal had increased in size, but otherwise there was little change. The winds were feebly cyclonic in Bengal, and easterly winds were reappearing over the north of the Gangetic plain; but elsewhere the directions were similar to those reported on the 14th. Rain was more general over the Peninsula, but was less heavy over the North-Western Provinces. The following were the principal falls: Sambalpur, 3·83 inches; Wellington, 2·97 inches; Hazaribagh, 2·31 inches; Balasore, 2·16 inches; and Ranikhet, 2·12 inches.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	July.							Mean variation of week.
	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·8	+1·1	+0·7	—1·3	—1·2	—1·2	—1·2	—0·3
Bengal and Assam	—1·0	+0·1	—0·7	—0·8	—1·2	—1·3	—1·7	—0·9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—3·1	—3·9	—2·9	—2·2	—2·3	—3·9	—5·4	—3·4
Punjab	—7·4	—6·6	—5·4	—2·9	—2·1	—1·2	—0·9	—3·8
Bombay	—0·5	+0·4	+0·8	+0·4	+0·5	+1·0	+0·6	+0·5
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·6	+1·1	+1·0	+1·1	+0·7	+0·3	—0·1	+0·5
Central India and Guzerat	—3·2	—3·2	—1·6	—2·0	—1·6	—2·7	—3·1	—2·5
Sind and Rajputana	—3·5	—3·4	—2·8	—2·3	—0·9	—1·8	—0·7	—2·2
Madras	—0·8	—0·4	—0·6	—0·3	+0·1	—0·5	—0·3	—0·4
Mean for whole of India	—2·1	—1·6	—1·3	—1·1	—0·9	—1·3	—1·4	—1·4

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India has been below the normal, the deficiency ranging from 2·1° on the 9th to 0·9° on the 13th. The only Provinces which on any day had any excess of temperature were Burma, Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras. In Bombay the mean temperature of six days exceeded the normal, in the Central Provinces of five days, and in Burma, Bengal, and Madras of one day each. The mean deficiency of the whole week for the whole of India was only 1·4°.

Rain.—Effective rain has again fallen in every one of the rainfall divisions of India. The average actual rainfall of the divisions ranges from 10·96 inches in Assam (Surma) and 10·55 inches in Arakan to 0·17 inch in the West Punjab, 0·32 inch in Khandeish, and 0·44 inch in the Central Provinces (West). The heaviest rainfall was attributable to the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon current. Thus of the divisions the rainfall of which is due to the Bay current two, *viz.*, Arakan and Assam (Surma), had over 10 inches; one, Tenasserim, over 9 inches; one, North Bengal, over 8 inches; and five, North Behar, the North-Western Provinces (Central and Submontane), Oudh South, and the Punjab hill districts, had over 5 inches as the average fall of each division. On the contrary, the heaviest average falls attributable to the Arabian Sea current were 4·16 inches in Malabar and over 3 inches in Coorg, Rajputana (East), and the Nizam's Dominions. According to the normal, the heaviest average falls during the week under review should be 11·41 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 11·31 inches in the Konkan, by 10·88 inches in Arakan, and by 8·03 inches in Malabar, while normally the lightest average fall should be 0·23 inch in Madras (South).

The third column of the table shows that the rainfall of the week was lighter than usual in twenty-four divisions, heavier than usual in twenty-six divisions, and exactly normal in one division. In Burma all the divisions had less rain than usual. The other divisions which had rainfall lighter than the normal were East and Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, the Punjab (West), Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, the west and centre of the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Central India (East), Rajputana (West), the East Coast (North *a*), Madras (Central), and East Coast (Central). In all the other divisions there was an excess. The greatest absolute deficiency was 8·34 inches in the Konkan and the greatest absolute excess was 4·50 inches in Assam (Surma).

The three concluding columns of the table show the average actual and average normal rainfall for the period May 28th to July 15th. In Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, Orissa, and Coorg the rainfall of the period under review has been below the normal average; elsewhere it has either been normal or excessive. The excess has been greatest over North-Western India.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Sudder	10·71 inches.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Pyuntaza	9·73 ,,
Arakan	Akyab	Sudder	12·67 ,,
East Bengal	Mymensingh.	Netrakona	10·76 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills.	Cherra	36·24 ,,
North Bengal	Cooch Behar.	Matabhanga.	16·79 ,,
Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge	13·24 ,,
Oudh	Unao	Sudder	12·32 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dun	Ditto	12·17 ,,
Punjab	Gurgaon	Ferozepore	8·67 ,,
Ditto	Kangra	Sudder	12·55 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Karkul	11·42 ,,
Rajputana	Ulwar	Kishengarh	13·06 ,,
Madras	North Arcot	Vellore	7·28 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 15TH. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 28TH TO JULY 15TH, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to July 15th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	9·36	11·41	— 2·05	50·00	68·46	— 27
	Lower Burma	3·92	5·30	— 1·38	22·32	32·41	— 31
	Central Burma	3·52	4·48	— 0·96	20·13	28·53	— 29
	Upper Burma	0·89	?	?	8·91	?	?
	Arakan	10·55	10·88	— 0·33	84·54	80·51	+ 5
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	3·16	3·40	— 0·24	37·01	27·32	+ 35
	Assam (Surma)	10·96	6·46	+ 4·50	78·47	58·01	+ 35
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·51	3·36	+ 1·15	22·86	25·13	— 9
	Deltaic Bengal	1·99	2·52	— 0·53	26·92	16·83	+ 60
	Central Bengal	3·19	2·46	+ 0·73	26·54	17·20	+ 58
	North Bengal	8·36	4·76	+ 3·60	45·42	38·56	+ 18
	Orissa	1·27	2·92	— 1·65	11·27	14·79	— 24
	Chota Nagpur	3·55	2·86	+ 0·69	24·17	14·18	+ 70
	Behar (South)	3·74	2·27	+ 1·47	17·46	11·60	+ 51
	Do. (North)	5·46	2·42	+ 3·04	20·80	15·64	+ 33
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	3·35	2·77	+ 0·58	18·24	9·42	+ 94
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	3·58	2·98	+ 0·60	15·73	11·59	+ 36
	Oudh (South)	5·22	2·60	+ 2·62	19·09	9·46	+ 102
	Do. (North)	3·46	2·97	+ 0·49	16·70	11·37	+ 47
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	5·73	2·41	+ 3·32	16·64	7·96	+ 109
	North-Western Provinces (West).	4·18	1·94	+ 2·24	12·15	6·48	+ 88
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	5·05	3·32	+ 1·73	18·54	11·78	+ 57
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	1·04	0·95	+ 0·09	5·14	3·36	+ 53
	Do. (Central)	2·59	1·42	+ 1·17	10·13	5·56	+ 82
	Do. (Submontane)	1·90	1·90	0	14·04	6·68	+ 110
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·52	4·79	+ 0·73	24·47	18·18	+ 35
	Do. (North-West)	1·43	1·15	+ 0·28	9·78	3·62	+ 170
	Do. (West)	0·17	0·49	— 0·32	1·97	1·49	+ 32
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	4·16	8·03	— 3·87	46·12	53·55	— 14
	Madras (South Central)	2·37	1·79	+ 0·58	10·62	8·63	+ 23
	Coorg	3·49	9·59	— 6·10	33·48	46·83	— 29
	Mysore	1·50	2·03	— 0·53	9·14	8·97	+ 2
	Konkan	2·97	11·31	— 8·34	53·85	51·90	+ 4
	Bombay Deccan	0·52	1·97	— 1·45	14·77	9·32	+ 58
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·32	1·35	— 1·03	14·95	8·11	+ 84
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0·74	2·56	— 1·82	12·38	13·58	— 9
	Central Provinces (West)	0·44	3·27	— 2·83	13·09	13·19	— 1
	Ditto (Central)	1·25	4·07	— 2·82	17·95	16·02	+ 12
	Ditto (East)	4·81	2·94	+ 1·87	20·44	15·56	+ 31
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	2·07	4·90	— 2·83	26·89	15·00	+ 79
	Kathiawar	0·99	2·50	— 1·51	11·66	7·39	+ 58
	Sind	2·68	1·25	+ 1·43	6·30	2·10	+ 200
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	1·83	3·10	— 1·27	15·18	13·72	+ 11
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·58	2·34	+ 1·24	13·10	9·05	+ 45
	Rajputana (West)	0·20	1·16	— 0·96	4·80	3·96	+ 21
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	2·19	1·64	+ 0·55	10·70	8·42	+ 27
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	3·20	3·68	— 0·48	15·11	17·40	— 13
	Hyderabad (South)	3·46	1·33	+ 2·13	10·26	7·83	+ 31
	Madras (Central)	1·10	1·20	— 0·10	6·34	4·92	+ 29
	East Coast (Central)	1·17	1·28	— 0·11	6·53	5·16	+ 27
	Ditto (South)	2·59	0·58	+ 2·01	6·82	3·77	+ 81
	Madras (South)	1·50	0·23	+ 1·27	3·48	1·80	+ 93

SIMLA, *20th July, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 15th July.*—Rainfall good or heavy throughout, though scattered showers only in Tinnevelly. Cultivation and sowing proceeding very vigorously. Standing crops thriving, but require rain in Tinnevelly. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient and stock in good condition. General prospects very favourable. Prices, however, continue almost unaltered at exceptionally high rates, but are slightly easier in the Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 19th July.*—Rain throughout the Presidency, but insufficient in four districts. Young crops injured by rats or insects in parts of six districts. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but sowing retarded in four districts owing to excessive or deficient rain. Transplanting progressing in six districts, but retarded in two owing to insufficient rain. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th July.*—The rainfall during the week has been light and scattered in Orissa and parts of South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, moderate in East Bengal, and much heavier than usual in North Bengal and Behar. Cultivation of late rice is now in progress, except in some parts, where the low-lands are still under water. Early rice and jute are being reaped in North and East Bengal. These crops and the autumn crops in Behar have been somewhat damaged by the heavy rain. Indigo manufacture is going on, but the general outturn is not expected to be satisfactory. No important change in prices of common rice. Cattle are healthy, except in two districts. Fodder supply is sufficient in all districts, except Noakhali.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 19th July.*—The rainfall has been heavy during the week, and has retarded agricultural operations in some districts. A break would now be beneficial. Autumn sowings are nearly completed, and transplanting of rice is in progress. Prospects good. Supplies are abundant and prices generally steady. Locusts appeared in the northern pargana of Almora, but no damage is reported.

Punjab.—*For week ending 19th July.*—Heavy rain has fallen in all but three districts. Harvesting of spring crops nearly over; outturn good, though it is somewhat affected in several districts by excessive rain. Ploughings and sowings for autumn crops commenced. A break in the rains is required for ploughing and sowing in some districts. Condition of standing crops is generally fair. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices falling in five districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 19th July.*—Rainfall heavy in the Northern districts and in Chhattisgarh. More rain wanted in the Nagpur country,

particularly in Chanda, where transplantation of rice is at a standstill. Sowings of autumn crops in progress, and weeding operations commenced in places. Excessive rain in Sambalpur has somewhat affected sugarcane, and insects have attacked the rice crops.

Burma.—*For week ending 15th July.*—Rain fell in all districts of Burma, except Kyaukse and the Southern Shan States. More rain is required in five districts of Upper Burma. In Lower Burma agricultural operations are progressing favourably, while in Upper Burma ploughing is in progress, paddy is being sown or transplanted, and in the Sagaing and Myingyan districts *juar* (*sorghum vulgare*) and Indian-corn are being sown. Prospects generally are good, but the crops are suffering from want of rain in four districts. The price of paddy has risen in three districts; elsewhere stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th July.*—Weather seasonable. Floods in the Surma valley. Reaping of early and planting of late rice continue. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder sufficient, except where water is excessive.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 19th July.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good. Crops and prospects generally favourable. Sowing operations nearly completed. No material change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall good, but insufficient in parts. Ploughing of rice fields and transplanting of paddy being pushed on. Planting of coffee continues. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 19th July.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather warm and cloudy. *Juar* (*sorghum vulgare*) and cotton plants in good condition. Sowing of autumn crops still continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices steady.

HYDERABAD: Report not received.

Central India.—*For week ending 19th July.*—Rain general throughout Central India. Sowing and weeding in progress, except in parts of Bhopawar, where sowing has been stopped on account of continuous rain. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains falling in three Agencies; steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 19th July.*—Good rainfall generally in Rajputana. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in three States, fluctuating in three others, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 18th July.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 15th July.*—Light rain. Transplanting of rice completed. Prospects of crops good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XIII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	FIRST 9 DAYS OF JULY 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	FIRST 8 DAYS OF JULY 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April to 9th July 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 8th July 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	9,94,683	607	1,634	9,76,099	597	1,49,89,096	1,43,69,526	...	6,19,570
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	96,767	116	862	96,882	112	19,17,915	19,71,984	54,069	...
Indian Midland	129	752	93,287	124	752	75,332	100	16,01,790	15,60,979	...	40,811
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	21	3,257	155	112	6,639	59	21,946	94,503	72,557	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	5,25,604	314	1,699	3,70,890	218	71,94,697	69,58,133	...	2,36,564
South Indian	139	1,106	1,93,282	175	1,043	2,03,202	195	21,77,621	23,92,450	2,14,829	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	93,575	90	1,156	1,37,951	119	13,06,971	19,09,210	6,02,239	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	92,893	123	756	1,00,510	133	17,40,576	17,27,717	...	12,859
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	12,072	61	199	12,013	60	2,11,546	2,17,879	6,333	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	21,05,420	262	8,213	19,79,518	241	3,11,62,158	3,12,02,381	40,223	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	5,41,667	221	2,509	5,94,751	237	75,32,506	79,23,989	3,91,483	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,60,342	232	692	1,56,400	226	28,02,782	26,69,470	...	1,33,312
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	292	777	1,93,250	249	777	1,98,430	255	24,43,675	26,32,308	1,88,633	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	16,745	134	125	16,930	135	2,00,090	2,03,290	3,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,27,731	179	730	1,17,402	161	19,41,054	18,29,812	...	1,11,242
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,662	66	25	2,224	89	17,924	20,426	2,502	...
Chenra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	493	62	8	257	32	4,701	5,883	1,182	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	10,41,890	217	4,866	10,86,394	223	1,49,42,732	1,52,85,178	3,42,446	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,484	6,55,848	442	1,490	5,67,150	381	1,34,31,692	1,25,91,974	...	8,39,718
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,73,739	594	461	2,21,000	479	53,84,116	52,56,035	...	1,28,081
Madras	226	840	2,16,216	257	840	2,53,882	302	25,56,505	28,76,744	3,20,239	...
TOTAL	442	2,785	11,45,803	411	2,791	10,42,032	373	2,13,72,313	2,07,24,753	...	6,47,560
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,598	42,93,113	275	15,870	41,07,944	259	6,74,77,203	6,72,12,312	...	2,64,891
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	21,818	135	161	21,622	134	3,02,224	3,38,315	36,091	...
Tarkessur	252	22	10,067	458	22	4,910	223	90,262	87,562	...	2,700
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	12,632	189	67	9,502	142	1,51,091	1,41,033	...	10,058
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	12,241	157	78	7,456	96	1,44,486	1,46,881	2,395	...
TOTAL	135	329	56,758	173	328	43,490	133	6,88,063	7,13,791	25,728	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	64,116	193	333	55,478	166	7,10,763	8,16,085	1,05,322	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,397	107	13	1,350	104	21,156	18,602	...	2,554
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	11,467	106	108	20,948	194	1,40,995	2,46,751	1,05,756	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	311	29,411	95	331	42,014	127	3,54,449	4,88,259	1,33,810	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	5,320	57	93	4,900	53	91,098	1,03,657	11,659	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,766	61	29	2,104	73	24,929	31,826	6,897	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,792	53	72	3,160	44	93,339	85,064	...	8,275
TOTAL	107	959	1,17,269	122	979	1,29,954	133	14,37,629	17,90,244	3,52,615	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	26,967	81	334	26,730	80	6,15,114	7,30,214	1,15,100	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,490	54	...	(*i*) 30,888	30,888	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	27,973	96	364	14,720	40	2,93,088	2,27,857	...	65,231
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	8,494	90	94	6,942	74	1,06,755	94,791	...	11,964
TOTAL	80	720	63,434	88	838	50,882	61	10,14,957	10,83,750	68,793	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,606	45,30,574	257	18,015	43,32,270	240	7,06,17,852	7,08,00,097	1,82,245	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 8th July 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 20th July 1893.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 30.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 13	12 9	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	*	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 14	18 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	*	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	10 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	*	8 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	16 8	16 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	12 4	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 2	16 15	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	13 13	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	12 13	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 13	13 13	*	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	14 14	28 3	18 13	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 1	11 1	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 2	15 0	14 5	9 6	9 2	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	182 0	182 0	7 8	7 8
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 0	9 5	10 3	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	17 10
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 3	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	170 0	150 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 14	8 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	10 12	10 12
Cachar	8 0	7 8	...	...	6 6	7 8	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 8	6 10	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	80 0	100 0	7 2	8 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	13 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	9 0	7 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	60 0	9 8	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—																										
Eastern Hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 9	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 13	11 6	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 6
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	10 0	11 0	...	...	8 12	8 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 10	10 0	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
24-Parganas	11 4	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 *	11 8	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 5	10 10	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	13 4	13 4	17 12	17 12	8 3	8 3	10 10	10 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	91 6	85 0	10 7	10 7
Hooghly	11 12	11 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	...	...	13 6	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	14 8	21 0	...	8 12	8 12	10 11	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 4	...	...	23 12	23 12	128 0	128 0	11 7	10 8
Jessore	10 0	10 0	13 4	...	9 4	9 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	10 0
Faridpur	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	13 8	13 5	...	18 0	9 8	10 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	17 0	11 8	11 0	280 0	320 0	10 0	10 8
Burdwan	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 4	9 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	106 0	106 0	11 11	11 10
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	..	...	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	12 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	17 4	17 10	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	10 4	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	22 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 12
Begra	13 5	10 15	...	...	9 0	9 9	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 14	8 0
Rajshahi	13 8	13 8	24 0	24 0	9 12	9 12	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	21 4	21 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maida	13 8	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	100 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	8 14	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	8 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	8 8
Dinajpur	12 0	13 3	16 0	20 0	9 0	9 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	21 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Jalpaiguri	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	8 0	8 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	8 2	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12†	17 2†	...	...	15 12	17 2	80 0	80 0	10 8	11 0
Cuttack	10 8	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11†	19 11†	...	...	19 11	18 6	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 4	13 0	...	...	{8 0 to 9 0}	11 0	{12 0 to 13 0}	{12 0 to 13 0}	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	{8 0 and 11 0}	{9 0 to 11 8}	16 0	16 0	{10 0 to 11 0}	{10 0 to 10 8}	{12 0 to 13 0}	{12 0 to 13 0}	...	...	...	...	{24 0 to 25 0}	25 0	...	...	{12 0 to 13 0}	13 0	18 0	16 0	{13 8 and 19 0}	{13 0 and 19 0}	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 4
Palámau	12 6	14 10	...	20 4	11 13	11 4	12 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	21 15	20 4	21 15	33 12	33 10	...	...	8 2½	8 7
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholam, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 8 to 16 0	14 8 to 16 2	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	19 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8 to 11 0
Gaya	13 12	14 0	20 4	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 4	18 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	20 4	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Patna	14 0 and 16 8	14 0 and 16 0	21 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Shahabad	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	21 7	20 3	12 10	11 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	22 11	22 11	20 3	20 3	126 8	126 4	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 0	13 3	18 14	18 11	12 9	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 12	21 0	13 2	13 3	19 12	20 0	20 6	20 12	21 9	21 8	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	14 8	14 0	21 4	20 8	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	22 8	21 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 4
Champaran	13 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	...	...	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 6	13 6½	19 10	19 8	7 9	7 9	10 13½	10 13½	18 9	19 4	16 10	16 13	...	...	14 10	14 10	19 8	19 6	...	...	21 15	20 14	115 0	120 0	9 12	9 14
Ghazipur	12 12	12 12	20 8	18 8	6 7	7 7	11 8	11 8	19 4	19 4	17 12	17 12	...	...	14 1	14 1	15 4	19 4	19 4	20 8	20 8	20 8	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	24 0	24 0	170 0	170 0	10 12	10 12
Allahabad	13 0	12 8	18 4	18 12	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 8	19 0	20 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 8	21 0	...	...	20 4	21 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	13 12	13 12	18 0	19 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	12 0	20 0	20 8	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	...	...	23 8	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	11 0
Fatehpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	...	...	22 0	22 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Hamírpur	14 8	14 4	17 4	17 8	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 8	17 0	17 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 8	...	...	26 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Cawnpore	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 8	6 8	7 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	21 0	17 8	18 8	...	...	17 0	19 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	21 0	23 0	140 0	150 0	11 8	12 0
Etáwah	15 4	15 6	20 4	20 2	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 2	19 4	19 4	20 2	19 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 12	21 12	21 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 12	14 8	19 12	19 12	4 12	5 0	7 0	7 8	22 8	22 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	21 12	19 12	21 0	23 12	23 0	23 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 4	16 4	20 4	29 6	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 12	22 12	16 0	16 0	25 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 4	16 4	23 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 4	...	...	15 8	16 8	22 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	23 8	23 8	...	...	17 8	16 8	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 0	15 0	22 8	23 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	19 12	19 8	18 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 12	14 12	22 8	22 12	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	23 8	23 8	17 0	19 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 12	22 8	19 0	24 0	17 8	17 8	95 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Muttra	15 0	15 0	24 8	24 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	25 8	...	...	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	145 0	155 0	11 0	11 8
Bulandshahr	17 4	17 2	24 0	24 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	19 4	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 12	25 8	18 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 12	14 12	21 6	22 0	9 0	7 8	12 10	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	16 3	...	...	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 15	20 10	20 10	8 9	8 9	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 10	23 6	23 6	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	21 0‡	21 0‡	11 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 8	9 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	16 8	17 0	25 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 4	23 8	...	...	20 8	22 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 0	15 0	19 8	19 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	18 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 8	14 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Bijnor	15 0	15 0	27 8	27 8	9 10	10 0	11 8	11 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Bareilly	14 1	14 6	21 2	21 2	5 14	5 14	9 11	9 6	26 15	21 2	14 1	14 1	...	...	12 8	12 8	20 13	19 15	18 12	19 6	22 4	22 4	125 0	137 8	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	6 4	6 4	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 12	20 8	19 0	20 0	18 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Naini Tal	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 8	15 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	10 4	10 4	14 8	14 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 0§	9 0§	200 0	200 0	7 0	8 0
Bijnor	15 8	15 3	25 14	25 5	8 7	8 7	9 4	9 0	16 14	...	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	21 15	21 15	...	...	22 8	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	16 15	17 4	27 8	27 8	5 8	5 8	9 13	11 0	20 10½	22 0	12 1	13 3	8 12	8 13	6 9	6 9½	22 4½	22 4	13 3	17 9½	15 7	15 6½	132 0	132 0	11 0	10 0
Meerut	16 12	16 8	24 8	23 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	24 8	23 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 8	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	12 0
Saháranpur	14 0	15 8	22 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	21 0	22 4	12 12	12 12	20 0	21 4	12 12	12 12	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Dehra Dún	14 4	14 4	21 0	21 0	8 10	9 0	9 4	9 8	16 13	18 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 5	19 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 4	15 4	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	150 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Sultanpur	15 0	15 8	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	13 0	16 0	19 8	16 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	18 0	23 0	23 8	21 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	12 0	12 0	24 8	25 0	14 0	14 0	23 8	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	22 0	21 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 8	14 8	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 8	22 8	90 0	110 0	10 12	11 0
Hardoi	16 4	17 0	25 0	24 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	10 0	9 12	12 0	12 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	20 0	21 8	19 0	19 0	21 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 0	14 8	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	11 12	11 12	20 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	22 12	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 0	16 0	22 4	22 8	11 0	11 6	11 10	11 10	20 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 12	21 12	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 6	10 6
Bahraich	16 8	16 0	25 0	24 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	23 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	16 8	16 8	17 0	26 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	14 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 8	16 8	26 8	27 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	25 8	26 0	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	13 12	22 8	19 6	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 12	18 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 14	18 12	19 6	25 0	23 12	...	...	15 5	15 5
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	31 4	25 0	25 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 6	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	13 4½	25 0	24 3½	8 3½	8 9½	8 15¾	9 6	23 7	24 3½	17 3	17 3	Nil	Nil	15 10	15 10	20 5	20 5	25 0	25 0	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	10 2½	10 2½
Sirohee	12 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	12 12	12 4	22 3	21 4	...	...	8 1	7 4	20 0	20 2	16 1	16 4	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	16 0	13 8	30 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	27 0	23 10	22 11	22 10	...	...	...	...	30 5	27 0	23 11	23 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	11 8	11 8	17 8	17 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	16 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	14 0	13 12	29 0	26 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	23 12	23 4	†	†	†	†	29 4	28 4	23 8	23 0	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	17 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	24 0	25 0	..	...	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Kotah	12 8	12 8	22 0	20 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	11 14	12 6	16 15	16 15	7 11	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 2	16 9½	13 2	14 2½	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 7	18 9½	17 2	17 11	9 6	10 3½	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	13 3	15 7	22 7	23 3	7 6	7 12	9 1½	9 0	24 3	27 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	23 4	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 12	12 0
Jeypore	14 12	14 0	24 4	23 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	22 12	23 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	12 0	12 0‖	24-4 & 25 8	23-0 & 26 0	31 0	21 8	27 0	27 0	90 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 5	15 0	20 10	21 4	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	13 12	13 12	22 8	22 3	...	...	28 12	29 12	200 0	200 0	11 1½	11 4
Dholpur	15 10¼	15 9½	22 12	22 9½	8 5½	8 2½	10 2	10 2	20 10½	22 3½	20 13½	22 3½	...	...	12 6	12 6	24 3½	24 3½	...	...	29 14½	29 8½	90 0	90 0	11 12¼	11 8½
Bhurtpore	14 0	17 0	24 2	24 0	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	29 12	29 4	26 4	26 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 0	26 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	16 0	16 12	24 11	24 4	6 10	6 10½	8 14	8 14	26 8	26 9	26 6	27 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 8	25 10	29 0	29 0	31 9	30 10	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	14 8½	14 1½	26 9	25 10	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	26 1	25 12	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	23 5	24 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	...	...	28 1	27 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	93 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 8	12 8	22 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 2	13 2	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8
Bálmer	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Anádra	13 8	11 8	27 6	26 7	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 4	27 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	26 14	26 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 12
Shahpoora	13 8																									
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12 and 14 6	13 12 and 14 6	26 4	26 4 and 26 14	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	26 4	26 4 and 27 8	18 12 and 22 8	18 12 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	25 10 and 26 0	25 10	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 12
Jeysulmere	12 4	12 6	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 8	8 8	17 0	17 6	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 8	11 2½	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 8	5 8	...	...	20 1	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 9½	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	12 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	12 8	12 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	†	...	...	24 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	15 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 15	14 9½	21 4	22 13½	6 6	6 6	8 3½	7 15½	20 11¶	21 4	19 2	20 3	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 14	18 1	...	...	17 12¾	18 3½	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria stalica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	31 0	34 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	31 0	31 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	18 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	17 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	300 0	300 0	12 8	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	27 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	27 0	28 0	22 0	24 0	†	†	10 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	17 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	33 0	25 0	26 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	30 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Lahore	18 0	17 0	31 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	90 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	19 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	9 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	†	‡	†	†	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	19 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	27 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	21 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	19 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	20 0	19 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	18 0	26 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	12 0	20 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	23 0	13 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	130 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	13 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	100 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	*	*	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	‡	23 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	15 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	†	‡	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	14 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	19 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	92 0	92 0	40 0	42 0
Kohát	14 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	‡	†	23 0	23 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	‡	‡	150 0	150 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	16 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	11 12
Mooltan	15 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 4
Bannu	20 0	18 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	29 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	18 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	27 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	25 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	23 12	23 12
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	17 8	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	128 0	134 12	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 3	11 2	...	...	11 12	11 13	14 12	14 13	...	...	20 15	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	15 0	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	11 0	9 6	17 0	16 0	5 0	4 12	7 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	11 12	11 12	‡	‡	80 0	80 0	9 4	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Kanara (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	15 3	15 3	11 4	11 4	16 3	16 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	*	*	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 13	...	...	11 5	10 7	11 10	10 14	*	13 2	13 1	15 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	10 13	11 13	...	...	*	15 0	136 13	153 14	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	9 14	11 9	12 12	12 12	*	*	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	*	*	99 12	99 12	11 14	13 10
Bombay	9 13	9 13	...	...	5 13	5 13	7 14	7 14	13 11	13 11	13 15	13 15	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	13 4	13 4	58 4	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 15	7 6	9 11	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	17 4	19 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	*	*	99 9	112 0	12 4	13 2
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 4	12 12	19 6	19 6	19 13	19 13	*	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 1	15 15	80 0	100 0	10 2	10 8
Belgaum	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	71 5	55 7	11 8	11 12
Satara	9 6	9 6	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 6	9 6	15 10	15 10	15 5	14 10	*	...	...	...	14 7	15 1	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	12 10	13 0
Sholapur	12 2	13 1	...	...	7 4	7 11	10 6	11 5	17 0	17 0	20 10	22 8	*	*	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	18 4	20 1	64 0	58 3	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 7	12 7	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	10 7	19 10	19 10	24 11	24 11	*	*	...	...	14 15	14 9	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	17 10	17 10	17 4	18 6	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	19 10	19 10	76 0	76 0	10 12	10 12
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 9	12 5	...	...	8 1	8 13	9 1	10 9	19 4	19 4	19 0	19 0	*	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	22 2	20 10	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 14	12 14	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	*	16 15	16 15	18 6	18 6	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	13 8	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	13 2	13 2	...	...	6 8	7 7	9 7	9 7	20 11	20 11	18 6	18 6	*	*	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	*	*	71 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Gujarat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	11 1	11 9	11 1	11 9	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	83 4	83 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 *	13 8	13 0	*	*	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	96 0	96 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 14	18 12	...	...	18 8	18 8	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	14 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	*	*	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 2	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	17 14	18 8	17 0	16 10	20 0	19 4	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 8	17 14	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	11 8	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	13 8	14 8	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 8	...	..	*	*	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kaitywar—																										
Rájkot	12 2	12 4	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	13 8	13 12	*	*	...	...	16 12	17 0	...	...	*	*	60 0	80 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	14 3	14 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Asigarh Cant.	13 4	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 *	11 0	11 0	19 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	*	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	*	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Hoshangabad	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 4	11 4	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 6	22 2	...	...	18 0	18 3	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	10 4	9 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	18 2	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	10 0	10 4
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 3	10 3
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 2	14 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	140 0	145 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	16 2	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	20 0	...	...	9 10	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	16 0	15 4	...	...	10 9	10 9	14 4	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 4	...	...	13 0	12 4	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	15 10	15 12	22 10	21 0	8 2	8 4	13 0	13 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	*	...	8 2	8 0	18 12	18 8	*	...	23 0	22 0	190 0	200 0	10 9	10 9
Mandla	17 8	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0
Sironj	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bilíghát	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	13 12	13 12	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	14 10	14 13	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	10 8	12 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	21 5	18 15	...	...	11 3	14 10	16 15	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	16 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	140 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	18 9	18 10	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 15	10 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 8	11 6	13 9	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Basim	13 10	13 13	...	...	7 12	8 6	10 2	10 6	15 13	15 14	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 14	...	...	13 5	13 5	78 0	80 0	9 5	9 10
Akola	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	11 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	10 6	11 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	15 12	16 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	74 11	74 11	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 13	*	*	7 4	7 2	9 0	8 14	14 7	14 13	20 1	21 7	27 0	28 4	*	*	12 7	12 3	28 4	...	15 15	17 12	120 0	120 0	8 10	9 0
Beláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 5	8 12	15 3	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	13 1	13 5	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chándarghat	8 4	8 0	*	*	7 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	...	*	...	*	14 0	14 0	...	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 12

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1893—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Akhar, or thorcadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																								
Malabar Coast—																								
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 2	10 2	*	*	*	*	18 10	18 10	26 0	20 0	8 8	9 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	104 0	104 0
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 2	13 8	96 0	96 0
South, central—																								
Coimbatore	10 5	10 11	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 2	16 2	17 8	17 8	18 0	18 14	...	...	8 8	9 4	...	...	12 0	13 8	150 0	150 0
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	16 14	16 14	15 6	15 6	15 13	16 10	...	...	8 8	9 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	340 0	340 0
Salem	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 5	10 5	18 11	18 11	14 13	14 13	19 11	20 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	13 8	200 0	200 0
Central—																								
Bellary	10 10	11 0	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	22 11	22 11	17 14	18 13	23 5	23 5	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	11 0	320 0	320 0
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	20 2	20 2	18 13	18 13	20 6	20 8	...	...	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	274 0	274 0
Cuddapah	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 5	13 5	17 0	17 0	20 5	20 5	22 8	22 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 2	10 8	240 0	240 0
Kurnool	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 2	9 14	10	10 6	21 6	21 3	20 5	21 5	*	*	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	320 0	320 0
East Coast, north—																								
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 11	10 11	*	*	17 14	17 14	21 10	21 10	21 10	20 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	104 0	104 0
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	19 6	19 6	18 13	18 13	21 13	21 13	23 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	87 8	82 10
Godavari	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 6	9 3	12 0	12 0	17 5	17 5	20 5	20 5	22 0	23 11	23 11	23 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	133 11	133 11
East Coast, central—																								
Kistna	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 8	11 13	12 2	15 13	15 13	15 14	17 11	19 14	22 5	26 14	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	140 14	140 14
Nellore	...	...	...	...	12 11	11 11	14 5	14 5	21 10	19 0	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	93 5	93 5
East Coast, south—																								
Madras	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 6	10 6	*	*	16 8	16 8	19 3	19 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14
Chingleput	7 5	7 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 13	*	*	*	*	17 13	17 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	16 5	14 8	15 11	16 8	18 13	20 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13
S. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 8	10 8	*	*	16 3	16 14	18 13	18 11	17 11	16 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0
Tanjore	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 6	15 3	15 3	15 14	17 8	17 8	16 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 6	8 13	10 3	9 2	21 10	21 6	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6
Southern—																								
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 0	10 0	18 10	18 10	15 6	15 6	*	*	*	*	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	58 5	58 5
Madura	9 0	9 6	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 10	18 10	18 10	15 6	15 6	18 10	18 10	18 10	18 10	9 0	9 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	97 3	97 3
Mysore—																								
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	8 8	9 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	104 0	104 0
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	9 10	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 1	8 2	20 5	20 5	...	...	22 10	23 9	24 0	23 0	8 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0
Kolar	9 0	9 0	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	11 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	18 8	18 8	22 8	22 8	24 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	150 0	150 0
Tumkúr	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	19 8	19 8	18 8	18 8	23 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	340 0	340 0
Hassan	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0
Shimoga	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 7	9 7	15 4	14 11	29 6	28 14	...	...	34 10	34 10	34 10	34 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0
Chitaldroog	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	10	9 7	12 0	11 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	274 0	274 0
Coorg—																								
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 8	...	...	13 8	9 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	*	*	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 5	5 5	65 5	65 5

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, July 22nd, 1893.

During the week under review the monsoon current over the Arabian Sea appears to have continued to blow strongly or freshly, and during the greater part of the week well marked monsoon conditions prevailed steadily over the Indian region; but on Friday, the 21st, the wind suddenly went round to the eastward on the Konkan Coast, and the monsoon showed considerable interruption. This was followed by a falling off in the rainfall over a considerable part of the country, and on Saturday, the 22nd, hardly any rain was reported from Central and North-Western India or the east of the Peninsula. Elsewhere rain continued to fall, but the amounts were not heavy. While the rainfall was general, the mean temperature remained low, but on Saturday, when the rainfall decreased decidedly, there occurred a sudden rise of nearly 1° in the mean temperature of the whole of India.

The chart of the 16th showed that pressure was rising almost everywhere. Readings were high in Tenasserim and Malabar and low over the Western desert, the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley being 0·294 inch. Normal monsoon winds prevailed over the greater part of the country, the force being strong on parts of the West Coast. There was very little rain across the head and over the east of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the fall of rain was general. Akyab and Hazaribagh received over 4 inches and Saugor Island, Mangalore, Seoni, Jeypore, and Mount Abu over 2 inches, while several stations had over 1 inch. On the 17th the changes of pressure were irregular, and the general distribution was little changed. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had, however, increased to 0·325 inch. Normal monsoon winds continued to prevail almost everywhere. The rainfall distribution was unchanged, the fall being very light over a large part of North-Western India and of the east and centre of the Peninsula. Mangalore, Saugor, and Sutna reported over 3 inches, Cherat over 2 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. The chart of the 18th showed that the moderate and irregular barometric changes noticed on the preceding day had continued, and that the general distribution was again practically unaltered. Pressure was highest over Southern and lowest over North-Western India, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·365 inch. The winds were practically unchanged, and the rainfall distribution was also similar to that reported on the preceding day. The principal falls were over 4 inches at Mount Abu, over 3 inches at Silchar and Bareilly, over 2 inches at Fort Stedman, Ajmere, and Sambhar, and over 1 inch at several stations. On the 19th pressure was falling over North-Western and North-Eastern India and was changing irregularly elsewhere. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had increased to 0·437 inch, and strongly marked monsoon conditions prevailed throughout the country. The rainfall was very general, except in parts of the east and centre of the Peninsula and North-Western India, and the amounts in some places were heavy.

Thus Mount Abu reported over 9 inches, Hazaribagh over 4 inches, Ajmere, Sambhar, and Bhuj over 2 inches, and several places over 1 inch. On the 20th pressure was recovering again, the rise being brisk in the north-west. Consequently the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had decreased to 0·386 inch, and the monsoon conditions were less intense than on the 19th. The wind directions remained about normal, but the rainfall was generally lighter and less extended than on the previous day. Hazaribagh, Negapatam, Cuddalore, and Madura had received over 2 inches and several places over 1 inch. On the 21st the barometer was rising over Western India and generally falling in the east. The rise had been brisk over North-Western India, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had still further decreased to 0·316 inch. The winds had shifted to east and north on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and calms were reported from several stations in Northern India. Elsewhere monsoon winds continued. The rainfall had still further decreased, and over a large part of North-Western India and of the Peninsula was altogether absent. The heaviest amounts reported were 6 inches at Balasore, 4 inches at Rangoon, and 2 inches at Chanda. On the 22nd the barometer was rising, except in parts of Bombay. The changes were uniform, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·319 inch, which was the same as on the 21st. Easterly and northerly winds continued on the West Coast, and numerous calms were again reported from Northern India. Rain had still further decreased, and over a large part of North-Western and Central India was altogether absent. Rangoon reported 5 inches and Darbhanga and Ratnagiri over 2 inches; but these were the only important falls.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	July.							Mean variation of week.
	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·5	+0·7	+1·1	+0·7	+1·9	+1·7	+1·2	+0·8
Bengal and Assam	—1·5	—2·4	—1·7	—1·4	—1·2	—1·0	—0·7	—1·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—3·6	—2·9	—3·7	—3·2	—3·4	—1·9	—1·5	—2·9
Punjab	—4·3	—3·9	—5·0	—7·1	—7·6	—7·8	—3·9	—5·7
Bombay	+1·0	+1·1	+0·8	+1·2	+0·6	+0·8	+0·2	+0·8
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·5	—0·4	—0·7	—0·5	+0·8	+0·7	+1·7	+0·2
Central India and Guzerat	—2·0	—2·3	—2·8	—3·2	—2·3	—1·2	+0·2	—1·9
Sind and Rajputana	—3·9	—1·4	—2·3	—2·9	—4·6	—2·9	—2·0	—2·9
Madras	—1·0	+0·1	+0·9	+1·4	+0·3	+0·3	+1·1	+0·4
Mean for whole of India	—1·9	—1·3	—1·5	—1·7	—1·7	—1·3	—0·4	—1·4

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was 1·4° below the normal, which is the same variation as was reported last week. On each day of the week the mean was below the average, though on the 22nd, when rainfall partially ceased, the abnormal deficiency was very small. In Burma, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras the mean temperature was slightly excessive, while in the other Provinces it was considerably in defect.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that rain has been received during the week under review in effective amounts in all the

rainfall divisions of India. The heaviest average actual rainfall reported was 7·70 inches in Assam (Surma). This was followed by 7·64 inches in Tenasserim, by 6·47 inches in the Punjab (North-West), by 6·34 inches in Arakan, by 6·22 inches in Rajputana (West), and by 6·14 inches in Chota Nagpur. The lightest average actual rainfall was 0·24 inch in the East Coast (Central). The average normal distribution of rainfall is somewhat different from the actual. Thus the heaviest normal rainfall is 12·60 inches in Arakan, followed by 10·00 inches in Tenasserim, by 9·59 inches in Coorg, and by 9·15 inches in the Konkan, while the lightest average normal rainfall is 0·20 inch in Madras (South). There is thus comparatively little difference between the actual and normal in the position of the area of lightest rainfall, but the heaviest rainfall is normally on the Burma Coast and the west of the Peninsula, and not as in the week under review in Assam. The heavy rain in the north-west of the Punjab and the west of Rajputana is very unusual. The third column of the table shows that in twenty-seven divisions the rainfall of the week has exceeded, and in twenty-four divisions has been in defect of the normal. The divisions which show an excess are as follows: Lower Burma, both the Assam divisions, Deltaic and Central Bengal, Chota Nagpur, both the Behar divisions, all the North-Western Provinces divisions (except the Centre and West), all the Punjab divisions, the Central Provinces (East), Sind, both the Rajputana divisions, Central India (West), the East Coast (North and South), and Madras (South, Central, and South). In all the other divisions there was a deficiency. From the above it will be seen that the districts reporting an excess are chiefly those under the influence of the Bay of Bengal current of the monsoon. The greatest actual excess was 5·53 inches in Rajputana (West) and 5·22 inches in the Punjab (North-West), while the greatest actual deficiency was 7·58 inches in Coorg and 6·26 inches in Arakan.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the rainfall from May 28th to date. In Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, in Coorg, and in the East Coast (North *a*) the total rainfall for that period has been in defect; in Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), North Bengal, Orissa, the Punjab (West), Malabar, Mysore, the Konkan, Berar, the Central Provinces (West and Central), Central India (East), and the East Coast (Central) the rainfall for the period has been approximately normal; and in all the other divisions there has been an excess. Relatively to the normal the excess has been greatest in the north-west of the Punjab.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	10·16 inches.
Lower Burma	Maubin	Danubyn	13·87 ,,
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyauktaw	11·13 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	18·38 ,,
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	10·21 ,,
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Sudder	12·97 ,,
Behar	Gya	Jahanabad	15·07 ,,
Punjab	Ferozepore	Nathana	10·95 ,,
Ditto	Kangra	Sudder	13·53 ,,
Ditto	Hazara	Ditto	16·71 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Udipi	13·74 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 22nd.			Rainfall data from May 28th to July 22nd, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to July 22nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	7·64	10·00	— 2·36	57·64	78·46	— 27
	Lower Burma	5·70	5·68	+ 0·02	28·02	38·09	— 26
	Central Burma	3·84	4·98	— 1·14	23·98	33·51	— 28
	Upper Burma	1·18	?	?	10·64	?	?
	Arakan	6·34	12·60	— 6·26	90·88	93·11	— 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·17	4·03	— 0·86	45·16	33·72	+ 34
	Assam (Surma)	7·70	6·18	+ 1·52	86·17	64·19	+ 34
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·30	3·04	+ 0·26	26·15	28·16	— 7
	Deltaic Bengal	2·67	2·45	+ 0·22	29·59	19·28	+ 53
	Central Bengal	2·71	2·35	+ 0·36	29·25	19·55	+ 50
	North Bengal	3·09	4·23	— 1·14	48·51	42·79	+ 13
	Orissa	2·86	2·96	— 0·10	16·97	18·14	— 6
	Chota Nagpur	6·14	2·62	+ 3·52	30·32	16·79	+ 81
	Behar (South)	5·14	2·15	+ 2·99	22·59	13·74	+ 64
	Do. (North)	2·81	2·21	+ 0·60	23·61	17·85	+ 32
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	3·88	2·42	+ 1·46	22·12	11·84	+ 87
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	2·53	2·19	+ 0·34	18·27	13·78	+ 33
	Oudh (South)	3·71	1·71	+ 2·00	22·80	11·17	+ 104
	Do. (North)	3·49	1·97	+ 1·52	20·19	13·35	+ 51
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·94	2·05	— 0·11	18·58	10·01	+ 86
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·12	1·99	— 0·87	13·27	8·46	+ 69
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	3·21	2·90	+ 0·31	21·63	14·68	+ 47
Punjab	Punjab (South)	2·84	0·88	+ 1·96	7·98	4·24	+ 88
	Do. (Central)	2·19	1·42	+ 0·77	12·32	6·97	+ 77
	Do. (Submontane)	3·60	2·12	+ 1·48	17·64	8·80	+ 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·13	5·01	+ 0·12	29·60	23·19	+ 28
	Do. (North-West)	6·47	1·25	+ 5·22	16·39	4·87	+ 237
	Do. (West)	2·30	0·54	+ 1·76	4·77	1·92	+ 15
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·26	6·85	— 2·59	50·38	60·41	— 17
	Madras (South Central)	1·42	1·36	+ 0·06	12·03	9·99	+ 20
	Coorg	2·01	9·59	— 7·58	35·40	56·42	— 37
	Mysore	0·69	1·76	— 1·07	9·83	10·73	— 8
	Konkan	4·23	9·15	— 4·92	58·08	61·05	— 5
	Bombay Deccan	0·48	1·80	— 1·32	15·25	11·12	+ 37
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·38	1·11	— 0·73	15·33	9·22	+ 66
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·50	1·63	— 1·13	12·89	15·22	— 15
	Central Provinces (West)	0·68	3·23	— 2·55	13·77	16·42	— 16
	Ditto (Central)	2·35	4·54	— 2·19	20·31	20·57	— 1
	Ditto (East)	4·69	4·04	+ 0·65	25·13	19·61	+ 28
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	2·93	4·77	— 1·84	29·81	19·77	+ 51
	Kathiawar	1·89	2·00	— 0·11	13·55	9·39	+ 44
	Sind	0·47	0·42	+ 0·05	4·39	1·93	+ 127
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·67	2·80	— 1·13	16·85	16·53	+ 2
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·48	2·18	+ 1·30	16·58	11·23	+ 48
	Rajputana (West)	6·22	0·69	+ 5·53	11·02	4·65	+ 137
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·49	1·36	+ 0·13	12·19	9·78	+ 25
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	2·60	5·14	— 2·54	17·71	22·54	— 21
	Hyderabad (South)	0·68	0·95	— 0·27	10·94	8·78	+ 23
	Madras (Central)	0·41	0·64	— 0·23	6·76	5·55	+ 22
	East Coast (Central)	0·24	0·78	— 0·54	6·77	5·94	+ 14
	Ditto (South)	1·74	0·47	+ 1·27	8·56	4·24	+ 102
	Madras (South)	0·90	0·20	+ 0·70	4·38	1·99	+ 120

Simla, *27th July, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—Rainfall heavy in two Northern districts, on West Coast, and in parts of Southern districts; good in Central districts, and light elsewhere. Agricultural operations progressing vigorously, except in parts of Tinnevelly, where more rain is wanted. Standing crops generally thriving. Water-supply, pasture, and fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prospects favourable. Prices continue high, though slightly easier, except in Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Rain throughout the Presidency, but insufficient in five districts. Young crops injured by rats or insects in parts of five and withering for want of moisture in parts of three districts. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but sowing retarded in seven districts owing to excessive or deficient rain. Transplanting progressing in five districts, but retarded in four others for want of rain. Prices steady, except in two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—There was general rain during the week, the falls being heavier in Chota Nagpur and South Behar than in other parts of the Province. Cultivation of winter rice is generally going on, except on some low-lying tracts in South-West Bengal, which are still flooded. Early rice and jute are being reaped in North and East Bengal. Both these crops and the autumn crops in Behar and Chota Nagpur have been damaged in many places by heavy rain, and the loss of early rice in some of the Eastern districts is reported to be considerable. Indigo prospects are not favourable and sugarcane is also suffering in some places. Prices are almost stationary. Cattle are generally reported well. Fodder scarce in Noakhali.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 26th July.*—The rainfall has been generally heavy, damaging the crops somewhat in four districts. But occasional breaks during the week have benefited the standing crops and allowed of agricultural operations being resumed. Transplanting of rice is in progress. Prospects good. Prices fairly steady. Locusts appeared in one pargana of Almora, but no damage is reported.

Punjab.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Rain throughout the Province. Break in the rains and fine weather urgently needed for sowing purposes.

Harvesting of spring crops nearly over. Ploughings and sowings for autumn crops in progress. Condition of standing crops generally good. Cattle in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts. Prices unsteady in one district, rising in two others, falling in another, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Weather cloudy with occasional slight showers. More rain needed for rice in some districts. Cotton and *juar* (*sorghum vulgare*) said to be withering in Wardha from want of rain, while in Sambalpur the prospects of the sugarcane crops are said to be gloomy owing to excessive rain. Autumn sowings approaching completion. Prices unchanged.

Burma.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—The rainfall throughout Lower Burma was sufficient. In Upper Burma rain fell in all but two districts, but the fall was moderate in five districts. In Lower Burma agricultural operations are progressing and the crop prospects are good. In Upper Burma ploughing and sowing generally are progressing, but are delayed in two districts owing to want of rain. Crop prospects in most districts in Upper Burma are good, but in some districts the crops are to a great extent withering for want of rain.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th July.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continue. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder insufficient in the Surma Valley owing to floods.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 26th July.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good. Standing crops good, except in parts of one district, where more rain is needed. Sowing operations still continue in parts. Prospects favourable. No change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall good; more rain required. Ploughing of rice fields and transplanting of paddy still in progress. Planting of coffee continues. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 26th July.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather warm. Standing crops in good condition, but more rain is wanted. Sowing of autumn crops continues. Land under preparation for next spring season. Weeding in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Sowing of autumn crops and irrigated paddy in progress. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week. Sowings in Bhopawar, though delayed by continuous rain, almost completed. Ploughing and weeding in progress elsewhere. A good

outturn is expected. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains falling in Bundelkhand, rising in Bhopal, and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 25th July.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—Frequent showers. Weather close and steamy. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	3,134	15	19,259	...	...	...	3,134	15	19,259
Bombay ...	2	...	...	6,35,311	8,01,406	6,44,550	...	...	...	6,35,313	8,01,406	6,44,550
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,713*	35,632	21,492	46,713	35,632	21,492
Bengal ...	6,461	14,594	12,440	2	...	...	...	...	...	6,463	14,594	12,440
N.-W. P. & O.	17,652	33,065	1,728	23,008	16,382	4,212	...	...	...	40,660	49,447	5,940
Punjab ...	2,220	236	727	2,578	...	...	2,220*	1,525	8,358	7,018	1,761	9,085
Cent. Provs.	...	6,050	287	11,792	14,703	4,625	...	...	...	11,792	20,813	4,912
Berar ...	3,405	563	507	2,70,550	1,73,723	1,73,721	...	...	...	2,79,955	1,74,286	1,74,288
Assam ...	255	873	2,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	873	2,987
Raj. & C. I.	1,666	554	1,536	1,23,460	1,44,224	19,158	...	...	...	1,25,126	1,44,778	20,694
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	5,863	7,185	19	...	...	...	5,863	7,185	19
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	132
TOTAL ...	31,661	55,935	20,272	10,81,698	11,57,698	8,65,676	48,933	37,157	29,850	11,62,292	12,50,790	9,15,798
WHEAT—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	5,26,191	86,419	2,74,293	...	...	...	5,26,191	86,419	2,74,293
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,94,248*	1,54,786	1,23,691	2,94,248	1,54,786	1,23,691
Bengal ...	5,08,606	2,49,647	1,65,515	22	...	...	...	...	...	5,08,628	2,49,647	1,65,515
N.-W. P. & O.	14,30,798	20,83,668	5,59,948	8,05,707	9,90,217	90,322	1,705	...	...	22,98,210	30,73,885	6,50,270
Punjab ...	16,139	42,861	9,232	2,09,928	3,06,245	13,800	3,22,343*	9,31,451	53,563	5,48,410	12,80,557	76,595
Cent. Provs.	22,414	4,796	35,052	27,80,839	12,08,792	12,73,417	...	...	...	28,03,253	12,13,588	13,09,069
Berar ...	735	...	...	1,83,334	31,813	11,189	...	...	...	1,84,069	31,813	11,189
Assam ...	222	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	278	...
Raj. & C. I.	316	6,675	337	3,86,709	3,13,490	3,74,245	...	...	...	3,87,025	3,20,165	3,74,582
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	2,192	...	611	...	...	...	2,192	...	611
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	19,79,230	23,87,925	7,70,684	49,54,922	29,36,976	20,37,877	6,18,290	10,86,237	1,77,254	75,52,448	64,11,138	29,85,815
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,620	...	...	...	...	...	5,620
Bombay ...	...	488	...	1,80,298	1,27,291	1,27,355	...	...	...	1,80,298	1,27,779	1,27,355
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	5,64,272	5,03,606	8,42,133	859	...	...	...	...	...	5,65,131	5,03,606	8,42,333
N.-W. P. & O.	4,11,615	10,29,720	5,31,167	1,12,824	26,472	46,087	...	...	...	5,24,439	10,56,192	5,77,254
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	598	...	...	...	...	...	598	...
Cent. Provs.	20,655	1,01,131	49,770	3,97,231	1,68,050	3,48,351	...	...	...	4,17,886	2,69,181	3,98,121
Berar ...	...	469	...	2,13,343	72,864	86,985	...	...	...	2,13,343	*73,333	86,985
Assam ...	4,836	6,299	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,830	6,299	400
Raj. & C. I.	17,182	53,957	17,172	3,07,232	2,64,315	3,28,333	...	...	...	3,24,414	3,18,272	3,45,505
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	82,353	60,989	37,417	...	...	...	82,353	60,989	37,417
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	65
TOTAL ...	10,18,560	16,95,670	14,40,842	12,94,140	7,20,579	9,80,213	...	...	...	23,12,700	24,16,249	24,21,055
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	104	13	2	...	...	...	104	13	2
Bombay ...	...	...	...	80	37	19	...	...	...	80	37	19
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,159*	430	435	1,159	430	435
Bengal ...	37	149	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,159	430	435
N.-W. P. & O.	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	149	56
Punjab ...	...	...	...	59	...	...	330*	147	215	54	...	...
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	389	147	215
Berar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	198	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	198	7	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
TOTAL ...	91	149	56	480	57	21	1,489	577	650	2,060	783	727

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 17 and 20 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the * Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 26th July, 1893.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of May 1893, and from 1st January to 31st May 1893, periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

Total from January 1st, including total of month.													Articles, and whence exported.
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.				
1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
												COTTON, RAW—	
...	...	...	3,906	42	19,734	...	...	...	3,906	42	19,734	Madras.	
6	...	...	28,75,822	30,64,589	25,15,743	...	...	...	28,75,828	30,64,589	25,15,743	Bombay.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,14,719*	1,65,973	1,17,638	2,14,719	1,65,973	1,17,638	Sind.	
23,366	51,854	61,880	10	...	19	...	...	...	23,376	51,854	61,899	Bengal.	
2,04,830	1,62,744	1,21,802	3,90,679	1,33,262	1,04,023	1	...	...	5,95,510	2,96,006	3,15,825	N.-W. P. & O.	
14,007	237	39,441	61,619	927	60,225	46,576*	11,171	1,74,583	1,22,202	12,335	2,74,249	Punjab.	
4,656	11,651	4,174	97,671	62,301	76,063	...	...	...	1,02,327	73,952	81,137	Cent. Provs.	
4,345	9,008	1,873	14,04,036	13,79,417	8,47,670	...	...	...	14,08,981	13,89,325	8,49,543	Berar.	
2,361	13,850	28,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,361	13,850	28,032	Assam.	
28,887	8,939	10,139	8,88,868	5,23,248	5,35,250	...	...	...	9,17,755	5,32,187	5,45,389	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	7,832	9,029	1,384	...	...	...	7,832	9,029	1,384	Nizam's Terry.	
...	...	...	...	...	666	...	...	...	...	...	666	Mysore.	
2,82,458	2,59,183	2,67,941	57,91,043	51,72,815	42,51,617	2,61,296	1,77,144	2,92,221	63,34,797	56,09,142	48,11,779	TOTAL.	
												WHEAT—	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.	
...	...	...	17,46,376	8,03,078	13,64,592	...	...	...	17,40,376	8,03,078	13,64,592	Bombay.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,77,702*	6,55,907	3,57,209	8,77,702	6,55,907	3,57,209	Sind.	
9,43,440	6,89,006	3,23,586	...	23	1	...	...	...	9,43,493	6,89,007	3,23,586	Bengal.	
20,22,780	32,83,507	12,40,923	8,80,571	18,68,425	2,07,655	1,705	1,353	...	29,05,056	51,53,345	14,48,578	N.-W. P. & O.	
95,946	50,954	10,447	2,22,308	5,03,520	26,050	12,85,803*	25,36,827	95,488	16,04,117	31,31,301	1,31,985	Punjab.	
57,846	8,081	1,25,409	51,11,290	34,33,104	27,71,570	...	...	...	51,69,145	34,41,185	28,96,979	Cent. Provs.	
735	...	...	4,19,847	3,27,004	30,183	...	...	...	4,20,582	3,27,004	30,183	Berar.	
367	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	278	...	Assam.	
316	8,253	2,193	6,30,346	8,40,016	8,02,576	...	...	...	6,30,662	8,48,269	8,04,769	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	2,905	2	2,286	...	...	...	2,905	2	2,286	Nizam's Terry.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.	
31,21,430	40,40,139	17,02,558	90,13,675	78,35,150	52,10,912	21,65,270	31,94,087	4,52,697	1,43,00,375	1,50,69,376	73,66,167	TOTAL.	
												LINSEED—	
...	...	...	1,454	...	54,041	...	...	...	1,454	...	54,041	Madras.	
...	488	...	8,52,300	8,07,252	9,25,563	...	...	...	8,52,300	8,07,740	9,25,563	Bombay.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	Sind.	
17,79,012	13,09,870	21,40,086	1,161	18	...	...	...	...	17,80,173	13,09,888	21,40,086	Bengal.	
13,05,300	17,00,541	9,91,498	2,02,487	89,017	1,60,211	...	...	...	15,07,787	17,89,558	11,51,709	N.-W. P. & O.	
...	1,477	...	...	598	115	...	60	12	...	2,135	127	Punjab.	
57,402	2,44,080	1,02,174	13,68,129	9,28,161	13,98,751	...	...	...	14,25,531	11,72,241	15,00,925	Cent. Provs.	
...	469	...	9,09,417	9,33,502	7,14,094	...	...	...	9,09,417	9,33,971	7,14,094	Berar.	
8,789	17,156	2,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,789	17,156	2,122	Assam.	
1,[illegible]28	1,69,685	57,270	7,60,242	7,65,252	7,43,592	...	...	...	8,90,870	9,34,937	8,00,862	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	5,03,135	3,85,728	3,08,847	...	...	...	5,03,135	3,85,728	3,08,847	Nizam's Terry.	
...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	83	Mysore.	
32,81,131	34,43,766	32,93,150	45,98,325	39,09,528	43,05,897	...	67	12	78,79,456	73,53,361	75,99,059	TOTAL.	
												INDIGO—	
...	...	...	135	276	685	...	...	...	135	276	685	Madras.	
...	...	...	197	411	387	...	...	...	197	411	387	Bombay.	
...	...	...	...	...	21	1,679*	2,282	5,250	1,679	2,282	5,271	Sind.	
1,918	7,599	6,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,918	7,599	6,246	Bengal.	
1,743	3,864	549	...	39	141	...	...	...	1,743	3,903	690	N.-W. P. & O.	
1,051	...	...	65	5	3	605*	1,989	1,989	1,721	1,994	1,992	Punjab.	
...	...	5	9	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	7	Cent. Provs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.	
...	...	...	211	556	571	...	...	...	211	556	571	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	30	1	...	...	...	...	30	1	...	Nizam's Terry.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.	
4,712	11,463	6,800	647	1,288	1,810	2,284	4,271	7,239	7,643	17,022	15,849	TOTAL.	

imports during April and May 1891, the figures from January to March 1891, not having been available.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XIV OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 16th July 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 15th July 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 16th July 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 15th July 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	7,28,163	444	1,634	7,72,261	473	1,57,17,250	1,51,43,955	...	5,73,304
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	63,173	76	862	71,341	83	19,81,088	20,58,272	77,184	...
Indian Midland	129	752	64,309	86	752	61,492	82	16,09,129	16,23,741	...	42,445
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	21	2,241	107	112	5,932	50	24,187	99,802	75,615	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,22,465	193	1,669	2,84,010	168	75,17,162	72,37,604	...	2,79,558
South Indian	139	1,106	1,40,527	127	1,043	1,50,998	151	23,18,148	25,49,448	2,31,300	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	70,189	67	1,150	1,23,388	107	13,77,160	20,17,862	6,40,702	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	71,093	94	750	95,800	127	28,11,669	18,27,353	15,984	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	9,436	47	199	11,013	55	2,20,682	2,20,005	8,623	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	14,71,686	183	8,213	15,82,865	193	3,26,33,344	3,27,87,045	1,53,201	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	3,65,436	149	2,509	5,15,790	206	78,07,942	84,62,288	5,64,346	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,17,306	170	692	1,23,380	178	29,20,088	27,93,494	...	1,26,594
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	1,40,254	181	777	1,51,070	194	25,83,929	27,83,769	1,99,840	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	11,257	90	125	12,000	101	2,11,347	2,17,784	6,437	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	95,195	133	730	95,727	131	20,36,249	19,25,539	...	1,10,710
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,749	70	25	1,623	65	19,673	22,070	2,397	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	309	39	8	333	42	5,010	6,216	1,206	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	7,31,506	153	4,866	9,00,583	185	1,59,74,238	1,62,11,160	5,36,922	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,484	4,56,996	308	1,490	4,52,618	304	1,38,88,688	1,30,44,592	...	8,44,096
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,43,573	311	461	1,72,000	373	55,27,089	54,36,710	...	90,979
Madras	220	840	1,71,731	204	840	2,00,455	240	27,28,237	30,91,010	3,62,773	...
TOTAL	442	2,785	7,72,300	277	2,791	8,31,073	298	2,21,44,014	2,15,72,312	...	5,78,302
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,598	29,75,492	191	15,870	33,14,521	209	7,04,52,609	7,05,84,517	1,11,821	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	18,661	111	161	19,059	124	3,20,285	3,57,789	37,504	...
Tarkessur	252	22	5,038	229	22	4,308	199	95,300	91,848	...	3,452
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	7,526	112	67	7,146	107	1,58,617	1,48,879	...	9,738
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	7,960	102	78	5,862	75	1,52,446	1,53,447	1,001	...
TOTAL	135	329	38,585	117	328	37,335	114	7,26,648	7,51,963	25,315	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	55,778	167	333	44,784	134	7,66,541	8,61,202	94,661	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	823	63	13	1,310	101	21,970	20,035	...	1,944
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,918	83	108	12,827	119	1,49,913	2,46,508	96,595	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	311	24,155	78	331	32,184	97	3,78,604	5,23,169	1,44,565	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	3,435	37	93	3,220	35	95,433	1,06,024	10,591	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,547	53	29	1,838	03	26,476	34,126	7,650	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,065	29	72	4,220	59	95,404	89,633	...	5,771
TOTAL	107	959	96,721	101	979	1,00,383	103	15,34,350	18,80,697	3,46,347	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	15,092	45	334	23,397	70	6,30,206	7,54,308	1,24,102	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,466	54	...	(*i*) 33,468	33,468	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	15,219	52	364	14,100	39	3,08,307	2,45,601	...	62,706
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,455	47	94	4,495	48	1,11,210	99,294	...	11,916
TOTAL	80	720	34,766	48	838	44,458	53	10,49,723	11,32,761	83,038	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,606	31,45,564	179	18,015	34,96,697	194	7,37,63,417	7,43,29,938	5,66,521	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 15th July 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 27th July, 1893.*

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, July 29th, 1893.

The partial break in the rains which commenced over India on Friday, July 21st, continued in force throughout the week under review. The Southern limit of the area affected by the break was Lat. 20° N., and the eastern limit Long. 84° E. Even within the area bounded by these limits the break was not altogether general, as on several occasions showers were experienced over the Central Provinces as well as at the stations on the Himalayas and at their foot. Over Bengal, Burma, and the Peninsula rain fell daily during the week, but the amounts were not heavy. The cause of the break, so far as can be judged, lay not so much in any general lightness of the monsoon, but rather in an irregularity in the distribution of pressure. Ordinarily a trough of low pressure overlies the Gangetic plain, and to the northward of this trough easterly winds from the Bay prevail. Both within the trough and within the easterly current rainfall is very frequent. During the week under review the trough lay over the Himalayas instead of over the Gangetic plain, and in consequence the wind was westerly and north-westerly over Northern India instead of easterly and south-easterly, and the rainfall was very light. In consequence of this temperature rose briskly, and the mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was ½° above the average.

On Sunday, 23rd July, pressure was lowest over the hills to the northward of the Punjab and highest in Malabar, the pressure difference being 0·359 inch. Northerly winds prevailed down the West Coast of the Peninsula, and westerly winds in most other parts of the country, except Burma and Bengal, where the direction was southerly. Rain was fairly general over the Peninsula and North-Eastern India, but in Central and North-Western India only a few scattered showers were reported. The amounts were not large, except in parts of Burma. Tavoy reported 7·02 inches, while Rangoon, Purneah, Gorakhpur, and Karwar had over 2 inches. On the 24th pressure was falling everywhere, but the general distribution was unchanged, readings being highest in the extreme south and lowest in the extreme north of the Indian region. The pressure difference was as much as 0·469 inch between Malabar and the Indus Valley. The winds were

practically unchanged, and the rainfall distribution was very similar to that reported on the previous day. Silchar reported 4½ inches of rain, but this was the only heavy fall, though Toungoo, Moulmein, Tavoy, Gnatong, Durbhanga, Darjeeling, Mormugao, Trivandrum, and Cocanada had between 1 and 2 inches. The chart of Tuesday, the 25th, showed a fall of pressure over the central parts of the country and a rise elsewhere. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had decreased slightly to 0·482 inch, but otherwise there was very little change. The winds were southerly to easterly over the Punjab, southerly to south-easterly over Burma and Bengal, and westerly in other parts of the country. Rain was very general again over the Peninsula and North-Eastern India, and there were showers over the North-Western Himalayas, but elsewhere there was practically no rain. The heaviest amounts were 3·13 inches at Tavoy and over 2 inches at Akyab, Saugor Island, Calicut, Cuddapah, and Masulipatam. On the 26th the barometer was rising everywhere. The rise was greater in the north-west than elsewhere, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had decreased to 0·461 inch. In other respects there was no change in the pressure distribution. The wind had gone back to south-west again on the West Coast, but elsewhere the directions were little altered. Rain had fallen on and near the North-Western Himalayas, but generally the whole of North-Western India and of the Gangetic plain was without rain. Saugor Island reported over 3 inches, but there were no other heavy falls. On the 27th the barometer was still rising, but the general distribution was unaltered. The rise had again been greatest in the north-west, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was only 0·349 inch. The wind was variable and light on the West Coast, southerly in Burma and Bengal, and generally westerly in other parts of the country. The distribution of rain was similar to that reported on the 26th. Over 2 inches were reported from Toungoo, Bhamo, Dehra Dun, and Rajahmundry, and over 1 inch at several stations. On the 28th pressure was decreasing over Northern and North-Eastern India and rising over the Peninsula. In consequence the barometric gradient had increased, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had risen to 0·392 inch. The winds and the distribution of rainfall were the same as those reported on the 27th. The principal amounts of rain were over 3 inches at Dhubri and over 1 inch at Bhamo, Bassein, Gnatong, Silchar, Mormugao, Mercara, and Khammamett. On the 29th pressure was giving way over Bengal and the head of the Bay, and a slight depression had appeared over Orissa and the north-west angle of the Bay. Gradients were steep over the Bay, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was again 0·392 inch. The winds were cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the depression noticed above—southerly in Burma and westerly elsewhere. The force was fresh in Southern, Western, and Central India. Rain had extended somewhat, and scattered showers were reported from several places in Central and North-Western India, but the fall was general only in the Peninsula and Burma. The principal amounts were 4 inches at Moulmein, 2½ inches at Mymensingh and Berhampore, and over 1 inch at Akyab, Gnatong, Barisal, Ratnagiri, Karwar, and Hyderabad.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	July.							Mean variation of week.
	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·6	—1·0	—2·0	+0·5	+1·6	+2·2	—0·9	+0·1
Bengal and Assam	—0·2	—0·3	—0·5	—1·0	+0·5	+1·8	+1·4	+0·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—0·8	—0·6	—0·1	—0·1	+0·7	+2·0	+2·9	+0·6
Punjab	—2·1	—1·1	—0·1	—0·7	—1·2	—0·6	—1·1	—1·0
Bombay	+1·5	+1·4	+0·6	0	—0·4	—0·3	—0·2	+0·4
Central Provinces and Berar	+3·5	+3·5	+3·6	+2·3	+3·7	+3·9	+3·7	+3·5
Central India and Guzerat	+0·3	+1·0	+0·1	+0·4	+1·2	+1·7	+2·1	+1·0
Sind and Rajputana	—0·7	—0·6	—1·2	—1·3	—1·4	0	—0·2	—0·8
Madras	+1·0	+1·0	+0·5	—1·8	—3·3	—1·9	—1·7	—0·9
Mean for whole of India	+0·4	+0·4	+0·1	—0·2	+0·2	+1·0	+0·7	+0·4

The principal feature in the above table is the general rise of temperature which is shown accompanying the decrease in the rainfall. On each day of the week, except the 26th, the mean temperature of the whole of India was above the normal, and the variation for the whole week was + 0·4°. The warmest part of the country relatively to the average was the Central Provinces, where the mean temperature was 3½° above the normal.

Rainfall.—The concluding table shows that the rainfall of the past week has been distinctly lighter than that of the past few weeks. In the Punjab (South), in Sind, and in Rajputana there has been absolutely no rain, and in the North-West Provinces (Central and West), in the Punjab (Central), in Kathiawar, and in Central India (East) the average actual rainfall of each division has been less than one-tenth of an inch. In all the other divisions effective rain was received. The heaviest average actual rainfall of any division was 21·56 inches in Assam (Surma). This was followed by 10·38 inches in Tenasserim, by 8·25 inches in North Bengal, by 6·49 inches in Arakan, and by 5·15 inches in Malabar, while the lightest falls were in the divisions noticed above. In ordinary years the heaviest rainfall during the week under review is 10·68 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 9·72 inches in Arakan and by 9·59 inches in Coorg, while the lightest rainfall normally is 0·29 inch in Madras (South). From the above comparison it will be seen that the distribution of rainfall has been irregular both as regards the position of the area of heaviest and of lightest rainfall. The heavy rainfall in Assam (Surma) was due to the excessively heavy rain at Cherrapungi, where over 73 inches fell during the week.

The third column of the table shows that the rainfall was heavier than usual in only eleven divisions, *viz.*, Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), Central and North Bengal, North Behar, Madras (South-Central), the East Coast (North and North *a*), Hyderabad, Madras (Central), and the East Coast (Central). In all the other forty divisions the average rainfall of the week was deficient. The principal cases of absolute excess were 15·09 inches in Assam (Surma), 4·14 inches in North Bengal, and 2·96 inches in Hyderabad. The largest absolute deficiencies were 5·17 inches in Coorg, 4·19 inches in the Central Provinces (Central), and 3·68 inches in Guzerat.

The three concluding columns of the table giving the state of the rainfall of the monsoon period, May 28th to date, show that in Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, Orissa, Coorg, Berar, and the Central Provinces (West) the rainfall of the period has been deficient; in Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), the North-Western Provinces (Submontane *a*), the Punjab Hill Districts, Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Mysore, the Konkan, the Central Provinces (Central and East), Central India (East), and the East Coast (North *a*) the fall has been approximately normal, and in the other divisions has been excessive. The greatest excess relatively to the average has been in the north-west of the Punjab, where nearly three times the average amount of rain has been received.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	10·82 inches.
East Bengal	Mymensingh	Sudder	10·14 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	73·51 ,,
North Bengal	Cooch Behar	Dinhata	15·50 ,,
Bihar	Motihari	Bagaha	9·86 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Gorakhpur	Parauna	9·11 ,,
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	7·73 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Karikal	9·32 ,,
Madras (South-Central)	Nilgiris	Devala	14·37 ,,
Konkan	North Kanara	Honavar	11·60 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	7·57 ,,
East Coast	Jeypur	Koraput	9·20 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 29th.			Rainfall data from May 28th to July 29th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to July 29th.	Excess or defect (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	10·38	10·68	— 0·30	68·02	89·14	— 24
	Lower Burma	3·82	5·04	— 1·22	31·84	43·12	— 26
	Central Burma	4·34	4·64	— 0·30	28·32	38·15	— 26
	Upper Burma	2·25	?	?	12·24	?	?
	Arakan	6·49	9·72	— 3·23	97·37	102·83	— 5
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·86	4·19	— 0·33	49·01	37·91	+ 30
	Assam (Surma)	21·56	6·47	+15·09	107·73	70·66	+ 52
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·78	3·71	+ 0·07	29·93	31·87	— 6
	Deltaic Bengal	1·83	2·94	— 1·11	31·42	22·22	+ 41
	Central Bengal	2·83	2·53	+ 0·30	32·08	22·07	+ 45
	North Bengal	8·25	4·11	+ 4·14	58·25	46·90	+ 24
	Orissa	0·68	3·11	— 2·43	13·85	20·89	— 34
	Chota Nagpur	1·38	3·31	— 1·93	31·69	20·10	+ 58
	Bihar (South)	1·65	3·03	— 1·38	24·24	16·77	+ 45
	Do. (North)	3·23	2·64	+ 0·59	26·84	20·49	+ 38
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·29	2·96	— 2·67	22·41	14·80	+ 51
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	1·81	3·10	— 1·29	20·08	16·88	+ 19
	Oudh (South)	0·20	2·66	— 2·46	22·99	13·83	+ 66
	Do. (North)	1·12	2·68	— 1·56	21·31	16·04	+ 33
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·04	2·83	— 2·79	18·62	12·84	+ 45
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·02	2·55	— 2·53	13·44	11·01	+ 22
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·63	3·32	— 2·69	22·26	18·00	+ 24
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	1·03	— 1·03	7·98	5·26	+ 52
	Do. (Central)	0·02	1·73	— 1·71	12·34	8·70	+ 42
	Do. (Submontane)	0·43	1·98	— 1·55	18·07	10·77	+ 68
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3·65	6·12	— 2·47	33·25	29·31	+ 13
	Do. (North-West)	0·90	1·40	— 0·50	17·29	6·26	+ 176
	Do. (West)	0·19	0·72	— 0·53	3·38	2·57	+ 31
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·15	5·92	— 0·77	55·53	66·33	— 16
	Madras (South Central)	1·28	1·15	+ 0·13	13·31	11·14	+ 19
	Coorg	4·42	9·59	— 5·17	39·91	66·01	— 40
	Mysore	0·86	1·64	— 0·78	10·69	12·37	— 14
	Konkan	4·43	7·62	— 3·19	62·51	68·66	— 9
	Bombay Deccan	1·15	1·47	— 0·32	16·40	12·59	+ 30
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·17	1·05	— 0·88	15·50	10·27	+ 51
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·44	1·63	— 1·19	13·32	16·85	— 21
	Central Provinces (West)	0·45	2·84	— 2·39	14·22	19·26	— 26
	Ditto (Central)	0·25	4·44	— 4·19	20·56	25·01	— 18
	Ditto (East)	0·83	4·02	— 3·19	25·96	23·63	+ 10
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·21	3·89	— 3·68	30·02	23·66	+ 27
	Kathiawar	0·07	1·90	— 1·83	13·62	11·28	+ 21
	Sind	0	0·62	— 0·62	4·39	2·55	+ 72
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·09	2·76	— 2·67	16·94	19·29	— 12
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	1·87	— 1·87	16·58	13·11	+ 26
	Rajputana (West)	0	1·41	— 1·41	11·02	6·06	+ 82
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·62	1·21	+ 0·41	13·81	10·99	+ 27
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	4·60	2·99	+ 1·61	22·31	25·53	— 13
	Hyderabad (South)	3·95	0·99	+ 2·96	14·89	9·77	+ 52
	Madras (Central)	1·95	0·69	+ 1·26	8·71	6·25	+ 39
	East Coast (Central)	1·56	0·73	+ 0·83	8·32	6·67	+ 24
	Ditto (South)	0·32	0·79	— 0·47	8·88	5·03	+ 76
	Madras (South)	0·10	0·29	— 0·19	4·47	2·28	+ 96

Simla, *3rd August, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 29th July.*—Rainfall heavy on West Coast, in Circars, and in parts of Deccan; considerable rain elsewhere, except in parts of the Central and Southern districts. Rainfall to date has attained or exceeded the average, except at Madras, in Tinnevelly, and Malabar, but deficiency nowhere very serious. Cultivation and sowings going on briskly and standing crops generally thriving, though in parts the rain has been rather excessive, and in Tinnevelly more rain is required. Pasturage generally abundant and cattle in good condition. General prospects favourable. Prices still almost stationary, though falling very slightly in the Central and Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—Rain throughout the Presidency, but insufficient in eight districts. Young crops injured by rats, locusts, or other insects in parts of nine districts, and withering for want of moisture or rain in parts of three districts. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but sowing retarded in three districts owing to deficient rain. Transplanting progressing in five, but retarded in two, districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 29th July.*—Rainfall was abundant in North Bengal, East Bengal, South-West Bengal, and North Behar; moderate in Chota Nagpur and South Behar. Rain still wanted in parts of Orissa. Transplantation of winter rice is going on well, though some damage is reported to have been done to crops lying in low-lands in some districts of Bengal Proper. Jute and early rice are being reaped in North and East Bengal. Harvesting of autumn crops has commenced in some districts of the Patna and Bhagalpur divisions, and their outturn is on the whole good. Sugarcane and indigo have suffered in some places owing to heavy rains, and the outturn of indigo is reported to be very poor in Midnapur. Prices of common rice remain unchanged. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water-supply sufficient in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—With the exception of a few districts in which rain has fallen during the week, there has been a general break, and prospects have much improved. More rain, however, is needed in some places. The autumn crops are flourishing and weeding is in progress. Transplantation of rice is going on. Supplies and fodder sufficient. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—Rain has fallen in five districts. Harvesting of spring crops almost over. Sowings of autumn crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally reported fair, but some damage has been done by excessive rain in parts of Umballa and by floods in parts of Lahore, Mooltan, and Shahpur. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Pasturage and fodder are said to be sufficient throughout the Province. Prices rising in three districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—Rainfall heavy in seven districts, but insufficient in the Northern districts and the Nagpur country, where the long break is causing damage to the autumn sowings. Fodder ample. Agricultural stock good. Prices easy.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th July.*— In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily and crop prospects are good. Rainfall general in Upper Burma, but very light in three districts. Agricultural operations in Upper Burma are progressing favourably, but are retarded in parts of Shwebo, where the rainfall is not yet sufficient. The crop prospect generally is good, and in Meiktila the sesamum is improving; but rain is much required for the crops in three other districts. Merchants are paying higher prices for paddy in Rangoon. Prices have also risen in five other districts, but have fallen in one.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st August.*—Floods in the Surma Valley. Rain wanted in two districts. Transplanting of winter paddy continues. Fodder insufficient in flooded districts.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing operations in progress. Prospects good. No marked change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields and transplanting of paddy in progress. Coffee planting continues. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate, and more is wanted. Standing crops in good condition. Land under preparation for ensuing spring crops in three districts Sowing of autumn crops retarded in two talukas for want of rain. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Weeding of autumn crops commenced and sowing of irrigated paddy crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—There has been a break in the rains throughout Central India generally, which appears to have affected the crops in the Neemuch district. In other parts the crops are in good condition. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady in all parts.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—Slight rain in parts of Bickaneer; no rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices rising in two States, falling in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 1st August.*—Weather fine. The recent flood has done considerable damage to the autumn crops in riverain villages; also to irrigation works. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th July.*—Heavy showers. Weather cloudy and cool. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{2634}{51}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 4th August, 1893.

Read—

Letter, dated 21st June 1893, from the Consul-General for Belgium, Bombay, intimating that an International Exhibition will be held at Antwerp between the months of May and November in 1894, and inviting the co-operation of the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

The Consul-General has been informed that the Governor General in Council regrets that financial considerations prevent any extensive contributions being furnished by the Government of India itself. Arrangements will, however, be made by the Reporter on Economic Products to contribute a collection of products either likely to be useful to Indo-Belgian trade or calculated to attract Belgian capital to India. A small grant of money will be allowed for the freight of this collection and of such articles as may be provided by private exhibitors and approved by the Reporter on Economic Products. The Inspector General of Forests has also been instructed to arrange for a collection of forest products and timbers which are likely to find a demand on the Continent. As regards the representation of artware, one of the leading dealers in Indian art manufactures has been informed that if he is prepared to exhibit a collection of such manufactures the space required at the Exhibition will be provided at the cost of Government.

Mr. E. Thurston, Officiating Reporter on Economic Products, has been placed in charge of arrangements so far as the participation by the Government of India in the Exhibition is concerned. But the general conduct of arrangements for representation of Indian exhibitors will be undertaken by the Consul-General, Bombay, and by the Indian Consular Agents for Belgium at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon, and intending exhibitors should apply to them for any information which they may require.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations with a request that the above information regarding the Exhibition may be notified in the local Gazettes.

[True Extract.]

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XV OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 23rd July 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 22nd July 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 23rd July 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 22nd July 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	7,01,491	428	1,634	7,42,647	454	1,04,18,750	1,58,02,039	...	5,20,714
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	47,548	57	862	62,874	73	20,28,636	21,[illegible]854	1,18,218	...
Indian Midland	129	752	62,634	83	752	57,[illegible]00	76	17,28,823	16,81,193	...	47,630
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	21	2,577	123	112	[illegible]9,800	54	20,764	1,06,522	79,758	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	2,64,214	158	1,690	2,73,710	161	77,81,376	74,[illegible]940	...	2,84,427
South Indian	139	1,106	1,41,292	128	1,043	1,48,618	142	24,89,440	2,[illegible]01,[illegible]08	2,42,468	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	73,177	70	1,136	1,08,733	94	14,50,337	2[illegible],15,845	6,65,508	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	71,380	95	756	83,070	111	18,83,055	19,[illegible]26	24,271	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	9,343	47	199	10,303	52	2,30,325	2,[illegible]308	8,983	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	13,73,662	171	8,213	14,04,404	182	3,40,07,506	3,42,[illegible]941	2,80,435	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	3,82,882	156	2,509	4,63,[illegible]74	185	82,80,824	8[illegible],27,[illegible]63	6,46,[illegible]39	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,14,156	165	692	1,28,233	185	30,34,244	29,[illegible],358	...	1,16,886
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	1,71,978	221	777	1,73,880	224	27,55,907	29,57,649	2,01,742	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	11,644	93	125	12,[illegible]00	101	2,22,991	2,30,384	7,393	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	92,622	130	730	91,828	126	21,28,871	20,[illegible],367	...	1,11,504
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,436	57	25	1,767	71	21,109	23,837	2,728	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	288	36	8	434	54	5,298	6,649	1,351	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	7,75,006	162	4,866	8,72,116	179	1,64,49,244	1,70,80,307	6,31,063	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,492	4,45,592	299	[illegible],490	4,80,846	329	1,43,34,280	1,35,27,985	...	8,06,295
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,48,291	322	461	1,69,000	366	56,75,080	5[illegible],761	...	80,219
Madras	226	840	1,73,150	206	840	1,91,474	228	29,01,387	32,[illegible]84	3,81,097	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	7,67,033	275	2,791	8,47,320	304	2,29,11,647	2,24,[illegible],230	...	5,05,417
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,606	29,15,701	187	15,870	32,13,[illegible]40	203	7,33,68,397	7,37,74,478	4,06,081	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	19,148	118	161	18,011	112	3,39,433	3,75,618	36,185	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,174	190	22	3,510	160	99,474	95,292	...	4,182
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	9,195	137	67	6,209	93	1,07,812	1,55,088	...	12,724
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	11,870	152	78	9,074	116	1,64,316	1,62,285	...	2,031
TOTAL	135	329	44,387	135	328	36,804	112	7,71,035	7,88,283	17,248	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	48,820	147	333	47,807	144	8,15,361	9,08,481	93,120	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	662	51	13	620	48	22,641	20,884	...	1,757
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,918	83	108	12,827	119	1,58,831	2,59,335	1,00,504	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	311	26,350	85	331	29,027	90	4,04,954	5,52,356	1,47,402	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	3,772	41	93	3,630	39	99,205	1,09,935	10,730	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,504	52	29	2,005	69	27,980	36,444	8,464	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,072	29	72	3,030	55	97,476	93,847	...	3,629
TOTAL	107	959	92,098	96	979	1,00,836	103	16,26,448	19,81,282	3,54,834	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	16,917	51	334	25,864	77	6,47,123	7,82,574	1,35,451	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,132	46	...	(*i*) 36,269	36,269	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	12,023	41	364	11,300	31	3,20,330	2,58,688	...	61,642
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,343	46	94	5,476	58	1,15,553	1,04,770	...	10,783
TOTAL	80	720	33,283	46	838	44,772	53	10,83,006	11,82,301	99,295	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,614	30,85,469	175	18,015	33,96,252	189	7,68,48,886	7,77,26,344	8,77,458	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 22nd July 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

[illegible] the 3rd August, 1893.

[illegible] and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 32.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RECORDED UNDER THE HEAD "IRRIGATION WORKS" IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1891-92.

No. 177 I., dated Simla, the 2nd August 1893.

Read—

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Irrigation Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1891-92.

RESOLUTION.—This is the second year for which the Accountant General, Public Works Department, has submitted a note upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation works in India. In reviewing the figures for the previous year, the Government of India took the opportunity of stating in a brief and general form (1) the classification of the works for purposes of account; (2) the sources from which funds for construction and maintenance are provided; and (3) the classes into which the works may be divided from an

engineering point of view. It is not necessary to repeat this information on the present occasion, and this review will accordingly be confined to an examination and summary of the figures given in the Accountant General's note, supplemented by some details of interest taken from the Irrigation Revenue Reports of the different Provinces, all of which have now been reviewed by the Government of India.

2. The first point to be noticed is that the figures for 1891-92 relating to works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept differ in one important respect from those for 1890-91. The indirect outlay under capital on account of (1) leave and pension allowances, and (2) the capitalised abatement of land revenue on land taken up for the projects, has now been included in the capital cost of the different works. Similarly, the indirect outlay under revenue on account of leave and pension has now been included in the working expenses. This change in form has been made in order to bring into accord the figures in this note and review, those in the statement of Financial Results submitted annually to the Secretary of State, and those in the Revenue Reports of the different Provinces and the reviews thereon by the Government of India. The result of course is to increase the capital outlay and to diminish the net revenue, with the effect, as observed in para. 6 of the Accountant General's note, of lowering the percentage of return derived from the works.

3. The following statement shows in the same form as that in para. 11 of the review for the previous year the return derived from the irrigation systems for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept:—

Class of Work.	Number of Works.	Direct and Indirect capital outlay to end of 1891-92.	Gross Revenue.	Working expenses including Indirect charges.	Net Revenue.	Irrigated area.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay.
IRRIGATION.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Acres.	
I.—Major works—							
(*a*) Productive . . .	35	27,585,682	2,068,849	809,674	1,259,175	7,393,361	4·56
Add—on account of old Irrigation in Madras	...	...	289,700	37,775	251,925	...	...
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE .	35	27,585,682	2,358,549	847,449	1,511,100	7,393,361	5·48
(*b*) Protective . . .	8	1,821,726	36,823	26,252	10,571	167,123	0·58
II.—Minor Works—							
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept	67	2,860,091	431,278*	253,263	178,015	2,123,659	6·22
GRAND TOTAL .	110	32,267,499	2,826,650	1,126,964	1,699,686	9,684,143	5·27

* Includes share due to old irrigation in Madras.

The percentage derived from the Productive and Protective works is affected by the procedure referred to in the last paragraph. The return derived from the Minor works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept is further reduced by the omission of the revenue figures for certain works in Madras, which were not received in time. If these figures were included, the net return from these works would be increased by Rx. 67,078(*a*), as shown in the margin, raising the percentage to 8·75.

	Rx.
(*a*) Palar anicut	614
Poiney	5,791
Cheyar	5,016
Pelandorai anicut . .	2,371
Shatiatope	9,129
Vridhachalam anicut . .	2,054
Tirukoyilur „ . .	7,992
Lower Coleroon „ . .	37,641
TOTAL .	70,608
Deduct—Collection charges at 5 per cent. . . .	3,530
Net	67,078

4. It must further be repeated, as was pointed out in paragraph 12 of the review for 1890-91, that the above figures include a considerable unproductive outlay on works that are in progress and have not yet begun to earn

revenue. Among the productive works there are two—the Sirsa branch of the Western Jumna Canal in the Punjab and the Periyar Project in Madras, which as yet earn no revenue, and the capital outlay on which, amounting to Rx. 122,228 and Rx. 386,509 respectively, might be excluded in calculating the precentage of return. Among the Protective works the Rushikulya Project in Madras, the capital outlay on which has amounted to Rx.273,719, is in the same category.

5. The following figures exhibit the areas irrigated by and the gross revenue derived from the Major and Minor works during the last five years:—

YEAR.	MAJOR WORKS.		MINOR WORKS.		TOTAL.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross Revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross Revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross Revenue.
	Acres.	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.
1887-88	5,806,043	1,852,298	1,540,373	331,829	7,346,416	2,184,127
1888-89	6,583,548	2,045,825	1,703,271	376,187	8,286,819	2,422,012
1889-90	7,047,553	2,137,441	1,829,312	377,972	8,876,865	2,515,413
1890-91	7,172,468	2,312,787	2,101,586	483,127	9,274,054	2,795,914
1891-92	7,560,484	2,395,372	2,123,659	*431,279	9,684,143	2,826,651

* Exclusive of figures for certain works in Madras which were not given in the Revenue Report for 1891-92.

These figures show a steady and progressive improvement that is extremely satisfactory, the increase in both acreage and revenue during the five-year period having amounted to about 30 per cent.

6. The estimated value of the irrigated crops under the Major and Minor works during 1891-92 amounted to Rx. 30,402,976, giving an average, value of over Rx. 4 per acre irrigated. As was observed in last year's review, the estimated value of the crops in one year is thus very nearly equal to the whole capital outlay incurred on these works. This affords perhaps the most striking proof of the indirect benefits conferred on the country by these irrigation systems.

7. The average rate per acre of assessed revenue is given in paragraphs 22 and 41 of the Accountant General's note for Major and Minor works respectively. For the former the average rate amounts to Rx. 0·31 per acre, being highest in the North-Western Provinces and lowest in Bengal.

The average rate of assessment under Minor works in Rajputana, which is shown as amounting to the large sum of Rx. 0·72 per acre, is due to exceptional causes. The monsoon in Rajputana was practically a failure both in 1890-91 and 1891-92, so that most of the tanks were dry, and the assessments had to be very largely reduced after the accounts for the year had been closed.

8. The principal crops irrigated during 1891-92 are shown in the following statement:—

PROVINCE.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jowar (Sorghum Vulgare).	Bajra (Pani cillaria Spicata).	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Barley.	Indigo.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bombay (including Sind) .	658,263	297,460	425,563	360,461	9,694	...	...	...
Punjab	184,637	1,120,982	157,146	114,879	91,238	188,072	...	...
Bengal	505,904	76,845	...	...	20,139	...	44,369	...
Madras	2,402,797	...	...	56,290	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces .	149,045	755,786	...	...	245,367	88,647	108,821	174,546
TOTAL .	3,900,646	2,251,073	582,709	531,630	366,738	276,719	153,190	174,546

The variations between these figures and those for the previous year are not very important. The increases are mainly under wheat (about 300,000 acres), sugarcane (66,000 acres), rice (47,000 acres), and barley (35,000 acres).

The decreases are principally in cotton (153,000 acres) and indigo (50,000 acres).

9. The following figures exhibit for the different Provinces the percentage on the gross revenue of the cost of revenue management including collection charges and of the ordinary up-keep of the Major works :—

Province.	Revenue management, per cent.	Up-keep, per cent.	Total, per cent.
Madras	8·8	14·2	23·0
Punjab	12·1	25·1	37·2
North-Western Provinces	12·7	25·2	37·9
Bombay, excluding Sind	15·2	32·8	48·0
Sind	11·4	35·3	46·7
Bengal	28·1	61·8	89·9

10. The following figures show the total cost of working per acre irrigated by the Major works :—

	1891-92. Rx.	
Sind	·07	
Madras	·08	Including old maintenance charges.
Punjab	·11	
North-Western Provinces	·14	
Bengal	·19	Excluding maintenance of Tidal canal.
Bombay, excluding Sind	·28	

Madras again heads the list for economy in working, but the fact that distribution in Madras is more largely in the hands of cultivators instead of being at the charge of the Public Works Department as in Northern India has to be remembered. In Bengal the cost of working is very high, but this is partly accounted for by the exceptional conditions obtaining on the Sone and Orissa systems.

11. The following statement gives for the principal canals of each province, including some for which capital accounts are not kept, particulars of the length of completed main canal and distributary; the maximum discharge at head; the average discharge during the two seasons into which the year is divided for purposes of cultivation; the area irrigated by each canal during each of these two seasons, and also by flow and lift; and, finally, the duty of the water calculated according to the discharge at the head of the canal and the average number of irrigating days during each season. Speaking generally, the kharif may be taken as the summer season lasting from April to October, and the rabi as the winter season lasting from October to March. But as regards some parts of India, and especially Madras, the distiction thus drawn is

somewhat arbitrary, the division between the summer and winter crops being not at all clearly defined :—

Province.	Canals.	Length of completed main and branch canal (miles).	Length of completed distributaries (miles).	Maximum discharge at head of canals (cubic feet per second).	Average discharge at head of canals (cubic feet per second).		Area irrigated (Acres).					Area irrigated per cubic foot per second of average discharge at head (acres).	
					Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Flow.	Lift.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bombay	1. Nira	96	119	456	178	276	9,595	19,268	28,863	28,818	45	54 (273)	70 (92)
	2. Mahasvad Tank.	28	66	...	40	76	3,544	4,760	8,304	8,247	57	89 (244)	62 (121)
	3. Muthá	88	67	...	155	200	7,877	6,184	14,061	13,995	66	51 (273)	31 (92)
	4. Krishna	61	...	94	62	110	3,259	2,115	5,374	4,687	687	52 (272)	19 (93)
Punjab	5. Swat river	22	140	736	523	630	22,477	76,873	99,350	99,350	...	43 (182)	122 (176)
	6. Western Jumna.	280	922	3,741	2,630	2,013	183,990	151,360	335,350	320,815	14,535	70 (183)	75 (183)
	7. Bari Doab	362	1,048	4,160	3,482	2,470	215,070	377,715	592,785	539,959	52,826	62 (177)	153 (182)
	8. Sirhind	319	2,555	5,870	2,856	3,048	127,167	558,443	685,610	683,072	2,538	44 (160)	183 (183)
	9. Chenab	124	546	856	407	320	23,953	11,571	35,524	35,294	230	59 (174)	36 (121)
	10. Sidhnai	68	112	1,195	1,157	1,343	63,087	94,427	157,514	Not reported		55 (183)	70 (45)
	11. Upper Sutlej Inundation.	219	109	1,643	1,643 (whole year)		74,312	111,062	185,374	173,193	12,181	113 (whole year)	(206)
	12. Indus Inundation.	728	...	6,139	3,323		132,752	85,138	217,890	199,798	18,092	65	(176)
	13. Muzaffargarh Inundation.	826	451	...	Not recorded		113,418	190,638	304,056	291,142	12,914	Not recorded.	
Bengal	14. Orissa	280	890	6,058	1,953	812	173,742	3,943	177,685	172,117	5,568	89	5
	15. Sone	367	1,207	5,955	4,561	3,078	284,090	190,633	474,723	444,118	30,605	58	69
Madras	16. Godavari	506	1,878	11,346	4,768	2,384	709,704	19,148	728,852	637,783	91,069	149	8
	17. Kistna	329	1,614	6,472	4,199	...	478,167	397	478,564	468,103	10,461	114	...
	18. Penner	22	120	1,004	215	22	50,667	442	51,109	50,677	432	236	20
	19. Sangam	9	271	3,804	319	84	56,413	234	56,647	56,413	234	177	3
	20. Cauvery	844	1,250	33,900	11,246	568	898,276	58,532	956,808	862,178	94,630	80	103
North-Western Provinces	21. Upper Ganges,	437	2,524	6,779	5,076	3,822	342,216	490,648	832,864	686,331	146,533	67 (127)	128 (145)
	22. Lower Ganges.	557	2,104	5,100	5,038	3,832	181,744	479,219	660,963	404,589	256,374	36 (127)	125 (145)
	23. Agra	109	565	1,500	1,147	1,164	62,180	102,801	164,981	143,935	21,046	54 (112)	88 (137)
	24. Eastern Jumna.	129	644	1,300	1,10	995	110,199	113,238	223,437	188,267	35,170	100 (156)	114 (167
Sindh	25. Desert	...	...	...	1,217		48,539	11,571	60,110	52,789	7,321	49	...
	26. Begari	...	...	...	3,214		130,527	44,192	174,719	154,568	20,151	54	...
	27. Ghar	...	...	...	6,677		180,950	58,419	239,369	235,452	3,917	36	...
	28. Fuleli	...	...	...	7,276		277,128	47,807	324,935	215,953	108,982	45	...
	Total	6,810	19,202	...	...	...	4,965,043	3,310,778	8,275,821	7,171,643	946,664	...	...

N.B.—The figures in brackets in columns 13 and 14 denote the number of days on which the irrigating duty is calculated.

12. So far only Irrigation works, or works in which irrigation is combined with navigation have been dealt with in this review. The following figures give for the Navigation works proper particulars similar to those already given in paragraph 3 for the former class of works :—

Class of Works.	Number of works.	Direct and indirect capital outlay to end of 1891-92.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses including indirect.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Navigation—						
I.—Major works—						
(a) Productive .	1	228,921	3,691	5,068	—1,377	...
II.—Minor Works .	6	1,776,560	68,679	60,453	8,226	0·46
Total .	7	2,005,481	72,370	65,521	6,849	0·34

The capital outlay and the working expenses have been increased by the inclusion of indirect charges, in the manner referred to in paragraph 2, as compared with the figures given in last year's review. The receipts only show a small increase over those for 1890-91, and inland navigation in India will never, it may be feared, give a productive return on the capital outlay incurred, though the indirect benefits are very considerable.

13. The following figures give some details of the navigation operations of the year, the canals in which navigation is combined with irrigation being included :—

Provinces.	Length of canal open for navigation.	Ton-mileage.	Estimated value of cargoes.	Estimated value of rafts.	Number of passengers carried.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miles.	Millions.	Thousands of Rx.	Thousands of Rx.	
Punjab	432	...	...	242	...
Bengal	673	52·460	10,590	60	457,701
Madras	1,232	39·450	5,817	452	465,578
North-Western Provinces .	535	7·004	257	24	3,896
Total .	2,872	98·914	16,664	778	927,175

14. In addition to the Irrigation and Navigation works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, which have been dealt with in the preceding paragraphs, there are a very large number of small works scattered over the country for which only revenue accounts are kept or for which no revenue account even is kept. The majority of these works are maintained by the Public Works Department, and the cost of maintenance appears therefore in the Public Works accounts, the figures for 1891-92 amounting to Rx. 711,704 being given in paragraph 43 of the Accountant General's note. As regards Revenue, however, only the direct receipts realised by the Public Works Department are credited in the Public Works accounts, the revenue due to irrigation, which is assessed and collected with the land revenue, not being separated and credited as an indirect receipt. The immense importance of these works can, however,

hardly be exaggerated. The figures in the following statement relating to them are taken from the Revenue reports of the different Provinces. These figures must be accepted as approximate only, but they are quite sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes; agricultural works are excluded :—

Province.	Gross Revenue.	Working expenses including collection charges.	Net Revenue.	Area irrigated.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Acres.
Bombay, excluding Sind	52,797	16,965	35,832	145,597
Sind	217,356	97,456	119,900	936,760
Punjab	42,293	23,375	18,918	304,056
Bengal	20,295	14,944	5,351	...
Madras	621,107	230,811	390,296	2,720,872
Total .	953,848	383,551	570,297	4,107,285

It will be seen that collectively these works irrigate an area nearly half as large as the area under the Major and Minor works included in the statement in paragraph 3. Combining the results in these two statements, it would appear that the area under irrigation in India excluding Burma amounts approximately to 13,800,000 acres, or 21,562 square miles, bringing in a net revenue of about Rx. 2,272,000. If the value of the irrigated crops be taken at Rx. 4 per acre on the average, the resultant value of the produce is not less than Rx. 55,200,000.

15. Of the four works under contemplation but on which work had not been begun, referred to in paragraph 26 of the review for 1890-91, the Chenab Canal extension is now in active progress, and the estimate for the Cawnpore extension of the Lower Ganges Canal has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The Jhelum Canal and the Kalingaroyen Channel projects are still awaiting the completion of works in hand before being begun.

16. The report of the Committee on the improvement and extension of irrigation in Sind referred to in paragraph 27 of last year's review has been received and considered by the Government of India. Action is now being taken thereon by the Bombay Government and important developments of irrigation are likely to result. Detailed instructions have been issued regarding the preparation of irrigation projects in Burma, and the correct apportionment of revenue therefrom. The receipt of definite proposals for irrigation in Burma is still awaited.

17. In reviewing the Revenue Reports of the different Provinces the Government of India have expressed satisfaction of the manner in which irrigation officers have conducted their duties, and in concluding this general review of irrigation operations throughout India in 1891-92 the Governor General in Council desires to record his appreciation of the substantial progress made during the year, as evidenced by the figures in the Accountant General's note and in this Review.

Order.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note by the Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted on the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural and Finance Departments, and that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Document accompanying.

Note by the Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, dated 6th May 1893.

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India for 1891-92.

The figures in the accounts submitted herewith agree with the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India, but in this note certain figures are added from the Administrative accounts of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, the Revenue reports of Irrigation Works and the Annual Statement of the Financial Results of Irrigation Operations in India, prepared for submission to the Secretary of State for India.

2. The irrigation works in India are divided into two main classes, *viz.*, Major Works and Minor Works.

Major Works are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Productive Works, the Capital of which has been provided from borrowed money; and

(*b*) Protective Works, the Capital of which has been provided out of the general revenues of India.

Minor Works are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept; and

(*b*) Works for which Capital accounts are not kept.

3. Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for all Major Irrigation Works. There are 44 projects falling under this category—*vide* statement given in paragraph 10 below.

Of these, 36 were sanctioned as works expected to be remunerative, *i.e.*, to pay the cost of up-keep and interest on the Capital outlay. They were or are being constructed from funds provided outside the general revenues. The remaining 8 projects* were sanctioned as works of protection against famine, and the cost of their construction has been or is being paid for out of the annual grants under famine insurance.

* *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*
1. Betwa Canal.
Punjab.
2. Swat River Canal.
Madras.
3. Rushikulya Project.
Bombay, Deccan and Gujarat.
4. Nira Canal.
5. Mhaswad Tank.
6. Chankapur Tank.
7. Maladevi Tank.
8. † Gokak Canal, 1st section.

† Now classed as a minor work and combined with Gokak Storage Works.

4. The works classed as Minor Irrigation Works are numerous. Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for 73 projects falling under this category; for the others one account only of receipts and charges for each work or group of works is kept. The two works in Baluchistan, *viz.*, Zara Karez and Nari Canal, shown last year under the head "Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept," have been removed from this class and are included this year in the table given in para. 43 of this note, *i.e.*, "Works for which Capital accounts are not kept." It has been decided that in future Capital and Revenue accounts should be kept of all new Minor Irrigation Works, the estimated Capital outlay on which is more than Rx. 5,000 inclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges, provided there is good reason to anticipate that the revenue derived therefrom will more than cover the working expenses.

5. The general results of works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are as follows:—

	Major Works. Rx.	Minor Works. Rx.	Total. Rx.
Capital outlay.			
During 1891-92	859,239	75,333	934,572
To end of 1891-92	29,636,329	4,636,651	34,272,980
Revenue Account, 1891-92.			
Gross Revenue	2,109,363	452,037	2,561,400
Maintenance and Working	840,994	312,141	1,153,135
Net Revenue	1,268,369	139,896	1,408,265
Interest	1,109,673	...	...
Net profit	158,696	...	...
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital outlay to end of the year.	4·28	3·02	4·11

6. The figures of Capital outlay and working expenses shown in the above table include indirect charges on account of leave and pension allowances and capitalization of abatement of land revenue, which were not taken into account in my note on the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Irrigation Works for 1890-91. This chiefly accounts for the decrease in the percentage of net revenue of the year from Major Works compared with that of the previous year. The decrease under Minor Works is due partly to this cause and partly to the irrigation revenue from some works in Madras having been omitted from the gross revenue for the year owing to the necessary figures not having been received from the Board of Revenue as explained in paragraph 35 of this note.

7. The Capital outlay on Major Works includes the outlay on the projects noted in the margin, which were under construction in 1891-92, and have not yet commenced to earn revenue. When these projects are completed, and the full amount of revenue is realized from them and the Chenab and other canals which have been recently opened for irrigation, the net profit from this class of works will be considerably larger than at present.

Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal.
Periyar project.
Rushikulya project.

8. The receipts and charges of the year 1891-92 on Revenue account, exclusive of the figures relating to Minor Works for which Capital accounts are not kept, are detailed in the following statement by funds and provinces.

1891-92.

	Imperial.				Provincial.				Local.				Total.			
	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.																	
PRODUCTIVE.																	
Irrigation.																	
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	156,169	138,725	17,444	...	...	...	233,175	156,169	138,725	17,444	233,175	—215,731
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	114,581	...	114,581	—732	115,313	580,531	257,481	323,050	...	...	...	279,787	695,112	257,481	437,631	279,055	158,576
Punjab	583,730	214,988	368,742	234,138	134,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583,730	214,988	368,742	234,188	134,554
Madras	525,711	150,024	375,687	213,109	162,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525,711	150,024	375,687	213,109	162,578
Bombay	108,127	48,456	59,671	73,705	—14,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,127	48,456	59,671	73,705	—14,034
TOTAL	1,332,149	413,468	918,681	520,270	398,411	736,700	396,206	340,494	...	...	...	512,962	2,068,849	809,674	1,259,175	1,033,232	225,943
Navigation.																	
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	3,691	5,068	—1,377	...	...	...	8,461	3,691	5,068	—1,377	8,461	—9,838
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE	1,332,149	413,468	918,681	520,270	398,411	740,391	401,274	339,117	...	...	...	521,423	2,072,540	814,742	1,257,798	1,041,692	216,105
PROTECTIVE.																	
Irrigation.																	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,083	10,493	—410	15,880	—16,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,880	10,083	10,493	—410	15,880	—16,290
Punjab	20,369	10,205	10,164	13,924	—3,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,924	20,369	10,205	10,164	13,924	—3,760
Madras	...	...	...	8,618	—8,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,618	...	...	...	8,618	—8,618
Bombay	6,371	5,554	817	29,558	—28,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,558	6,371	5,554	817	29,558	—28,741
TOTAL PROTECTIVE	36,823	26,252	10,571	67,980	—57,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,980	36,823	26,252	10,571	67,980	—57,409
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS	1,368,972	439,720	929,252	588,250	341,002	740,391	401,274	339,117	...	...	...	589,403	2,109,363	840,994	1,268,369	1,109,673	158,696
MINOR WORKS.																	
Irrigation.																	
Rajputana	8,487	10,671	—2,184	...	—2,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,487	10,671	—2,184	...	—2,184
Baluchistan	1,641	3,180	—1,539	...	—1,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,641	3,180	—1,539	...	—1,539
Lower Burma	...	...	...	...	...	77,706	46,178	31,528	...	...	...	...	77,706	46,178	31,528	...	31,528
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1,583	1,306	277	...	...	...	...	1,583	1,306	277	...	277
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	26,203	17,413	8,790	...	...	...	...	26,203	17,413	8,790	...	8,790
Punjab	105,794	68,785	37,009	...	37,009	105,794	68,785	37,009	...	...	...	...	105,794	68,785	37,009	...	37,009
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	15,809	40,209	—24,400	210	210	...	...	15,809	40,209	—24,400	...	—24,400
Bombay	144,446	63,408	81,038	...	81,038	1,689	539	1,151	...	...	...	...	146,135	63,946	82,189	...	82,189
TOTAL	260,368	146,044	114,324	...	114,324	122,990	105,484	17,506	...	...	...	...	383,358	251,688	131,670	...	131,670
Navigation.																	
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	58,728	42,195	16,533	...	...	...	...	58,728	42,195	16,533	...	16,533
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	9,951	18,258	—8,307	...	...	...	...	9,951	18,258	—8,307	...	—8,307
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	68,679	60,453	8,226	...	...	...	...	68,679	60,453	8,226	...	8,226
TOTAL MINOR WORKS	260,368	146,044	114,324	...	114,324	191,669	165,937	25,732	...	...	...	...	452,037	312,141	139,896	...	139,896
GRAND TOTAL	1,629,340	585,764	1,043,576	588,250	455,326	932,060	567,161	364,899	...	210	—210	589,403	2,561,400	1,153,135	1,408,265	1,109,673	298,592

9. From the above table it will be seen that after paying interest on borrowed money expended in the construction of Major Irrigation Works, the highest net profits are obtained from Madras. Next follow the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.

Major Works.

10. The following statement shows in detail the financial results of individual Major Irrigation Works during and to the end of 1891-92.

Number of works.	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1891-92.			Revenue Account for 1891-92.					Revenue Account to end of 1891-92.			
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
4	PRODUCTIVE.														
	BENGAL.														
	Irrigation.														
	Orissa Project	2,460,667	55,423	2,516,090	37,092	42,308	—5,216	97,649	—102,865	...	405,176	705,359	—300,183	1,667,016	—1,967,199
	Midnapore Canal	825,871	18,413	844,284	28,470	26,633	1,837	33,006	—31,169	·21	421,313	414,759	6,554	640,920	—634,366
	Sone Project	2,573,210	91,055	2,664,265	90,607	69,784	20,823	102,520	—81,697	·78	1,043,122	892,119	151,003	1,658,803	—1,507,800
		5,859,748	164,891	6,024,639	156,169	138,725	17,444	233,175	—215,731	·29	1,869,611	2,012,237	—142,626	3,966,739	—4,109,365
	Navigation.														
	Hidgellee Tidal Canal	223,270	5,651	228,921	3,691	5,068	—1,377	8,461	—9,838	...	93,155	82,451	10,704	156,505	—145,801
	Total Bengal	6,083,018	170,542	6,253,560	159,860	143,793	16,067	241,636	—225,569	·25	1,962,766	2,094,688	—131,922	4,123,244	—4,255,166
4	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.														
	Irrigation.														
	Ganges Canal	2,701,966	171,228	2,873,194	330,420	111,749	218,671	107,741	110,930	7·61	6,102,376	2,756,995	3,345,381	3,398,428	—53,047
	Lower Ganges Canal	3,121,562	231,733	3,353,295	198,958	90,124	108,834	124,428	—15,594	3·24	3,001,405	1,344,293	1,657,112	1,914,656	—257,544
	Agra Canal	851,663	67,222	918,885	59,987	25,298	34,639	34,016	623	3·76	780,373	391,948	388,425	621,476	—233,051
	Eastern Jumna Canal	325,009	20,600	345,609	105,797	30,310	75,487	12,870	62,617	21·84	2,767,801	874,386	1,893,415	411,230	1,482,185
		7,000,200	490,783	7,490,983	695,112	257,481	437,631	279,055	158,576	5·84	12,651,955	5,367,622	7,284,333	6,345,790	938,543
8	Total N.-W. P. and Oudh														
	PUNJAB.														
	Irrigation.														
	Western Jumna Canal	1,067,149	57,074	1,124,223	150,923	50,843	100,080	42,592	57,488	8·90	5,632,551	1,716,249	3,916,302	862,895	3,053,407
	Ditto Sirsa Branch	116,687	5,541	122,228	...	...	...	3,532	—3,532	...	...	...	...	5,269	—5,269
	Bari Doab Canal	1,582,529	62,884	1,645,413	194,531	76,660	117,871	63,259	54,612	7·16	3,499,530	1,540,128	1,959,402	1,776,122	183,280
	Sirhind Canal	2,246,941	116,254	2,363,195	201,490	58,299	143,191	89,208	53,983	6·06	739,026	339,572	399,454	1,200,011	—800,557
	Lower Sohag and Para Canal	67,450	2,712	70,162	5,925	8,420	—2,495	2,680	—5,175	...	32,171	33,962	—1,791	16,826	—18,617
	Chenab Canal	905,451	20,601	926,052	10,404	11,014	—610	29,205	—29,815	...	31,693	44,746	—13,053	93,889	—106,942
	Sidhnai Canal	93,298	3,157	96,455	20,457	9,752	10,705	3,677	7,028	11·10	93,619	39,343	53,776	21,251	32,525
	Jhelum Canal	890	100	990	...	...	...	35	—35	...	...	...	...	86	—86
	Total Punjab	6,080,395	268,323	6,348,718	583,780	214,988	368,742	234,188	134,554	5·81	10,028,590	3,714,500	6,314,090	3,976,349	2,337,741

Number of works.	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1891-92.			Revenue Account for 1891-92.						Revenue Account to end of 1891-92.				
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
9	**MADRAS.**														
	Irrigation.														
	Godavari Delta System	1,090,937	189,123	1,280,060	237,543	66,120	171,423	43,504	127,919	13·39	5,308,272	1,642,688	3,665,584	1,085,096	2,580,488
	Kistna „ „	973,764	72,965	1,046,729	187,925	53,634	134,291	38,093	96,198	12·83	2,899,849	952,882	1,946,967	698,780	1,248,187
	Penner Anicut „	163,287	24,874	188,161	386	1,862	−1,476	6,530	−8,006	...	264,099	46,516	217,583	149,899	67,684
	Cauvery Delta „	165,606	12,339	177,945	73,095	7,786	65,309	6,624	58,685	36·70	2,121,712	152,158	1,969,554	153,649	1,815,905
	Srivaikuntham Anicut System	135,103	10,051	145,154	11,010	2,672	8,338	5,404	2,934	5·74	157,211	52,391	104,820	102,995	1,825
	Sangam Anicut Project	299,636	67,677	367,313	932	3,704	−2,772	11,953	−14,725	...	55,017	28,945	26,072	90,856	−64,784
	Karnul Canal	2,164,073	...	2,164,073	14,272	13,444	828	86,564	−85,736	·04	86,281	163,165	−76,884	822,862	−899,746
	Barur Tank	39,373	2,199	41,572	548	802	−254	1,568	−1,822	...	1,454	1,735	−281	9,585	−9,866
	Periyar Project	376,858	9,651	386,509	...	...	...	12,869	−12,869	...	...	...	...	29,165	−29,165
	Total Madras	5,408,637	388,879	5,797,516	525,711	150,024	(a)375,687	213,109	162,578	6·48	10,893,895	3,040,480	7,853,415	3,142,887	4,710,528
4	**BOMBAY.**														
	SIND.														
	Irrigation.														
	Desert Canal	122,089	4,060	126,149	2,582	11,703	−9,121	4,876	−13,997	...	210,442	71,267	139,075	65,651	73,424
	Begari Canal	162,561	4,747	167,308	26,146	9,000	17,146	6,502	10,644	10·25	487,607	221,132	266,475	121,524	144,951
	Eastern Nara Works	521,582	19,073	540,655	43,501	12,803	30,698	20,693	10,005	5·68	665,222	296,678	368,544	409,766	−41,222
	Unharwah	33,184	729	33,913	1,554	950	604	1,327	−723	1·78	30,646	10,866	19,780	9,157	10,623
	Total Sind	839,416	28,609	868,025	73,783	34,456	39,327	33,398	5,929	4·53	1,393,917	600,043	793,874	606,098	187,776
7	**DECCAN AND GUJARAT.**														
	Irrigation.														
	Hathmati Canal	49,092	2,747	51,839	1,087	650	387	1,964	−1,577	·75	7,957	14,628	−6,671	37,484	−44,155
	Lower Panjhra River Works	43,708	2,277	45,985	1,801	1,229	572	1,741	−1,169	1·24	21,973	11,472	10,501	36,629	−26,128
	Lakh Canal	35,273	1,947	37,220	170	305	−135	1,411	−1,546	...	2,756	11,104	−8,348	32,724	−41,072
	Kadva River Works	69,158	2,860	72,018	844	843	1	2,764	−2,763	...	11,491	10,453	1,038	34,696	−33,658
	Mutha Canals	607,992	22,730	630,722	24,693	8,486	16,207	24,319	−8,112	2·57	246,166	105,223	140,943	440,006	−299,063
	Krishna Canal	80,209	4,467	84,676	3,188	1,110	2,078	3,196	−1,118	2·45	46,421	39,966	6,455	78,306	−71,851
	Ekruk Tank	122,812	10,529	133,341	2,611	1,377	1,234	4,912	−3,678	·93	20,193	33,166	−12,973	107,702	−120,675
	Total Deccan and Gujarat	1,008,244	47,557	1,055,801	34,344	14,000	20,344	40,307	−19,963	1·93	356,957	226,012	130,945	767,547	−636,602
	TOTAL BOMBAY	1,847,660	76,166	1,923,826	108,127	48,456	59,671	73,705	−14,034	3·10	1,750,874	826,055	924,819	1,373 645	−448,826
36	Total Productive — Irrigation	26,196,640	1,389,042	27,585,682	2,068,849	809,674	1,259,175	1,033,232	225,943	4·56	37,194,925	14,960,894	22,234,031	18,805,410	3,428,621
	Total Productive — Navigation	223,270	5,651	228,921	3,691	5,068	−1,377	8,461	−9,838	...	93,155	82,451	10,704	156,505	−145,801
	Total Productive — Total	26,419,910	1,394,693	27,814,603	2,072,540	814,742	1,257,798	1,041,693	216,105	4·52	37,288,080	15,043,345	22,244,735	18,961,915	3,282,820

(a) Excludes revenue due to old irrigation, which is as follows :—

	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Godavari Delta System	12,400	850	11,550
Kistna „ „	7,100	490	6,610
Penner Anicut „	11,700	3,000	8,700
Cauvery Delta „	236,500	29,670	206,830
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	7,900	1,250	6,650
Sangam Anicut Project	13,900	2,500	11,400
Barur Tank	200	15	185
	289,700	3,775	251,925

Number of works.	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1891-92.			Revenue Account for 1891-92.					Revenue Account to end of 1891-92.		
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	Interest.	Net profit.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1	PROTECTIVE.											
	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.											
	Irrigation.											
	Betwa Canal	397,498	21,380	418,878	10,083	10,493	—410	15,880	—16,290	...	135,583	—159,720
1	PUNJAB.											
	Irrigation.											
	Swat River Canal	348,588	12,787	361,375	20,369	10,205	10,164	13,924	—3,760	2·81	141,190	—92,667
1	MADRAS.											
	Irrigation.											
	Rushikulya Project	247,473	26,246	273,719	...	...	...	8,618	—8,618	...	29,446	—29,446
6	BOMBAY.											
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT.											
	Irrigation.											
	Gokak Canal, 1st Section	40,094	1,173	41,267	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,604	—1,604	...	16,090	—15,716
	Mhaswad Tank	197,409	6,054	203,463	1,922	1,263	659	7,897	—7,238	·32	73,144	—74,734
	Nira Canal	497,676	15,099	512,775	4,449	4,291	158	19,670	—19,512	·03	154,079	—158,029
	Chankapur Tank	6,323	314	6,637	...	...	...	251	—251	...	2,626	—2,626
	Maladevi Tank	3,356	216	3,612	...	...	...	136	—136	...	987	—987
	Total Bombay . .	744,858	22,856	767,754	6,371	5,554	817	29,558	—28,741	·11	246,926	—252,092
8	TOTAL PROTECTIVE .	1,738,457	83,269	1,821,726	36,823	26,252	10,571	67,980	—57,409	·58	553,145	—583,925
44	GRAND TOTAL .	28,158,367	1,477,962	29,636,329	2,109,363	840,994	1,268,369	1,109,673	158,696	4·28	19,515,060	2,748,895

(b) This is now classed as a minor work and combined with Gokak Storage works.

11. Taken collectively by provinces the percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay of Major Works is as follows for 1891-92:—

1. Madras	6·19
2. Punjab	5·65
3. North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5·53
4. Bombay—Sind	4·53
5. Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat	1·16
6. Bengal	·25
Total	4·28

12. The systems which in 1891-92 paid over 4 per cent. are arranged below in the order of the rate paid:—

1. Cauvery Delta System	36·70
2. Eastern Jumna Canal	21·84
3. Godavari Delta System	13·39
4. Kistna „ „	12·83
5. Sidhnai Canal	11·10
6. Begari „	10·25
7. Western Jumna Canal	8·90
8. Ganges Canal	7·61
9. Bari Doab „	7·16
10. Sirhind „	6·06
11. Srivaikuntham Anicut System	5·74
12. Eastern Nara Works	5·68

13. The systems that have, up to the end of 1891-92, paid off the accumulated interest on the capital expended on them are noted below:—

	Surplus. Rx.
1. Western Jumna Canal	3,053,407
2. Godavari Delta System	2,580,488
3. Cauvery „ „	1,815,905
4. Eastern Jumna Canal	1,482,185
5. Kistna Delta System	1,248,187
6. Bari Doab Canal	183,280
7. Begari „	144,951
8. Desert „	73,424
9. Penner Anicut System	67,684
10. Sidhnai Canal	32,525
11. Unharwah	10,623
12. Srivaikuntham Anicut System	1,825

Assuming that the works are still worth the amount charged in each case to the Capital account, this represents to end of 1891-92 a net profit to the State on these systems of . 10,694,484

The charge to the State on other Major Works is . . 7,945,589

Leaving a net profit to date on all Major Works of . . 2,748,895

14. The following statement shows to the end of each year for the last five years the net charge to the State on projects which are expected eventually to pay off the accumulated interest on their Capital cost:—

	Date of completion.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Ganges Canal	1854	358,656	305,832	260,670	163,977	53,047
Lower Ganges Canal	1878	43,932	120,835	184,877	241,950	257,544
Agra Canal	1874	219,053	231,636	236,294	233,674	233,051
Punjab.						
Sirhind Canal	1887	819,862	852,100	871,825	854,540	800,557
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	1886	6,343	8,631	9,196	13,442	18,617
Madras.						
Sangam Anicut Project	1885	33,902	41,094	45,797	50,059	64,784
Barur Tank	1887	3,742	5,053	6,566	8,015	9,866
Bombay—Sind.						
Eastern Nara Works	...	85,728	78,129	62,227	51,227	41,222
TOTAL	...	1,571,218	1,643,310	1,677,452	1,616,914	1,478,688

NOTE.—The difference between these figures and those in the previous year's note is due to the addition of indirect charges.

15. The total loss to the State on account of works mentioned in the above table was reduced by Rx. 138,226 during 1891-92. This is due to larger collections on the Ganges and Sirhind canals and the Eastern Nara Works, owing to expansion of irrigation. The net revenue earned by the Sirhind canal during 1891-92 after paying off interest charges amounted to Rx. 53,983, against Rx. 17,285 in the previous year.

16. The Chenab canal, though not entered in the foregoing table, was opened for irrigation in 1887; but the works on the canal were not completed till 1892-93. The revenue realized from this canal up to the end of 1891-92 was less than the working expenses by Rx. 13,053, and the accumulated interest charges amounted to Rx. 93,889, thus raising the total charges to the canal to Rx. 106,942. As an ample supply of water is now assured to the canal by the completion of the permanent head works, a rapid increase of revenue is expected, which will soon clear off these charges.

17. The under-noted works, which were allowed to be constructed from borrowed money prior to the introduction of the rules laying down conditions which must be fulfilled before a work may be classed as Productive, are not expected to repay the accumulated interest charges on the capital invested in them.

	Total outlay to 31st March 1892. Rx.
***Bengal*—**	
Orissa Project	2,516,090
Midnapore Canal	844,284
Sone Project	2,664,265
Hidgellee Tidal canal	228,921
***Bombay, Deccan and Gujarat*—**	
Hathmati Canal	51,839
Lower Panjhra River Works	45,985
Lakh Canal	37,220
Kadwa River Works	72,018
Mutha Canals	630,722
Krishna Canals	84,676
Ekruk Tank	133,341
TOTAL	7,309,361

The Karnul canal in Madras, which was purchased from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company in 1882, does not promise to be ever a financial success.

18. The sources from which the revenue of the Major Works was derived during 1891-92 are exhibited in the following statement in comparison with those of the four previous years.

	Irrigation Revenue.											Totals of previous four years.			
	Share of enhanced Land revenue due to Irrigation works.	Water-rates.	Owners' rates on Irrigated lands.	Sale of Water.	Water-supply of towns.	Plantations.	Other canal produce.	Water-power.	Navigation receipts.	Rents of buildings.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	...	115,788	...	111	...	198	168	105	37,134	1,571	...	4,785	159,860	133,914	150,448	138,118	108,708
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	114,581	518,057	39,683	609	407	19,720	...	4,724	2,204	322	1,795	3,093	706,195	651,618	555,842	548,370	511,845
Punjab	25,106	499,430	40,653	2,628	180	5,576	2,305	16,538	8,799	661	696	1,527	604,099	583,045	496,680	436,499	400,592
Madras	496,711	11,381	...	...	511	1,036	2,135	...	13,220	359	...	358	525,711	530,037	513,347	509,218	455,161
Bombay	70,053	30,245	...	482	9,720	1,435	...	360	...	97	...	2,106	114,498	127,277	136,519	132,041	102,846
Total for 1891-92 .	706,451	1,174,901	80,336	3,830	10,818	27,965	4,608	21,727	61,357	3,010	2,491	11,869	2,109,363	2,025,891	1,852,836	1,764,246	1,579,152
1890-91 .	743,808	1,070,709	80,194	4,220	10,059	22,649	4,966	20,635	52,853	2,719	2,653	10,426	2,025,891				
1889-90 .	724,610	935,438	59,103	4,198	10,091	25,468	4,700	18,721	55,655	2,959	2,210	9,783	1,852,836				
1888-89 .	705,501	869,072	56,071	4,028	9,701	24,869	5,071	21,614	53,910	2,805	1,963	9,641	1,764,246				
1887-88 .	631,357	762,060	60,240	3,317	9,275	23,982	4,362	18,770	50,413	2,595	2,312	9,969	1,579,152				

19. It will be observed from the foregoing statement that taken collectively the revenue from all Major Irrigation Works is steadily increasing. The average increase during the four years ending 1891-92 is Rx. 132,553.

20. The increase in Bengal in 1891-92 was principally due to the recovery of old outstandings on the Midnapore canal and the Sone project, and to a greater demand for water, especially from the Orissa canals. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab the increase was due to an expansion of irrigation. The decrease in Madras was due to large remissions granted on the Penner and Sangam anicut systems, while that in Bombay was due to the supply of water in the canals in Sind being insufficient to meet demands and to damage to crops by locusts.

21. The following statement shows for each Major Work during the five years ending 1891-92 the gross revenue and the irrigated area, and the mileage of canals completed at the end of each year.

Major Works.	Gross Revenue.					Irrigated area in acres.					Mileage in operation (including distributaries).				
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal.															
Orissa Project	22,267	24,329	30.412	34,494	37,092	109,506	159,292	186,627	180,299	177,685	862	1,012	1,024	1,017	1,167
Midnapore Canal	23,393	25,151	27,743	23,699	28,470	65,864	69,777	68,810	82,002	83,973	331	355	355	355	345
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	4,186	5,510	4,195	2,804	3.691	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	29	29	29
Sone Project	58,862	83,128	88,098	72,917	90,607	315,380	355,909	305,282	281,014	474,723	1,526	1,550	1,561	1,563	1,560
Total Bengal	108,708	138,118	150,448	133.914	159,860	490,750	584,978	560,719	543,315	736,381	2,748	2,946	2,969	2,964	3,101
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.															
Ganges Canal	241,244	257.262	253,720	315,225	330,420	601,904	628,260	807,574	821,652	832,864	3,015	4,024	4,006	4,013	4,077
Lower Ganges Canal	127,283	144,149	153,986	161,293	198,958	470,942	519,022	499,894	642,632	660,963	2,585	3,031	3,089	3,194	3,353
Agra Canal	47,930	46,437	54,934	61,239	59,937	124,557	124,434	178,254	152,118	164,981	692	745	750	748	755
Eastern Jumna Canal	92,333	93,226	85,626	106,413	105,797	176,243	185,026	243,817	237,422	223,437	778	1,112	1,112	1,115	1,120
Betwa Canal	3,055	7,296	7,576	7,448	10,083	24,135	32,609	24,282	33,953	30,606	426	501	513	538	544
Total North-Western Provinces and Oudh	511,845	548,370	555,842	651,618	705,195	1,397,781	1,489,351	1,753,821	1,887,777	1,912,851	7,496	9,413	9,470	9,608	9,849
Punjab.															
Western Jumna Canal	139,563	94,434	117,441	162,051	150,923	237,821	290,802	419.968	388,505	335,350	1,161	1,176	1,191	1,191	1,286
Bari Doab Canal	163,493	179.599	182.068	193,320	194,531	473,465	519,226	523.409	535,045	592,785	1,399	1,407	1,411	1,410	1,410
Sirhind Canal	69,864	113,179	133,864	168,426	201,490	390,965	476,650	488,981	600,162	685,610	2,525	2,692	2,768	2,764	2,874
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	3,044	5,633	8,295	6.391	5.925	41,159	61,986	63,223	38,604	56,908	131	136	136	136	139
Chenab Canal	26	3,768	7.710	9,785	10,404	10,854	47,644	39.308	52,390	35,524	195	225	302	374	670
Sidhnai Canal	14,276	17,136	22,406	18,024	20,457	75,284	108,885	109,082	122,525	157,514	149	149	149	204	180
Swat River Canal	10,326	22,750	24,896	25,048	20,369	96,686	107,910	91,195	88,875	99,350	138	138	148	162	162
Total Punjab	400,592	436,499	496,680	583,045	604,099	1,326,234	1,613,103	1,735,166	1,826,106	1,963,041	5,698	5,928	6,105	6,241	6,721
Madras.															
Godavari Delta System	218,337	227,546	234,808	240,099	249,943	608,696	651,619	672,239	680,495	732,364	2,165	2,180	2,224	2,243	2,384
Kistna „ „	151,087	161,664	170,138	188,360	195,025	387,505	416,205	433,975	463,071	480,728	1,124	1,062	1,062	1,939	1,943
Penner Anicut System	25,594	22,976	26,438	25,935	12,086	64,987	59,653	66,171	65,080	35,652	142	142	142	142	142
Cauvery Delta „	291,335	334,903	318,658	311,382	309,595	937,634	1,007,136	1,010,698	1,013,344	1,008,059	1,601	1,601	1,678	2,094	2,094
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	18.840	18,558	18,356	13,640	18,910	40.632	40,420	39,785	28,896	41,322	90	90	90	90	90
Sangam Anicut Project	20,765	22.143	25,723	27,655	14,832	51.893	55.938	64,926	68,224	39.209	177	209	252	259	280
Karnul Canal	6,426	8,155	7,560	11,926	14,272	21,927	34,999	21,851	24,848	73,500	503	503	503	503	503
Barur Tank	211	362	466	740	748	492	1,344	1,712	2,774	2,757	31	25	27	29	29
Rushikulya Project	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
	732,595	796,307	802,147	819,737	815,411	2,113,766	2,267,314	2,311,357	2,346,732	2,413,591	5,833	5,812	5,978	7,299	7,506
Deduct old Irrigation revenue	277,434	287,089	288,800	289,700	289,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Madras	455,161	509,218	513,347	530.037	525,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.															
Sind — Desert Canal	12,868	19,292	19,763	17,076	2,582	88,552	113,155	127,579	124,919	60,131	115	185	190	190	190
Sind — Begari „	24,124	33,159	29.389	23,844	26,146	157,601	201,718	183,479	144,053	174,718	176	176	176	176	176
Sind — Eastern Nara Works	32.851	40,234	49,551	45,579	43,501	170,781	217,700	285,213	228,292	211,951	267	280	273	273	278
Sind — Unharwah	5,325	7,799	4,668	4,573	1,534	29,406	43,172	33,840	20,690	19,283	67	67	67	67	67
Total Sind	75,168	100,484	103,371	91,072	73,783	446,340	575,745	630,111	517,954	466,083	625	708	706	706	711
Deccan and Gujarat — Hathmati Canal	747	545	520	737	1,037	2,787	2,467	2,349	3,766	2,716	46	46	46	51	51
Deccan and Gujarat — Lakh Canal	76	120	205	125	170	170	814	322	433	508	34	34	10	18	31
Deccan and Gujarat — Kadwa River Works	675	774	1,033	963	844	1,580	2,497	3,090	2,227	2,971	36	36	36	36	36
Deccan and Gujarat — Krishna Canal	2,359	3,115	2,958	3,077	3,188	2,562	3,375	3,732	3,950	5,374	61	61	61	61	61
Deccan and Gujarat — Lower Panjhra River Works	1,747	1,724	1,596	1,514	1,801	2,342	2,664	2,293	2,390	2,603	45	45	45	45	45
Deccan and Gujarat — Ekruk Tank	1,325	1,419	1,674	2,482	2,611	2,115	2,976	2,534	2,598	3,137	48	48	48	48	48
Deccan and Gujarat — Mutha Canals	18,958	21,505	20,591	21,757	24,693	8,145	9,764	13,338	11,201	14,061	155	155	155	155	155
Deccan and Gujarat — Gokak Canal, 1st Section	667	887	...	...	...	2,082	3,837	...	...	...	41	41	...	...	...
Deccan and Gujarat — Mhaswad Tank	356	439	1,817	1,942	1,922	3,861	6,104	6,791	7,106	8,304	83	84	90	95	95
Deccan and Gujarat — Nira Canal	768	1,029	2,754	3,608	4,449	5,528	18,559	21,930	16,913	28,863	150	185	198	205	215
Total Deccan and Gujarat	27,678	31,557	33,148	36,205	40,715	31,172	53,057	56,379	50,584	68,537	699	735	689	714	737
Total Bombay	102,846	132,041	136,519	127,277	114,498	477,512	628,802	686,490	568,538	534,620	1,324	1,443	1,395	1,420	1,448
Grand Total	1,579,152	1,764,246	1,852,836	2,025,891	2,109,363	5,806,043	6,583,548	7,047,553	7,172,468	7,560,484	23,099	25,537	25,917	27,532	28,625

22. In the following table, which gives the rate per acre irrigated during 1891-92, the irrigation revenue is the share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation *plus* water rates, and owners' rates :—

Province.	Irrigation revenue. (Assessed.)	Irrigated acreage.	Rate of revenue per acre.
	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	648,413	1,912,851	·34
Madras	799,412	2,413,591	·33
Punjab	617,087	1,963,041	·31
Bombay	108,979	534,620	·20
Bengal	137,786	736,381	·19
TOTAL .	2,311,677	7,560,484	·31

23. The charges for maintenance and working for the year 1891-92 are detailed in the following statement and compared with the outlay of the previous four years. Large sums have in the past been charged to Revenue in connection with extensions and improvements, a portion of which would, in the case of Railways, be charged to Capital; the total amount so charged in 1891-92 being Rx. 58,127. Under Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter XV, paras. 156 A and B, as introduced by Standing Order No. 261 of the 3rd October 1892, the greater portion of such outlay on extensions and improvements of canals, whose construction estimates are closed, will in future be charged to the Capital account of the canals.

	Extensions and improvements.	Maintenance and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Suspense.	Total Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Totals of previous four years.			
										1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	881	60,432	62,762	10,932	...	...	135,007	8,786	143,793	143,213	142,236	148,729	157,217
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	21,371	100,421	126,420	2,285	...	...	250,497	17,477	267,974	274,291	261,641	263,802	241,308
Punjab	18,046	102,377	89,524	2,448	23	...	212,418	12,775	225,193	217,369	211,412	197,298	170,125
Madras	11,644	53,566	69,229	8,435	...	...	142,874	7,150	150,024	157,597	139,839	142,069	134,206
Bombay	6,185	22,861	22,180	862	...	...	52,088	1,922	54,010	46,981	48,677	45,392	41,888
Total for 1891-92 .	58,127	339,657	370,115	24,962	23	...	792,884	48,110	840,994	839,451	803,805	797,290	744,744
1890-91 .	61,926	327,448	378,602	22,485	122	...	790,583	48,868	839,451				
1889-90 .	65,556	312,498	367,636	22,416	15	—45	758,076	45,729	803,805				
1888-89 .	67,820	317,555	346,269	21,273	—18	45	752,944	44,346	797,290				
1887-88 .	47,425	315,581	319,823	20,320	232	...	703,881	41,363	744,744				

24. The foregoing table shows that the expenditure in the Punjab is annually increasing. This is due chiefly to the maintenance and repairs of additional lengths of canals opened for irrigation.

25. The decrease in Madras during 1891-92, as compared with the previous year, is due to the outlay in 1890-91 being very large owing to the write-back from the Capital to the Revenue account of the value of the old lock at Vijeshweram in the Godavari Western Division.

26. The increase in Bombay is due to the widening of the Begari canal.

27. The expenditure under this head is being specially considered by the Government of India, with the object of seeing whether it can be reduced without injuring the efficiency of the canals.

28. The cost of maintenance and working per irrigated acre in the different provinces during the past five years and the percentages of maintenance and working on gross revenue are as follows :—

Cost of maintenance and working per irrigated acre.

Provinces.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1. Madras . . .	·08	·08	·08	·08	·08	Including old maintenance charges.
2. Bombay . . .	·09	·07	·07	·08	·10	
3. Punjab . . .	·13	·12	·12	·12	·11	
4. North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	·17	·18	·15	·15	·14	
5. Bengal . . .	·31	·24	·25	·25	·19	Excluding maintenance of Tidal Canal.

Percentages of maintenance and working on gross revenue.

	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1. Madras . . .	23·2	22·6	22·1	23·5	23·0	Including old revenue and working expenses.
2. Punjab . . .	42·5	45·2	42·6	37·3	37·3	
3. North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	47·1	48·1	47·1	42·1	38·0	
4. Bombay . . .	40·7	34·4	35·7	36·9	47·2	
5. Bengal . . .	144·6	107·7	94·5	106·9	89·9	

29. The percentages of the cost of Revenue management on the revenue collected in the different provinces during the five years ending 1891-92, were as follows :—

Provinces.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1. Madras . . .	(a)	(a)	8·8	8·8	8·8	
2. Bombay . . .	11·3	10·1	11·1	11·5	12·8	
3. Punjab . . .	13·7	15·0	15·1	13·0	12·1	
4. North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	14·7	13·6	13·5	14·3	12·8	
5. Bengal . . .	38·2	30·7	28·5	33·2	28·1	

(a) Information not available.

MINOR WORKS.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

30. The following statement shows in detail the financial results of Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept during, and up to the end of, the year 1891-92.

Number of works.	Minor Works.	Capital Outlay to end of 1891-92.			Revenue Account for 1891-92.				Revenue Account to end of 1891-92.		
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
2	BALUCHISTAN—										
	Irrigation—										
	Khusdil Khan Reservoir	88,489	1,182	89,671	254	1,545	--1,291	...	255	2,246	--1,991
	Shebo Canal	64,299	1,114	65,413	1,387	1,635	--248	...	4,157	3,484	673
	TOTAL	152,788	2,296	155,084	1,641	3,180	--1,539	...	4,412	5,730	--1,318
3	RAJPUTANA—										
	Irrigation—										
	Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	104,923	3,200	108,123	2,938	5,111	—2,173	...	107,356	51,049	56,307
	Tanks in Beawar "	59,727	3,440	63,167	3,452	723	2,729	4·32	81,268	49,193	32,075
	" in Todgarh "	18,036	342	18,378	2,097	4,837	—2,740	...	37,846	25,993	11,853
	TOTAL	182,686	6,982	189,668	8,487	10,671	—2,184	...	226,470	126,235	100,235
1	LOWER BURMA—										
	Irrawaddy embankments	305,893	8,317	314,210	77,706	46,178	31,528	10·03	917,026	241,548	675,478
3	BENGAL—										
	Irrigation—										
	Sarun Project	66,957	2,718	69,675	1,583	1,306	277	·39	23,578	34,011	—10,433
	Navigation—										
	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	522,254	6,103	528,357	52,522	34,340	18,182	3·44	2,179,626	864,960	1,314,666
	Orissa Coast Canal	423,900	10,295	434,195	6,206	7,855	—1,649	...	35,619	47,699	—12,080
		946,154	16,398	962,552	58,728	42,195	16,533	1·72	2,215,245	912,659	1,302,586
	TOTAL	1,013,111	19,116	1,032,227	60,311	43,501	16,810	1·63	2,238,823	946,670	1,292,153
4	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—										
	Irrigation—										
	Dún Canals	62,192	1,491	63,683	8,570	5,676	2,894	4·54	210,398	118,580	91,818
	Rohilkhand Canals	154,401	15,621	170,022	13,721	9,061	4,660	2·74	281,907	240,571	41,336
	Bijnor Canals	7,595	1,732	9,327	3,085	1,071	2,014	21·59	40,432	15,672	24,760
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	7,436	804	8,240	827	1,605	—778	...	15,300	19,078	—3,778
	TOTAL	231,624	19,648	251,272	26,203	17,413	8,790	3·50	548,037	393,901	154,136
5	PUNJAB—										
	Irrigation—										
	Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	56,323	5,836	62,159	17,483	11,560	5,927	9·54	358,839	343,501	15,338
	Lower Sutlej " "	10,756	254	11,010	52,620	29,698	22,922	208·19	1,473,291	818,026	655,265
	Indus Inundation Canals	68,790	1,973	70,763	30,855	24,873	5,982	8·45	636,334	639,184	—2,850
	Shahpur " "	7,814	274	8,118	4,832	2,654	2,178	26·83	45,283	26,299	18,984
	Madhopur Workshops*	42,415	..	42,415	...	...	...	...	3,658	44,945	—41,287
	TOTAL	186,128	8,337	194,465	105,794	68,785	37,009	19·03	2,517,405	1,871,955	645,450
21	MADRAS—										
	Irrigation—										
	Chembrambakam Tank	62,443	11,216	73,659	66	903	—837	...	57,664	12,787	44,877
	Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension project	151,583	23,822	175,405	2,000	1,442	558	·32	31,992	47,097	—15,105
	Palar Anicut System	186,696	9,660	196,356	131	9,070	—8,939	...	247,018	148,951	98,067
	Pelandorai Anicut System	40,985	4,148	45,133	11	1,660	--1,649	...	10,174	39,785	--29,611
	Other Works	182,211	4,774	186,985	13,601	27,134	--13,533	...	1,623,583	512,440	1,109,143
		623,918	53,620	677,538	15,809	40,209	--24,400	...	1,968,431	761,060	1,207,371
	Navigation—										
	Buckingham Canal	749,537	45,851	795,388	9,827	17,287	--7,460	...	244,723	253,249	--8,526
	Other Works	17,305	1,315	18,620	124	971	--847	...	538	3,378	--2,840
		766,842	47,166	814,008	9,951	18,258	--8,307	...	245,261	256,627	—11,366
	TOTAL	1,390,760	100,786	1,491,546	(a)25,760	58,467	--32,707	...	2,213,692	1,017,687	1,196,005
	BOMBAY—										
	Irrigation—										
7	SIND. Sukkur Canal	132,875	5,996	138,871	15,035	4,354	10,681	7·69	140,043	98,104	41,939
	SIND. Ghar "	41,554	2,544	44,098	60,984	15,789	45,195	102·49	1,338,029	388,655	949,374
	SIND. Marak Great Canal	19,360	795	20,155	6,301	4,793	1,508	7·48	98,749	39,528	59,221
	SIND. Sarfrazwah "	11,856	612	12,468	2,913	2,491	422	3·39	31,570	27,391	4,179
	SIND. Fuleli "	110,503	4,205	114,708	47,967	25,378	21,689	18·89	735,530	510,271	225,259
	SIND. Other Works	8,922	257	9,179	3,842	2,105	1,237	13·48	33,770	26,499	7,271
	TOTAL SIND	325,070	14,409	339,479	135,642	54,910	80,732	23·78	2,377,691	1,090,448	1,287,243
27	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Khari Cut	16,260	1,189	17,449	717	387	330	1·89	5,257	3,876	1,381
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Jamda Canals	98,718	5,235	103,953	368	1,648	—1,280	...	10,824	25,658	--14,834
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal	30,766	2,057	32,823	573	496	77	·23	6,892	8,224	--1,332
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Bhatodi Tank	35,269	2,702	37,971	551	345	206	·54	6,822	5,296	1,526
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Ashti "	75,072	7,553	82,625	502	533	--31	...	2,967	6,939	--3,972
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Upper Man River Works	40,741	2,214	42,955	409	534	--125	...	4,287	5,493	—1,206
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Yerla River Irrigation Works	61,478	4,238	65,716	957	644	313	·48	7,533	10,226	—2,693
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Maini Tank	36,767	2,224	38,991	735	1,822	—1,087	...	7,353	7,444	—91
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Madag "	16,125	635	16,760	402	120	282	1·68	3,875	5,166	—1,291
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Gokak Canal, 1st Section, and Storage Works	61,013	1,371	62,384	1,689	538	1,151	1·84	3,776	1,404	2,372
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Other Works	155,055	12,018	167,073	3,590	1,969	1,621	·97	31,215	24,049	7,166
	TOTAL DECCAN AND GUJARAT	627,264	41,436	668,700	10,493	9,036	1,457	·22	90,801	103,775	--12,974
	TOTAL BOMBAY	952,334	55,845	1,008,179	146,135	63,946	82,189	8·15	2,468,492	1,194,223	1,274,269
73	GRAND TOTAL IRRIGATION	2,702,328	157,763	2,860,091	383,358	251,688	131,670	4·60	8,673,851	4,628,663	4,045,188
	GRAND TOTAL NAVIGATION	1,712,996	63,564	1,776,560	68,679	60,453	8,226	·46	2,460,506	1,169,288	1,291,220
	GRAND TOTAL TOTAL	4,415,324	221,327	4,636,651	452,037	312,141	139,896	3·02	11,134,357	5,797,949	5,336,408

* This is not an irrigation project, but a workshop established for the service of the canals in the Punjab generally and the Bari Doab canal especially.

(a) Excludes Rx. 47,920, share due to old irrigation.

31. The net revenue derived in 1891-92 from the works constructed for irrigation purposes taken collectively amounted to 4·60 per cent. on the Capital outlay, though many projects are still worked at a loss. The net revenue earned by these works to the end of 1891-92 is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount of Capital outlay upon them. The best paying works under this class are the inundation canals in the Panjab and the works in Sind.

It must be held to be very satisfactory that these works, which were constructed chiefly for the general improvement of the country, are paying upwards of 4 per cent. on the Capital invested in them.

32. The revenue realized from the navigation canals has also exceeded the working expenses by Rx. 8,226.

33. Certain feeder roads are now being constructed in connection with the Orissa Coast Canal; on their completion an increased amount of traffic will, it is expected, be brought to the southern portions of the canal.

34. The revenue derived from Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept during 1891-92 is detailed in the following statement, and compared with the revenue of the previous four years.

Irrigation Revenue.														Totals of previous four years.			
	Share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation works.	Water-rates.	Owner's rates.	Sale of water.	Water-supply of towns.	Plantations.	Other canal produce.	Water-power.	Navigation receipts.	Rents of buildings.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	7,624	685	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	7	107	8,427	12,474	12,756	13,002	11,820
Baluchistan	...	1,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,641	1,621	787	362	...
Lower Burma	77,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	2	77,706	70,176	65,801	76,121	69,191
Bengal	...	1,559	...	...	...	3	17	...	57,518	596	...	618	60,311	62,765	58,399	66,211	65,442
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,628	12,447	1,271	240	...	840	...	2,562	...	...	83	132	26,203	25,671	24,496	24,624	23,123
Punjab	61,931	6,516	...	6	...	928	6,506	...	1	54	192	23,660	105,794	102,359	102,207	105,386	107,831
Madras	13,831	...	...	...	1,440	...	700	...	9,697	12	...	80	25,760	73,862	26,543	28,638	25,368
Bombay	131,035	11,892	...	3	...	1,161	...	771	...	51	3	1,219	146,135	144,195	135,210	118,065	99,243
	300,653	34,738	1,271	249	1,440	2,932	7,225	3,333	67,216	815	285	31,880	452,037	493,123	426,199	432,469	402,018
Total for 1891-92	300,653	34,738	1,271	249	1,440	2,932	7,225	3,333	67,216	815	285	31,880	452,037				
1890-91	349,786	37,833	1,317	249	1,101	—507	3,613	2,279	67,050	389	335	35,698	498,123				
1889-90	288,953	32,223	1,180	216	1,154	2,432	4,173	2,685	62,841	454	220	29,678	426,199				
1888-89	286,923	29,647	1,204	328	1,170	1,492	5,336	2,241	70,632	498	381	32,557	432,409				
1887-88	261,032	26,776	1,065	164	966	1,656	3,222	2,476	69,472	432	447	34,310	402,018				

35. It will be seen from the above that there has been on the whole a steady annual increase in the revenue derived from Minor Works during the four years ending 1890-91, but during the year under review there is a sudden decrease which occurs chiefly in Madras owing to the omission from the figures for 1891-92 of the irrigation revenue derived from the Palar, Pelandorai, Lower Coleroon and Shatiatope anicut systems; information regarding these works not having been supplied by the Board of Revenue before the accounts of the year were closed. The irrigation revenue derived from these systems in 1890-91 was Rx. 49,290. The growth of revenue is specially noticeable in Bombay, where it has increased from Rx. 99,243 in 1887-88 to Rx. 146,135 in 1891-92. The increase occurs chiefly on the canals in Sind, especially the Ghar, Sukkar and Fuleli. In some provinces the revenue remains comparatively stationary, in others there are considerable fluctuations.

36. The decrease in Rajputana was due to the unfavourable nature of the seasons.

37. The working expenses of the year 1891-92 and of the previous four years are shown in the following statement:—

	Extensions and improvements.	Maintenance and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Suspense.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Totals of previous four years. 1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	17	8,501	1,971	—35	...	...	10,454	217	10,671	5,961	5,811	6,598	4,895
Baluchistan	...	2,183	945	52	...	...	3,180	...	3,180	2,277	239	...	...
Lower Burma	30,416	4,168	10,267	—88	...	304	45,067	1,111	46,178	20,393	18,416	12,006	12,273
Bengal	3,629	23,008	13,406	1,561	...	...	41,624	1,877	43,501	43,964	33,817	40,715	33,756
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,137	4,613	9,309	63	...	...	16,122	1,291	17,413	17,643	16,548	13,987	15,111
Punjab	4,960	41,444	18,851	549	...	—25	65,779	3,006	68,785	86,123	70,856	79,216	88,937
Madras	10,027	34,501	12,063	284	...	...	56,875	1,592	58,467	44,932	31,099	23,056	23,898
Bombay	2,845	34,789	24,437	257	...	...	62,328	1,618	63,946	61,865	59,730	68,167	57,643
Total for 1891-92	54,031	153,207	91,249	2,663	...	279	301,429	10,712	312,141	283,158	241,516	243,745	236,513
1890-91	22,274	151,940	87,584	4,300	10	—85	273,113	10,045	283,158				
1889-90	17,084	134,674	77,460	3,766	15	—17	232,922	8,594	241,516				
1888-89	19,837	131,238	77,830	5,642	2	102	234,651	9,094	243,745				
1887-88	21,697	126,126	76,147	8,718	23	—6	227,705	8,808	236,513				

38. Here also, as under Major Works, there is a large outlay on extensions and improvements charged to Revenue, a part of which in the case of railways would have been charged to Capital, *vide* para. 23, *ante*.

39. The annual increase in the outlay on maintenance and working of all works in this class taken collectively is closely commensurate with the annual increase in the revenue derived from them. The increase during 1891-92 over that of the previous year occurred chiefly in Lower Burma and Madras. In Lower Burma the increased outlay was necessary for raising, strengthening and retiring the Irrawaddy embankments threatened by river encroachments, and in Madras large outlay was incurred on the Buckingham Canal under maintenance and repairs, owing to heavy clearances and the opening of two bars so as to increase the depth of water in the canal.

The increase of Rs. 4,710 in Rajputana was due to the construction of famine relief works.

40. The following table gives the percentages of expenditure on revenue in each province during the past five years :—

Provinces.	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	11,820	4,836	13,002	6,598	12,756	5,811	12,474	5,961	8,487	10,071
Percentage.		41·4		50·7	45·6		47·8		125·7	
Baluchistan	...	...	362	...	787	239	1,621	2,277	1,641	3,180
Percentage.		...		...	30·4		140·5		193·8	
Lower Burma	69,191	12,273	76,121	12,006	65,801	18,416	70,176	20,383	77,766	46,178
Percentage.		17·7		15·8	28·0		29·1		59·4	
Bengal	65,442	33,756	66,211	40,715	58,399	38,817	62,765	43,964	60,311	43,501
Percentage.		51·6		61·5	66·5		70·0		72·1	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	23,123	15,111	24,624	13,987	24,496	16,548	25,671	17,643	26,203	17,413
Percentage.		65·4		56·4	67·5		68·7		66·5	
Punjab	107,881	88,937	106,386	79,216	102,207	70,856	102,359	86,123	105,794	68,785
Percentage.		82·5		75·2	69·3		84·1		65·0	
Madras	25,868	23,898	23,633	23,056	26,543	31,099	73,862	44,932	25,760	58,467
Percentage.		94·2		80·5	117·1		60·8		227·0	
Bombay	99,243	57,643	118,065	68,167	135,210	59,730	144,195	61,865	146,135	63,946
Percentage.		58·1		57·7	44·2		42·9		43·8	
TOTAL .	402,018	236,513	432,409	243,745	426,199	241,516	493,123	283,158	452,037	312,141
Percentage.		58·8		56·4	56·7		57·4		69·1	

41. The rates per irrigated acre in the different provinces during the year 1891-92 were as follows :—

	Irrigation revenue. (Assessed.)	Irrigated acreage.	Rate of revenue per acre.
	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.
Rajputana . . .	8,626	11,987	·72
Baluchistan . . .	1,641	7,732	·21
Bengal	1,100	5,965	·19
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	24,115	133,549	·18
Bombay	142,864	787,604	·18
Madras . . .	61,750	378,998	...
Punjab	72,855	800,239	·09
Total .	312,951	2,126,074	...
Lower Burma . . .	(a) 77,706	...	...
Total .	390,657	...	...

(a) Represents actual collections.
NOTE.—No acreage is quoted against Lower Burma as the works concerned are only river embankments.

The rate per acre irrigated in Madras during 1891-92 has been omitted as the revenue from the Shatiatope and Lower Coleroon Anicut systems has not been included in the figures of irrigation revenue shown in the above statement for the reasons given in para. 35.

42 Besides the transactions noted in the foregoing paragraphs, a sum of Rx. 44 was spent in 1891-92 on the works shown below, for which Capital accounts are kept, but which are now in abeyance :—

	Rx.
Bengal—	
Damodar Project	—120
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—	
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	24
Bombay—	
Gokak Canal, 2nd Section	140
Total Rx. .	44

Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

43. The receipts and expenditure on account of these works during 1891-92, as recorded in the Finance and Revenue accounts, are shown in the following statement, in comparison with the transactions of the previous four years : --

Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana . .	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	85
Baluchistan . .	...	(a) 82	...	...	...	...	...	82
Upper Burma . .	14	100,850	...	...	4,177	4,337	4,191	105,187
Lower Burma . .	...	...	3,552	51,318	...	486	3,552	51,804
Bengal . . .	...	...	33,204	91,583	1,268	1,342	34,472	92,925
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	413	...	10,212	...	...	...	10,625
Punjab . . .	108	7,185	6,803	22,196	2,976	619	9,882	30,000
Madras . . .	...	...	4,099	312,330	...	2,134	4,099	314,464
Bombay . . .	6,594	106,532	...	...	...	...	6,594	106,532
Total for 1891-92 .	6,711	215,147	47,658	487,639	8,421	8,918	62,790	711,704
1890-91 .	5,840	156,076	46,102	423,563	6,192	7,834	58,134	587,473
1889-90 .	5,897	149,714	42,979	401,243	3,917	4,617	52,793	555,574
1888-89 .	5,788	119,962	40,700	419,300	501	966	46,989	540,228
1887-88 .	5,189	123,307	40,273	332,424	258	1,788	45,720	457,519

(a) For Zara Karez, the outlay on which in previous years was recorded under the head "Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept."

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44. The rise in the expenditure during 1891-92 was due to the construction of famine relief works in Upper Burma, to the construction of a lock at Wimpadaw in connection with the Kyaikto-Sittang canal in Lower Burma, to the construction of a new canal from the Kabul river to Nowshera in the Punjab, and to larger amounts having been made available from Provincial funds for expenditure in Madras.

45. The share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation by the Muzaffargarh canals in the Punjab amounts to Rx. 26,160 ; but as information regarding this source of revenue is not obtainable in conuection with other works under this head, it has not been included in the above statement.

46. Under this head appear at present the only irrigation works in Upper Burma. Orders have been issued by the Government of India for the preparation of Capital and Revenue Accounts of all important works. A trifling sum of Rx. 14 on account of Revenue has been credited to Government in the accounts of the Public Works Department in 1891-92. Whatever revenue may be due to irrigation from old Burmese works has since the annexation of Upper Burma been credited to "Land Revenue" in the accounts of the Civil Department.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Officiating Accountant General,
Public Works Department.

No. 21 I., dated Simla, 6th May 1893.

Submitted to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 5th, 1893.

During the whole of the week under review the weather throughout the Indian region has been of the normal monsoon type. The pressure has been highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Indus Valley, while a well marked trough of low pressure has existed over the Gangetic plain. Within this trough during a large portion of the week a shallow depression has existed, and drifted very slowly from the north-western angle of the Bay as far as the North-Western Provinces. The winds blew steadily from west over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, from south-west and south-east over North-Eastern India, and from south-east and east in Northern India. The rainfall was moderate both in amount and extent during the first few days of the week, but became heavier and more general as the week progressed. Temperature followed the same course. It was slightly above the normal average during the first two days when the rainfall was light, but fell below the normal on the 1st August, and so continued till the end of the week.

The chart of Sunday, July 30th, showed that the barometer was falling everywhere. Pressure was highest in Malabar and lowest in the Punjab, while a feeble barometric depression existed over South-West Bengal and Ganjam. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·449 inch. The winds were irregularly cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the disturbance noticed above between south-west and south-east in Burma, and generally westerly elsewhere. The force was fresh over a large part of the Indian region. Rain had fallen over the Peninsula and North-Eastern India, but there was very little in the centre and north-west. The heaviest amount reported was 3·80 inches at Akyab, but Mandalay, Darjeeling, Silchar, Raipur, and Hyderabad (Deccan) had 2 inches or more. On the 31st the pressure changes were somewhat irregular, a rise being reported from Burma, the South Carnatic, and the North-West Provinces, and a fall elsewhere. The depression over South-West Bengal had become somewhat better defined, but otherwise there was little change in the distribution. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·465 inch, but the steepest gradient was over the Bay. The wind circulation was generally the same as on the preceding day, except that some easterly winds had appeared along the line of the hills. There was more rain on the north side of the Gangetic plain and in the Central Provinces than on the 30th, but the principal rainfall was still over the Peninsula and North-Eastern India. Silchar and Jubbulpore had over 2 inches and many stations over 1 inch. On August 1st the barometer was rising over Burma, North-Western India, and the Peninsula and falling over Bengal. The depression over South-West Bengal had begun to move north-westward. Gradients were steep generally, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·518 inch. The easterly current of air along the line of the hills in Northern India was more pronounced than on the 31st, and the cyclonic circulation had moved north-westward with the depression ; otherwise there was little change in the winds. There was no rain over North-Western India, except on and near the hills, but elsewhere rain was very general. Cuttack reported 3·70 inches of rain, Tavoy 3·55 inches, and Moulmein, Sibsagar, and Sambalpur over 2 inches. On the 2nd the barometer was rising over Assam, Burma, and a large part of the Peninsula, but was falling or changing irregularly elsewhere. The depression over South-West Bengal had again moved very slowly north-westward, and gradients remained very steep over the Bay. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·502 inch. The easterly current of air up the Gangetic plain had still further increased, and the wind circulation was now normal, except for the slight cyclonic movements near the depression. Rain was falling generally, except in the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and Guzerat. Silchar

reported 3·80 inches, Jubbulpore 3·54 inches, Akyab and Tavoy over 2 inches, and many stations over 1 inch. The chart of the 3rd showed that the feeble depression had reached the east of the North-West Provinces. The barometer was falling over those Provinces as well as over the Central Provinces and the west of the Peninsula, but was rising elsewhere. Gradients were still steep over the Bay, but the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had decreased to 0·440 inch. The winds blew from the normal monsoon directions. Rain continued general, except over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and Central India (West). The rainfall was heavier than on the previous day. Saugor Island reported 5·85 inches of rain, Dehra Dun 5·67 inches, Tavoy 5·15 inches, Raipur 4·50 inches, Cuttack, Seoni, Pachmarhi, and Jubbulpore over 3 inches, and Akyab, Dacca, and Benares over 2 inches. On the 4th the barometer was falling over the North-West and Central Provinces, the Konkan, Assam, and Burma, and rising elsewhere. The feeble depression had continued to advance north-westward, and lay immediately over the North-West Provinces. Gradients had become slighter over the Bay, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had decreased to 0·417 inch. The wind continued to blow from the normal monsoon directions. Rain continued general or fairly general, and in the Central Provinces the amounts were again heavy. Jubbulpore reported 7·32 inches, Pachmarhi 4·50 inches, Tavoy 4·39 inches, Hoshangabad 3·51 inches, Saugor 3·06 inches, and Akyab and Ratnagiri over 2 inches. By the morning of the 5th the feeble depression over the North-West Provinces had disappeared, but the barometer was falling, except over the North-West Provinces, where a recovery had taken place. Pressure decreased steadily from a high pressure area in the extreme south to a low pressure area in the north. The easterly current of air up the Gangetic plain had largely broken down and the wind was generally westerly, except over Burma, Assam, and part of Bengal, where it was southerly. Except on the West Coast and in Burma the rainfall was more scattered than on the two previous days, and the heavy rainfall in the Central Provinces had ceased. Tavoy reported 4·16 inches of rain, Bassein 3·20 inches, Chittagong 3·01 inches, Neemuch 2·90 inches, and several stations over 1 inch.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	July.		August.					Mean variation of week.
	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·2	—0·2	—2·2	—1·8	—1·1	—0·2	—1·2	—0·9
Bengal and Assam	+0·4	—0·3	—0·8	—1·3	—1·7	—1·0	+0·1	—0·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·1	+1·4	0	—1·0	—2·2	—1·5	0	—0·2
Punjab	+0·2	+1·4	+1·7	+1·7	+0·5	+0·6	+1·0	+1·0
Bombay	—0·8	—1·0	0	+0·7	+0·4	—0·8	—0·7	—0·3
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·6	+2·1	+0·4	+0·7	—2·7	—5·6	—2·2	—0·7
Central India and Guzerat	+2·0	+1·8	+2·0	+1·8	+0·6	—0·3	—1·6	+0·9
Sind and Rajputana	+0·1	+1·2	+1·5	+1·1	+0·9	+1·5	+3·1	+1·3
Madras	—3·0	—4·6	—3·4	—3·0	—3·3	—2·6	—1·1	—3·0
Mean for whole of India	+0·4	+0·2	—0·1	—0·1	—1·0	—1·1	—0·3	—0·3

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was only 0·3° below the normal average. On the 30th and 31st of July the mean temperature of the whole country showed a slight excess, but on the 1st August the mean fell below the normal, and so continued till the close of the period. The coolest day relatively to the normal was the 4th. In the Punjab, Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana the mean temperature of the week was above the average, but in all the other Provinces it was below, the greatest defect being in Madras.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that during the week under review rain has fallen in all the divisions of India, except the Punjab (South and West), Sind, and Rajputana (West), though in the divisions Punjab (Central), Kathiawar,

and Madras (South) the average actual rainfall of each division was less than one-tenth of an inch of rain. In all the other divisions effective rain was received. The heaviest average actual rainfall was 13·99 inches in Arakan: this was followed by 9·02 inches in the Konkan, by 8·87 inches in the Central Provinces (Central), by 7·95 in the Central Provinces (East), and by 7·69 inches in Tenasserim. The lightest amounts were received in the divisions noted above. According to the normal, the heaviest rainfall during the week under review is 9·40 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 9·27 inches in Arakan, by 7·47 inches in Coorg, and by 7·10 inches in the Konkan, while the lightest rainfall is in South Madras. There are then considerable differences between the actual and normal distribution of rainfall, the principal being the excessive rain in Arakan and the Central Provinces, and the lightness of the rainfall in North-Western India.

The third column of the table shows that in eighteen of the rainfall divisions the total rainfall of the week has exceeded and in thirty-three has been below the average. The regions which received excessive rain included the following divisions, *viz.*, Lower and Central Burma, Arakan, the Assam divisions, Orissa, Malabar, the Konkan, Deccan, Khandeish, the Central Provinces divisions, Central India (East), the East Coast (North and Central), and Hyderabad (South). In all the remaining divisions the rainfall was deficient. The greatest absolute excess was 5·10 inches in the Central Provinces (East), followed by 4·99 inches in the Central Provinces (Central) and by 4·72 inches in Arakan. The greatest absolute deficiency was 3·07 inches in the hill districts of the Punjab.

The concluding columns which give the state of the monsoon rainfall up to date show that from May 28th to August 5th the rainfall of Central Burma, of Arakan, of Assam (Brahmaputra), of North Bengal, of the North-West Provinces (Submontane *a* and West), of the Punjab (Central, Hills, and West), of Malabar, of Madras (South-Central), of Mysore, of the Konkan, of Kathiawar, of Central India, of Rajputana (East), and of the East Coast (North *a*) has been approximately normal, and that of Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Orissa, Coorg, Berar, and the Central Provinces (West) has been short of the normal, while all the other divisions have had an excess of rain. The greatest excess relatively to the normal has been in the Punjab (North-West), where more than twice the average fall of the division has been received.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	14·38 inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Minbya	15·52 ,,
East Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	11·25 ,,
Assam	Cachar	Sudder	10·24 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Garhwal	Kotdwara	6·73 ,,
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	9·74 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Beltangadi	15·62 ,,
Madras (South-Central)	Nilgiris	Devala	13·63 ,,
Konkan	Colaba	Mahad	19·58 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	23·08 ,,
Central Provinces	Balaghat	Sudder	16·36 ,,
East Coast	Ganjam	Narasannapeta	6·35 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 5th.			Rainfall data from May 28th to August 5th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to August 5th.	Excess or defect (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	7·69	9·40	— 1·71	75·71	98·54	— 23
	Lower Burma	6·24	4·87	+ 1·37	35·32	47·99	— 26
	Central Burma	4·44	4·32	+ 0·12	32·76	37·41	— 12
	Upper Burma	1·60	?	?	14·60	?	?
	Arakan	13·99	9·27	+ 4·72	111·36	112·10	— 1
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·72	5·24	— 1·52	52·74	43·15	+ 22
	Assam (Surma)	6·14	6·04	+ 0·10	113·88	76·70	+ 48
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·34	2·54	+ 0·80	33·27	34·42	— 3
	Deltaic Bengal	2·38	3·38	— 1·00	33·80	25·60	+ 32
	Central Bengal	2·20	3·36	— 1·16	34·28	25·43	+ 35
	North Bengal	2·22	3·88	— 1·66	60·48	50·78	— 19
	Orissa	2·88	2·84	+ 0·04	16·73	23·73	— 29
	Chota Nagpur	3·65	4·00	— 0·35	35·34	24·35	+ 45
	Bihar (South)	1·36	3·30	— 1·94	25·60	19·07	+ 34
	Do. (North)	1·72	2·55	— 0·83	28·56	23·03	+ 24
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	2·85	3·09	— 0·24	25·2	17·89	+ 41
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	1·82	2·65	— 0·83	21·89	19·52	+ 12
	Oudh (South)	1·74	2·79	— 1·05	24·73	16·45	+ 50
	Do. (North)	2·02	2·17	— 0·15	23·33	18·20	+ 23
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·17	3·19	— 2·02	19·79	16·03	+ 23
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·28	2·31	— 2·03	13·72	13·32	+ 3
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	2·56	3·33	— 0·77	24·82	21·33	+ 16
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	1·08	— 1·08	7·98	6·34	+ 26
	Do. (Central)	0·03	1·47	— 1·44	12·30	10·17	+ 12
	Do. (Submontane)	0·12	2·26	— 2·14	18·19	13·03	+ 40
	Do. (Hill Districts)	2·92	5·99	— 3·07	36·17	35·29	+ 3
	Do. (North-West)	0 24	1·52	— 1·28	17·53	7·78	+ 125
	Do. (West)	0	0·55	— 0·55	3·64	3·33	+ 9
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·69	4·71	+ 0·98	61·23	71·04	— 14
	Madras (South Central)	1·23	1·40	— 0·17	14·55	12·54	+ 16
	Coorg	5·71	7·47	— 1·76	45·62	73·48	— 38
	Mysore	1·22	1·30	— 0·08	11·91	13·67	— 13
	Konkan	9·02	7·16	+ 1·02	71·53	75·76	— 6
	Bombay Deccan	2·57	1·29	+ 1·28	18·97	13·88	+ 37
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	1·55	0·63	+ 0·92	17·05	10·90	+ 57
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·59	1·76	— 0·17	14·91	18·61	— 20
	Central Provinces (West)	2·74	2·16	+ 0·58	16·96	21·42	— 21
	Ditto (Central)	8·87	3·88	+ 4·99	29·43	28·89	+ 2
	Ditto (East)	7·95	2·85	+ 5·10	33·91	26·48	+ 28
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	2·08	2·63	— 0·55	32·10	26·29	+ 22
	Kathiawar	0·02	1·15	— 1·13	13·63	12·43	+ 9
	Sind	0	0·57	— 0·57	4·39	3·12	+ 41
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·78	2·22	+ 0·56	19·72	21·62	— 9
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·23	1·56	— 1·33	16·79	14·66	+ 15
	Rajputana (West)	0	1·34	— 1·34	11·02	7·40	+ 49
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·56	1·17	+ 0·39	15·37	12·15	+ 26
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	4·00	2·66	+ 1·34	31·11	28·19	+ 10
	Hyderabad (South)	2 36	1·26	+ 1·10	17·25	11·03	+ 56
	Madras (Central)	0·49	0·55	— 0·06	9·20	6·80	+ 35
	East Coast (Central)	1·01	0·59	+ 0·42	9·33	7·26	+ 28
	Ditto (South)	0·39	1·20	— 0·81	9·27	6·23	+ 49
	Madras (South)	0·04	0·40	— 0·36	4·51	2·68	+ 68

Simla, *10th August, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 5th August.*—Rainfall heavy in the Circars, on the West Coast, and in the Nilgiris; moderate in the Deccan and Karnatic; and in eight or nine Central and Southern districts. Good freshets in rivers. In Tinnevelly cultivation and sowing continue active. Standing crops generally thriving, but more rain is required in the Southern districts. Fair harvest of earliest crops commencing. Pasture and water-supply generally abundant. Prospects favourable. Prices slightly easier in the Circars, Deccan, and Karnatic; stationary in the Central and West Coast districts; and rather dearer in the Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Rain more or less throughout the Presidency, but deficient in four districts. Young crops injured by rats, locusts, or other insects in parts of four, and withering for want of rain in parts of two, districts. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but sowing retarded in one district owing to excessive rain. Transplantation progressing in parts of eight districts. Prices steady, except in parts of three districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th August.*—There was general rain during the week, but the falls were light over the greater part of the Province. Transplantation of winter rice is going on rapidly and the prospects are favourable, except in some low-lying tracts in Bengal Proper. Early rice and jute are being reaped, but these crops have been much damaged in parts of East and South-West Bengal. The autumn crops in Behar and Chota Nagpur have also suffered some loss from heavy rain and floods, and the general prospects of the indigo manufacture are not satisfactory. No important change in prices of common rice. Cattle are generally in good condition, except in Noakhali and Tipperah, where scarcity of fodder is reported.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Rain has been general and rather heavy in some districts. More is, however, required in the Western districts. Crops are flourishing and the autumn crop prospects are good. Preparations for sowings for the spring crops have commenced in places. Supplies and fodder are plentiful. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Rain has fallen in parts of two districts. Sowings for the autumn crops nearly over. Preparation for spring crops commenced. Weeding of standing autumn crop going on and prospects are generally good but average in three districts. The crops in some districts are suffering for want of rain. Maize and *juar* (*sorghum vulgare*) have been damaged by rats in parts of Umballa, and the young crops in parts of Mooltan by heavy floods. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. The outturn of poppy-heads and opium in Lahore is not good, as the crops were damaged by untimely rain and hailstorms. Prices unsettled in one district, rising in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Rainfall heavy in the Northern districts—particularly heavy fall in Jubbulpore. Autumn crops greatly benefited by the rain. Weeding of fields and transplanting of rice progressing. Prospects favourable. Prices easy.

Burma.—*For week ending 5th August.*— In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily and the crop prospects are good. Rain fell in all districts in Upper Burma, except Pakokku. Ploughing and sowing generally are progressing, but are retarded in parts of two districts for want of rain. Early sesamum and paddy are being reaped in some districts. Crop prospects are generally good, but rain is very much required in parts of Yeu and Shwebo. The price of paddy has risen in six districts, but has fallen in two others.

Assam.—*For week ending 8th August.*—Weather seasonable. Floods subsiding. Harvesting of early and transplanting of late rice continue. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder insufficient in the Surma Valley.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts of two districts, where more rain is still required. Crops and prospects good. Sowing operations almost completed. Prices slightly fallen in one district and rising in another.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields completed and transplanting of paddy approaching completion. Coffee planting also nearly completed. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th August.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition. Land being prepared for next spring crops. Sowings continue. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Weeding of autumn crops and irrigated paddy in progress. Standing crops thriving. Fodder plentiful. Prices continue steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Rain fell throughout Central India during the week. Ploughing and weeding in progress in all parts, except in Goona, where operations have been stopped on account of rain. The probable outturn of the crops will be generally good. Cattle in good condition in all parts. Pasturage sufficient. Prices steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Rainfall good in parts. Agricultural operations satisfactory, except in Kerowlee, owing to want of rain. Condition of standing crops and cattle generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in two States, rising in two, fluctuating in three, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 8th August.*—Weather fine. Standing autumn crops generally in good condition. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th August.*—Frequent showers. Indian-corn being harvested; outturn good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 10/74.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 31st July, 1893.

Read again—

Resolution No. 3-74-A. of 8th March 1893 regarding the reorganization and recruitment of the Geological Survey Department.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved that—

The last sentence of the first clause of the Revised Conditions appended to the above Resolution, stating that "the rates of pay for natives of India appointed to any of the above posts will be two-thirds of the full scale of pay," be cancelled.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted; to the Director of the Geological Survey Department, and to the Financial and Home Departments for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

To the Secy. to the Govt. of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " " the Punjab.
To the Chief Comr., Central Provs.
" " " Burma
" " " Assam.
" " " Coorg.
" " " Ajmere.
To the Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

[True Extract.]

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XVI OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 30th July 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 30th July 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 30th July 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 29th July 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 29th July 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 29th July 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 30th July 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 29th July 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	7,31,777	440	1,634	7,35,468	450	1,71,50,527	1,66,27,504	...	5,23,023
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	71,265	86	862	04,138	74	20,99,901	22,24,148	1,24,247	...
Indian Midland	129	752	66,355	88	752	63,403	84	17,95,178	17,44,852	...	50,326
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	2,135	102	112	5,061	45	28,899	1,12,164	83,265	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	2,94,095	176	1,699	2,64,910	156	80,75,471	77,55,617	...	3,19,854
South Indian	139	1,106	1,33,778	121	1,043	1,36,154	131	25,93,218	28,40,227	2,47,009	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	64,869	62	1,156	85,175	74	15,15,200	21,95,753	6,80,547	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	85,760	114	756	63,020	83	19,68,815	19,70,346	1,531	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	9,697	49	199	8,624	43	2,40,022	2,44,442	4,420	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	14,59,731	182	8,213	14,25,953	174	3,54,67,237	3,57,15,053	2,47,816	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	3,67,653	150	2,509	4,75,277	189	86,48,477	93,79,981	7,31,504	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,09,429	158	692	1,27,233	184	31,43,073	30,14,079	...	1,28,994
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,43,546	313	777	2,13,030	275	29,99,453	31,63,994	1,64,541	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	12,167	97	125	13,210	106	2,35,158	2,43,713	8,555	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	1,066	6	...	(*g*) 2,511	2,511	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,07,891	151	730	87,522	120	22,36,762	21,03,289	...	1,33,473
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,386	55	25	1,661	66	22,495	25,561	3,066	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	304	38	8	440	55	5,602	7,089	1,487	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	8,42,376	176	5,038	9,20,039	183	1,72,91,620	1,79,40,817	6,49,197	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,492	4,51,941	303	1,490	4,61,190	310	1,47,86,221	1,39,81,254	...	8,04,967
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,56,890	340	461	1,63,000	354	58,32,870	57,95,606	...	37,264
Madras	226	840	1,61,941	193	840	1,89,266	225	30,63,328	34,71,750	4,08,422	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	7,70,772	276	2,791	8,13,456	291	2,36,82,419	2,32,48,610	...	4,33,809
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,606	30,72,879	197	16,042	31,59,448	197	7,64,41,276	7,69,04,480	4,63,204	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	20,795	128	161	19,274	120	3,60,228	3,94,892	34,664	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,215	192	22	4,944	225	1,03,689	1,00,236	...	3,453
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	7,933	118	67	5,556	83	1,75,745	1,58,710	...	17,035
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	15,345	197	78	12,638	162	1,79,661	1,68,330	...	11,331
TOTAL	135	329	48,288	147	328	42,412	129	8,19,323	8,22,168	2,845	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	49,137	148	333	40,618	122	8,64,498	9,48,518	84,020	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	775	60	13	1,110	85	23,416	22,029	...	1,387
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,918	83	108	12,827	119	1,67,749	2,72,162	1,04,413	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	25,025	80	331	24,961	75	4,29,979	5,75,061	1,45,082	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	3,188	34	93	3,730	40	1,02,393	1,12,151	9,758	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,474	51	29	1,586	55	29,454	38,030	8,576	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,365	33	72	2,720	38	99,841	94,236	..	5,605
TOTAL	107	959	90,882	95	979	87,552	89	17,17,330	20,62,187	3,44,857	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	17,360	52	334	22,383	67	6,64,483	8,01,077	1,36,594	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,175	47	...	(*j*) 38,548	38,548	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	19,557	67	364	12,200	34	3,39,887	2,77,952	...	61,935
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,243	45	94	4,442	47	1,19,796	1,09,212	...	10,584
TOTAL	80	720	41,160	57	838	41,200	49	11,24,166	12,26,789	1,02,623	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,614	32,53,209	185	18,187	33,30,612	183	8,01,02,095	8,10,13,624	9,13,529	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezvá da-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th

SIMLA, *the 10th August, 1893.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER, 1892.

No. 300 R. Stat., dated Simla, the 3rd August, 1893.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 402 R. Stat., dated the 31st August, 1892.

Read also—

Note by the Director General of Railways, No. 331 Statistics, dated the 26th July, 1893, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railways in India for the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1892.

OBSERVATIONS.—The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., for the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1892, distributed under the classification adopted in a abstract No. 4 of the returns:—

Summary of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc.

Serial No.	Classes of Accidents.	Number of accidents during the year 1891. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total	Twelve months ending the 31st December, 1892. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	6	10	16	4	2	6	3	...	...	...	3	...

Serial No.	CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1891.			TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.								
					NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	22	35	57	21	30	51	...	18	5	4	5	22
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	14	95	109	11	66	77	...	...	...	12	...	12
4	Collisions between light engines.	1	20	21	4	38	42	...	...	...	2	...	2
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	25	72	97	30	68	98	1	2	...	1	1	3
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	25	297	322	18	384	402	...	...	1	3	1	3
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	4	53	57	6	73	79	...	...	2	8	2	8
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	5	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	6	1,831	1,837	6	1,818	1,824	(a) 1	(a) 1	8	10	9	11
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line	12	181	193	4	114	118	(a) 1	(a) 2	1	2	2	4
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings	2	59	61	3	54	57	...	...	1	2	1	2
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	138	138	...	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	427	427	1	461	462	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The failure of tyres	1	12	13	1	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	,, ,, of wheels	...	6	6	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	,, ,, of axles	3	54	57	6	46	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	,, ,, of brake apparatus	...	3	3	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	,, ,, of couplings	2	180	182	2	208	210	...	14	...	...	...	14
19	,, ,, of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	5	5	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	...	50	50	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	16	38	54	40	86	126	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	8	74	82	11	16	27	3	2	...	1	3	3
23	Fire in trains	5	163	168	3	160	163	1	6	...	...	1	6
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	69	72	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Other accidents	10	247	257	10	211	221	...	...	...	3	...	3
	TOTAL FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1892	...	...	...	192	4,086	4,278	(b) 10	(c) 45	19	48	29	93
	TOTAL for the year 1891*	...	...	...	165	4,125	4,290	(d) 65	(e) 146	27	94	92	240

(a) Not passengers.
(b) Of these two were not passengers.
(c) Of these three were not passengers.
(d) Of these nine were not passengers.
(e) Of these eleven were not passengers.

* Excludes the figures for the Cherra-Companyganj and Thatôn-Duyinzáik railways, which are now treated as steam tramways.

2. As compared with 1891, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., during the year 1892, shows a decrease of 12 or of 0·28 per cent., with an increase of 655·09 miles or of 3·86 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and a decrease of 131,079 miles or of 0·22 per cent. in the train-milage run.

Principal variations as compared with 1891.

3. The chief variations occurred under "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains," 77 against 109; "Collisions between light engines," 42 against 21; "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," 402 against 322; "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," 79 against 57; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 1,824 against 1,837; "Trains running over obstructions on the line," 118 against 193; "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 103 against 138; "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 462 against 427; "The failure of couplings," 210 against 182; "Broken rails," 75 against 50; "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," 126 against 54; "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 27 against 82; "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," 43 against 72; and "Other accidents," 221 against 257.

4. Under "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains," there was a decrease of 32 accidents, *viz.*, 3 under "Serious," and 29 under "Minor." The decrease under "Serious" was due to the number on the South Indian railway having fallen from 4 to 1, while that under "Minor" was chiefly due to a decrease of 9 on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, of 8 on the North Western (state) railway, and of 7 each on the Rajputana-Malwa state and the Southern Mahratta railways, against an increase of 4 each on the Bengal-Nágpur and the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railways.

5. The increase under "Collisions between light engines" was chiefly due to the numbers recorded on the East Indian, the North Western (state), and the Bengal-Nágpur railways having risen from 7 to 16, from 4 to 8 and from *nil* to 3 respectively. Of the increase of 3 accidents under "Serious," the East Indian and the Bengal-Nágpur railways accounted for one each.

6. "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails" showed an increase of 80 accidents, made up of a decrease of 7 under "Serious" and an increase of 87 under "Minor." The decrease under "Serious" was chiefly due to a reduction of 3 each on the North Western (state) and the Nizam's Guaranteed State railways, while the increase under "Minor" was mainly owing to the number recorded on the East Indian railway having risen from 26 to 99.

7. The increase under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points" was chiefly contributed by the East Indian railway, on which the number rose from 5 to 22.

8. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 427; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 247; then the Rajputana-Malwa state railway with 162; the North Western (state) railway with 135; the Eastern Bengal (state) railway with 134; the East Indian railway with 116; the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway with 103; and the Madras railway with 92.

As compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the chief variations were an increase of 72 on the Southern Mahratta railway, and decreases of 38 and 24 on the North Western (state) and the Madras railways respectively.

In relation to train-mileage run, the number was highest on the Southern Mahratta railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 5,608 train-miles, the Dibru-Sadiya railway coming next with an average of 1 in 6,510; then the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the Jorhát, the South Indian and the Rohilkund and Kumaon railways with averages of 1 in 8,729, 1 in 11,427, 1 in 13,270 and 1 in 17,679 respectively. The lowest number recorded relatively to train-mileage run was on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, *viz.*, 1 in 150,419; the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with an average of 1 in 148,266; then the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 89,141; the East Indian railway with 1 in 87,108; the Burma (state) railway with 1 in 61,431; and the North Wertern (state) railway with 1 in 60,061.

9. The decrease of 75 accidents under "Trains running over obstructions on the line" was mainly due to there having been 55 less on the Eastern Ben-

gal (state) railway, 7 less on the Southern Mahratta railway, and 5 less on the North Western (state) railway. The decrease of 55 on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway was made up of three under "Serious" and 52 under "Minor."

10. Under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," there was a noticeable decrease of 30 accidents on the South Indian railway.

11. "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines" showed an increase of 53 accidents on the East Indian railway, of 20 on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, and of 11 each on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Burma (state) railways, and a decrease of 26 on the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway, of 25 on the South Indian railway, and of 11 on the Southern Mahratta railway.

12. The increase under "The failure of couplings" was due to the number recorded on the Rajputana-Malwa state railway having risen from 34 to 65.

13. Of the increase of 25 accidents under "Broken rails," the Bengal-Nágpur and the Rajputana-Malwa state railways were responsible for 13 and 7 respectively.

14. Under the head "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," there was an increase of 72, of which 24 cases are recorded under "Serious" and 48 under "Minor." Under "Serious" the principal variations were increases of 15 on the North Western railway, of 7 on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, and of 6 on the Nizam's Guaranteed state railway, and a decrease of 2 each on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar railways; while under "Minor" the increases were chiefly contributed by the Jodhpore-Bickaneer, the Southern Mahratta and the Rajputana-Malwa state railways, on which the numbers rose from 3 to 19, 5 to 18, and 3 to 15 respectively.

15. Under "Slips in cuttings or embankments," there was a decrease of 55 accidents, made up of an increase of 3 under "Serious" and a decrease of 58 under "Minor." The increase under "Serious" was due entirely to 7 accidents having been recorded under this head on the Bengal-Nágpur railway against *nil* during 1891; while the decrease under "Minor" was owing principally to the numbers recorded on the Bengal-Nágpur, the North Western (state) and the Great Indian Peninsula railways having fallen off from 29 to 3, 19 to 9, and 11 to 1 respectively.

16. Under "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," the accidents numbered 43 against 72, of which 12 against 40 took place on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway alone.

17. The cases recorded under the head "Other accidents" decreased chiefly on the North Western (state) railway, 42 against 76; on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, 5 against 21; on the Burma (state) railway, 2 against 18; and on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, 4 against 16; but increased principally on the East Indian railway, *viz.*, 75 against 23.

18. Of the 10 cases of "Serious" accidents from "The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.," 8 occurred on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway alone.

19. The casualties to passengers, and to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1, were, as compared with 1891, in the case of passengers, 55 killed and 139 injured against 65 killed and 212 injured, and, in the case of servants, 193 killed and 589 injured against 156 killed and 529 injured. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Casualties to passengers and servants not included in paragraph 1.

20. The mean mileage open, train-mileage run, and the number of passengers were 17,625·72, 60,505,076, and 127,230,914 against 16,970·63,* 60,636,155,* and 122,611,345* respectively during the previous year. The number of accidents per 1,000 train-miles was 0·07.

Out of a total of 127,230,914 passengers travelling, 8 passengers were killed and 42 injured by accidents to trains as classified in paragraph 1. This gives an average of 1 killed in 15,903,864, while the total number of killed and injured, *viz.*, 50, gives an average of one casualty in 2,544,618 persons travelling and an average of one in 105,314,583 miles travelled.

Including casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc. (*vide* paragraph 19), the total numbers of passengers

* Excludes the figures for the Cherra-Companyganj and Thatôn-Duyinzáik railways, which are now reated as steam tramways.

killed and injured were 63 and 181 respectively, giving an average of one killed in 2,019,538, and one injured in 702,933, or an average, on the total number of killed and injured, of one casualty in 521,438 passengers travelling.

21. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, cases of suicide, etc., were 624 killed and 930 injured against 645 killed and 1,084 injured during 1891. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Total casualties from all causes.

22. In addition to the above, 77 persons were reported to have been killed and 197 injured in yards, workshops, etc., and 956 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Casualties in yards, workshops, etc.

23. Abstract No. 5 shows for the year 1892, as compared with ten previous years, the proportion of passengers killed and injured while travelling on the several railways open for traffic in India from causes beyond their own control.

24. Abstract No. 6 shows the number of enquiries into train accidents on the several railways open for traffic in India classified under certain heads for the year 1892 as compared with two previous years.

25. The accidents *for the 4th quarter of 1892* are dealt with in the following note:

Note on accidents for the 4th quarter of 1892.

The following table gives the number of accidents as classified in paragraph 1 of the previous note, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred:

Casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc., for the 4th quarter of 1892.

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents during the 4th quarter of 1892.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
North Western (state)	1	...	...	...	1	..	1
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eastern Bengal (state)	2	...	...	...	4	...	4
Great Indian Peninsula	3	...	1	1	4	1	5
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bengal and North-Western	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rajputana-Malwa	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Southern Mahratta	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
TOTAL	...	...	2	2	12	2	14
Total of the corresponding quarter of 1891	...	56	94	11	50	67	144

2. *North Western (state) railway.*—On the 28th October, 1892, the level-crossing gate at Ráwalpindi was smashed by a shunting engine. The gateman, who was to blame, was severely injured.

3. *Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway.*—On the 27th December, 1892, a level-crossing gate near Sháhjahánpur was run through by No. 2 mail train. The gateman was injured.

4. *Eastern Bengal (state) railway.*—On the 10th December, 1892, an up special goods train collided with a shunting engine in the Kaunia yard through the carelessness of the driver. Two railway servants were injured.

On the 18th December, 1892, a collision took place in the locomotive yard at Calcutta between two light engines through the carelessness of the shunter. Two railway servants were slightly injured.

5. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 5th December, 1892, a down passenger train, while passing out of the station yard at Lonávla, collided with a shunting engine which was taking water from a water-crane near a cross-over road. The accident was due to no notice having been issued by the Engineering Department regarding an alteration which was being made at the time in the position of the cross-over road. A passenger was slightly hurt.

On the 20th December, 1892, an up goods train, while coming out of shed at Nágpur, collided with a wagon standing foul of the crossing, through the carelessness of the pointsman. A fireman was slightly injured.

On the 27th December, 1892, a down mail train was admitted on to the wrong line at mile 479½ near Bágrá and collided with some uncoupled wagons which were being loaded by coolies. One cooly was killed and three others injured. The station master, muccadum, and the pointsman in fault were prosecuted.

6. *Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.*—On the 12th November, 1892, at Ahmedabad, the engine of an up mail train, while running round to the tail end of the train, was admitted into a wrong siding and collided with five wagons standing there. A railway servant was injured.

7. *Bengal and North-Western railway.*—On the 15th October, 1892, a buffalo was knocked down by an up mixed train at mileage 53-10 between Daronda and Chainwa stations. Certain vehicles of the train were derailed and seriously damaged and the lamp-man accompanying the train was seriously injured.

8. *Rajputana-Malwa railway.*—On the 11th November, 1892, a camel was knocked off the line at mile 138-20 near Sirsa on the Rewári-Ferozepore section. The accident was due to the animal having taken fright on the approach of the train and jumped over the fencing. The rider of the camel was slightly injured.

9. *Southern Mahratta railway.*—On the 11th October, 1892, an up goods train collided with a light trolly at mile 218-17, between Bidadi and Kengeri stations. The accident was due to the trolly not having been properly protected by signals. The trolly was smashed and the time-keeper who was riding on it was killed.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India notices that with an increase of 655·09 miles, or 3·86 per cent., in the mean mileage worked, and a decrease of 131,079 miles, or 0·22 per cent., in the train-mileage run, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., on Indian railways shows a decrease of 12, or 0·28 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

2. The numbers of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains, etc., were 8 and 42 respectively against 56 and 135 during 1891; while the numbers of passengers killed and injured from causes other than accidents to trains, etc., were 55 and 139 respectively against 65 and 212.

3. Out of a total of 127,230,914 passengers travelling, there were 63 killed and 181 injured, or an average of 1 killed in 2,019,538 and of 1 injured in 702,933.

The proportion of passengers killed and injured by train accidents from causes beyond their own control as compared with the numbers travelling was 1 killed out of 15,903,864 and 1 injured out of 3,029,307.

4. The casualties to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors from accidents to trains, etc., were 19 killed and 48 injured against 27 and 94 respectively in the preceding year. From causes other than accidents to trains, etc., the casualties were 193 killed and 589 injured against 156 killed and 529 injured.

5. With an increase of 3·86 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and a decrease of 0·22 per cent. in the train-mileage run, it is observed that the total numbers of casualties from all causes over the whole of the Indian railway system as compared with the previous year decreased under killed from 645 to 624 or by 3·26 per cent., and under injured from 1,084 to 930, or by 14·21 per cent.

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

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

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

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

F. B. HEBBERT.
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1892.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.	Remarks.
PASSENGERS:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	8	42	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	55	139	
SERVANTS:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	19	48	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	193	589	
OTHER PERSONS:—			
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	24	15	
Trespassers	263	81	
Suicides	53	4	
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	9	12	
TOTAL	624	930	

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by the RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

No. 2.

TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

Serial No.	RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																								SER											
		From accidents to trains, etc., see Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.																						From accidents to trains, etc., see Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM											
				1.—From falling between carriages and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4.—By the closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		TOTAL.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.				1.—During shunting operations.		2.—Falling off engines, vans, wagons, etc.		3.—Coming in contact with overbridges, etc., during the travelling of trains.		4.—Coming in contact, while shunting with vehicles, etc., standing in adjoining lines.		5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, etc.		6.—Whilst loading, unloading or shunting.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.				
	Standard gauge. STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																																				
I	East Indian (*a*)	...	8	4	3	1	6	1	1	...	...	3	13	1	3	10	26	10	34	...	...	5	5	...	3	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	6				
II	Bengal-Nágpur	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	4	4	7	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2				
III	Indian Midland (*b*)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	2	7	2	7	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																																				
IX	North Western (*c*)	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	...	2	1	10	27	...	...	17	32	18	34	2	4	3	6	2	11	1	1	...	...	5	4	...	5				
XI	Oudh and Rohilkund	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	1	10	1	10	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...				
XII	Eastern Bengal (*d*)	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	9	3	12	...	7	1	7	3	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	3	61				
	LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																																				
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	..	1	1	...	4	...	2	2	10	2	11	1	14	2	18	4	5	1	2	...	...	2	9	1	20				
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (*f*)	...	14	...	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	2	1	...	2	3	2	17	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	11				
XX	Madras	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	..	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	2	2	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	5	.	8				
	LINE OWNED BY NATIVE STATE AND WORKED BY COMPANY.																																				
XXVI	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*g*)	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...					
	Metre gauge. STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																																				
XXXIII	Bengal and North-Western— Tirhoot section / Company's „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	9	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...				
XXXV	Rajputana-Malwa (*h*)	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	14	...	...	6	15	9	17	5	4	3	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	1				
XXXVI	Southern Mahratta (*i*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1				
XXXIX	South Indian	1	9	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	9	2	18	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4				
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																																				
XLIV	Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	6	1	6	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2					
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																				
XLVI	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
XLVII	Bohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (*j*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
XLIX	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	LINES OWNED AND WORKED BY NATIVE STATES.																																				
LIII	Jodhpore-Bickaneer / Jodhpore section / Bickaneer „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
LIV	Bhávnagar-Goudal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Special gauges. STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																																				
LVII	Jorhát (2′ 0″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	ASSISTED COMPANY.																																				
LVIII	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	LINE OWNED BY NATIVE STATE AND WORKED BY COMPANY.																																				
LIX	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	LINE OWNED AND WORKED BY NATIVE STATE.																																				
LXI	Morvi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	TOTAL { 1892	8	42	7	5	11	18	7	2	3	2	22	102	5	10	55	189	63	181	19	48	19	47	24	49	4	6	...	6	18	42	5	128				
	TOTAL { 1891	56	135	13	21	7	19	3	9	...	4	30	127	12	32	65	31	121	347	27	94	13	28	15	53	4	7	1	8	10	47	8	51				

(*a*) Includes the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Tárkessur railways.
(*b*) „ the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) „ the Amritsar-Pathánkot, Hyderabad-Umarkot, Bájpura-Bhátinda, and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(*d*) „ narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway.
(*e*) „ the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khándesh and Amráoti railways.

Serial No.	RAILWAYS.	SERVANTS.																																OTHERS.												TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Serial No.
		CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.																																																
		7.—Whilst breaking, spragging, or chocking wheels.		8.—Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9.—Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10.—Whilst walking along the line on the way home, or to work.		11.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line.		12.—Whilst passing between vehicles.		13.—Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, etc.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15.—Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16.—Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, etc.		17.—By falling of lumps wagon doors, timber, weights, etc.		18.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19.—Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
I		1	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	5	12	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	2	4	2	33	22	89	22	89	1	2	61	9	19	2	...	1	81	14	113	137	I
II		1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	9	15	10	17	1	...	9	3	6	...	1	...	17	3	31	27	II
III		...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	8	7	8	9	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	1	6	3	16	19	III
IX		.	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	5	...	3	1	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	3	6	33	46	35	50	2	...	36	9	8	...	4	2	50	11	103	95	IX
XI		.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	7	11	7	12	1	1	21	4	6	1	...	1	28	7	36	29	XI
XII		...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	18	15	99	15	106	1	2	31	17	...	...	...	1	32	20	50	138	XII
XVIII		...	7	...	...	..	1	6	2	15	17	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	13	.	12	3	33	38	137	39	151	2	...	22	6	5	...	...	1	29	7	70	169	XVIII
XIX		...	...	...	...	..	2	2	1	5	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	3	11	30	11	31	2	...	3	1	2	1	...	1	7	3	20	51	XIX
XX		...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	8	..	1	2	11	7	54	7	56	4	...	4	1	2	...	1	2	11	3	21	61	XX
XXVI		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	4	9	4	9	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	12	10	XXVI
XXXIII		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	15	11	...	1	24	6	...	...	..	...	24	7	39	19	XXXIII
XXXV		...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	1	2	11	32	16	36	5	3	21	11	2	...	...	1	28	15	53	68	XXXV
XXXVI		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	5	8	20	9	21	3	...	9	3	1	...	2	...	15	3	24	28	XXXVI
XXXIX		...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	4	21	5	21	...	5	9	4	...	...	...	9	9	16	48	XXXIX
XLIV		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	5	12	5	12	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	10	18	XLIV
XLVI		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	XLVI
XLVII		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	3	XLVII
XLIX		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	1	XLIX
LIII		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	LIII
LIV		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	4	2	4	4	LIV
LVII		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	LVII
LVIII		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	LVIII
LIX		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	LIX
LXI		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	LXI
	TOTAL { 1892	2	10	...	2	5	15	15	7	45	42	7	8	1	22	10	2	1	5	2	12	2	27	13	38	20	126	193	589	212	687	24	15	263	81	53	4	9	12	349	112	624	930	
	TOTAL { 1891	6	...	9	5	17	5	2	38	50	6	3	1	28	8	2	5	7	1	18	3	24	9	41	28	128	156	529	183	628	17	16	236	82	66	...	22	16	341	114	645	1,084	

(*f*) Includes the Gaekwar's Petlád railway.
(*g*) „ the Beeyáda extension.
(*h*) „ the Gaekwar's Mehsána railway.
(*i*) „ the Mysore section and the Kolhápur railway.
(*j*) „ the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section).

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	I East Indian (a).								II Bengal-Nágpur.								III Indian Midland (b).							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	6	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	8	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
4. Collisions between light engines	2	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	14	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	99	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	2	25	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	116	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	49	...	...	...	...	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	79	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	3	2	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	5	70	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	34	487	521	...	8	...	...	...	8	22	206	228	3	3	1	2	4	5	7	119	126	...	...	...	2	...	2

	IX North Western (c).								XI Oudh and Rohilkund.							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	2	19	21	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	5	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	2	44	46	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	135	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	103	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	9	10	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	99	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	24	12	36	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	41	42	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	36	479	515	1	2	2	4	3	6	1	133	134	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

(a) Includes the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Tarkessar railways. (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway. (c) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot, Hyderabad-Umarkot, Rájpura-Bhátinda, and Jammu and Kashmir railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XII Eastern Bengal (a).								XVIII Great Indian Peninsula(b).								XIX Bombay, Baroda and Central India (d).							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	4	6	10	...	3	...	...	..	3	3	3	6	...	1	..	2	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	8	9	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	7	8	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	5	7	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	1	2	...	..	...	1	..	1	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	..	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	..	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	3	4	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	133	134	...	..	...	2	...	2	...	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	..	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	11	11	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	15	15	(c)1	...	...	1	1	1	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	8	8	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	..	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	29	29	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	.	..	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	6	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	..	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
18. Ditto of couplings	1	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	..	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	12	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	27	30	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	28	327	305	...	3	...	7	...	10	8	218	226	(c)1	1	1	14	2	15	1	85	86	...	14	...	1	...	15

	XX Madras.								XXVI The Nizam's Guaranteed State. (e)							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	6	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	21	21	..	...	...	..	...	..	9	2	11	...	...	...	...	..	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	2	3	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	92	92	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	69	69	...	...	...	...	..	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	..	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	..	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
23. Fire in trains	2	43	45	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	171	176	..	...	...	2	..	2	19	88	107	...	...	...	...	..	...

(a) Includes the narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway.
(b) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amraoti railways.
(c) Includes the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
(d) Includes the Gaekwar's Petlád railway.
(e) Includes the Bezváda extension.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XXXIII Bengal and North Western—Tirhoot and Company's sections.								XXV Rajputana-Malwa (a).								XXXVI Southern Mahratta (d).							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	2	5	2	5	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	3	38	41	...	...	8	8	8	8	...	162	162	...	1	...	...	1	...	427	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	81	86	...	...	8	9	8	9	6	395	401	3	(c)3	5	4	8	7	3	553	556	...	...	1	1	1	1

	XXXIX South Indian.								XLIV Burma.							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	76	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	247	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	12	12	...	(e)2	...	...	...	2	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	12	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	15	16	1	6	...	..	1	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6	412	418	1	(f)11	1	...	2	11	1	126	127	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Cawnpur's Mohaima railway.
(b) Not a passenger.
(c) Of these one was not a passenger.
(d) Includes the Mysore Section and the Kolhápur railway.
(e) Not passengers, but cart men.
(f) Of these two were not passengers.

B 2

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*concld.*

	XLVI Deoghur.								XLVII Rohilkund & Kumaon Company's section (a).								XLIX Dibru-Sadiya.							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	30	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	56	57	...	...	...	...	...	4	81	85	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

	LIII Jodhpore-Bickaneer. Jodhpore and Bickneer sections.								LIV Bhaynagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar.							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Moradabad-Bareilly section).
(b) Not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*concld.*

	LXI. Mohr (2′ 6″).							LIX. The Ganges's Dabhoi (2′ 6″).							LVIII. Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″).							LVII. Jodhpur (2′ 0″).						
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains																												
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line		2	2						1	1						1	1										
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains		3	3													1	1										
4. Collisions between light engines																												
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails		1	1																									
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails		7	7													1	1										
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points		2	2																									
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed																												
9. Trains running over cattle on the line		3	3													1	1										
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line		1	1																									
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings		2	2																									
12. The bursting of boilers of engines																												
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines																												
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		1	1																									
14. Ditto of tyres																												
15. Ditto of wheels																												
16. Ditto of axles		6	6																									
17. Ditto of brake apparatus		1	1						1	1						1	1										
18. Ditto of couplings																												
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.																												
20. Broken rails																												
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way																												
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments																												
23. Fire in trains																												
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts																												
25. Other accidents																												
TOTAL ALL CLASSES		26	26						1	1						13	13											

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	TOTAL.								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	4	2	6	3	...	...	...	3	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	21	30	51	...	18	5	4	5	22
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	11	66	77	...	...	...	12	...	12
4. Collisions between light engines	4	38	42	...	...	...	2	...	2
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	30	68	98	1	2	...	1	1	3
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	18	384	402	...	...	1	3	1	3
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	6	73	79	...	...	2	8	2	8
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	6	1,818	1,824	1(a)	1(a)	8	10	9	11
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	4	114	118	1(a)	2(a)	1	2	2	4
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	3	54	57	...	...	1	2	1	2
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	1	461	462	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	1	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	6	46	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	6	7	...	14	...	...	...	14
18. Ditto of couplings	2	208	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	40	86	126	...	...	1	...	1	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	11	16	27	3	2	...	1	3	3
23. Fire in trains	3	160	163	1	6	...	...	1	6
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	10	211	221	...	...	...	3	...	3
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	192	4,086	4,278	10(b)	45(c)	19	48	29	93

Mean mileage worked	17,625·72
Number of servants employed	174,313
Train-mileage of all descriptions	60,505,076
Number of passengers carried	127,230,914
Passenger-mileage	5,265,729,149
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	3,433
Number of passengers carried	7,218
Passenger-mileage	298,753
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	0·063
Injured per ditto ditto	0·330
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·001
Injured per ditto ditto	0·008

(a) Not passenger(s). (b) Of these, two were not passengers. (c) Of these, three were not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 5.

PROPORTION of PASSENGERS KILLED and INJURED on the SEVERAL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA from causes beyond their own control in passenger-journeys for the years 1882 to 1892.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS KILLED AND INJURED FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL, FROM ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS.		Number of Passenger-journeys (inclusive of journeys by season ticket holders).	PROPORTION RETURNED AS KILLED AND INJURED (FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL) TO NUMBER CARRIED.	
	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
1882	15	41	58,875,918	1 in 3,925,061	1 in 1,435,998
1883	2	46	65,098,953	1 in 32,549,476	1 in 1,415,195
1884	11	50	73,815,119	1 in 6,710,465	1 in 1,476,302
1885	4	33	80,864,779	1 in 20,216,194	1 in 2,450,447
1886	3	43	88,436,318	1 in 29,478,773	1 in 2,056,659
1887	4	62	95,411,779	1 in 23,852,945	1 in 1,538,900
1888	2	26	103,156,018	1 in 51,578,006	1 in 3,967,539
1889	27	155	110,402,383	1 in 4,088,977	1 in 712,273
1890	1	24	113,828,810	1 in 113,828,810	1 in 4,743,700
1891	56	135	122,611,345	1 in 2,189,488	1 in 908,232
1892	8	42	127,230,914	1 in 15,903,864	1 in 3,029,307

ABSTRACT No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of enquiries into TRAIN ACCIDENTS on the SEVERAL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, classified under certain heads for the year 1892, as compared with two previous years.

Class of accident.	1890.	1891.	1892.
A.—From engines or vehicles meeting with obstructions, or leaving the rails in consequence of obstructions, or from defects in connection with the permanent-way or works	53	77	23
B.—From boiler explosions, failures of axles, wheels, or tyres, or from other defects in the rolling-stock	47	99	58
C.—From trains entering stations at too great speed	...	...	...
D.—From collisions between engines and trains following one another on the same line of rails, excepting at junctions, stations, or sidings . .	6	4	...
E.—From collisions at junctions	...	7	3
F.—From collisions within fixed signals at stations or sidings . . .	23	16	10
G.—From collisions between engines or trains meeting in opposite directions	6	17	19
H.—From collisions at level-crossings of two railways	...	...	...
I.—From engines or trains being wrongly run or turned into sidings, or otherwise through facing points	18	16	21
J.—On inclines	...	...	...
K.—From trains on fire	1	5	1
L.—Miscellaneous	16	21	7
TOTAL .	170	262	142

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 14⅜	18 14⅜
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	*	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	14 8	15 0	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	15 0	...	*	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 0	16 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 11	12 3	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	12 12	11 9	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 13	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 5	13 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	14 14	11 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	13 13	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	28 3	28 3	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	16 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	10 4	9 9	11 1	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 13	21 5	15 0	10 9	9 6	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	182 0	182 0	9 10	7 8
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 0	9 5	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 6	10 4	10 4	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 1	10 10	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	170 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	9 10	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 14	6 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 4	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 0	...	...	...	4 0	5 2	6 0	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	6 8	7 2
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	14 8	13 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	9 8	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 9	9 8
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	10 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	140 0	150 0	8 0	9 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	11 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	106 0	9 8	10 0
Tippera	9 8	10 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	12 0	...	...	10 13⅓	10 13⅓
Dacca	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	...	...	17 12	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 2	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	...	...	11 7	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	10 8
24-Parganas	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 12	10 12	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 8	13 4	17 3	17 12	8 0	8 3	10 5	10 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	90 0	91 6	10 8	10 7
Hooghly	11 12	11 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 12	10 6	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	...	23 12	23 12	128 0	128 0	11 6½	11 7
Jessore	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 4	8 8	9 4	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	7 0	10 12	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	13 4	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	280 0	280 0	10 5	10 0
Burdwan	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	108 0	106 0	11 11	11 11
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	..	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 8
Pabna	17 4	17 4	20 10	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 0	...	...	24 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0
Bogra	13 8	13 5	...	...	9 12	9 0	11 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 14
Rajshahi	15 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	20 12	21 4	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	14 0	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	8 8	10 0
Dinajpur	13 4	12 0	16 0	16 0	9 4	9 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	22 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	5 8	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	8 8	8 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12†	15 12†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Cuttack	11 13	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11†	19 11†	...	...	19 11	19 11	80 0	80 0	9 0	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	11 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 4	13 4	...	...	8 8	{8 0 to 9 0	11 0 to 12 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	{8 0 to 10 0	8 0 and 11 0	16 0	16 0	{10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	{24 0 to 25 0	...	...	12 0	{12 0 to 13 0	18 0	18 0	{13 0 and 18 0	13 8 and 19 0	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 0
Palámau	13 8	12 6	21 5	...	12 15	11 13	14 10	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15	15 3	23 10	20 4	33 12	33 12	...	...	7 14	8 2½
Hazáribágh	12 4	12 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	7 0	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	17 4	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 12	14 8 to 16 0	21 0	21 0 to 23 0	10 0	8 0 to 10 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 8	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 13	16 0	23 1	20 0 to 23 0	24 3	21 0 to 23 0	23 1	19 0 to 20 0	126 0 to 168 0	160 0	10 12	10 8 to 11 0
Gaya	13 12	13 12	20 4	20 4	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	20 4	20 0	20 0	180 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Patna	14 0 and 16 8	14 0 and 16 8	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Shahabad	13 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	18 8	20 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	20 3	21 7	11 14	12 10	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	22 11	22 11	21 7	20 3	126 8	126 8	10 8	10 11
Darbhanga	12 9	12 0	19 11	18 14	12 5	12 9	13 11	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 13	20 12	13 2	13 2	19 12	19 12	20 12	20 6	21 5	21 9	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	14 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	15 4	14 8	21 0	21 4	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	21 8	20 0	22 8	22 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	14 0	13 0	23 0	22 8	8 8	8 8	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	20 12	20 4	20 12	20 4	20 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	7 13½	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 8	14 6	19 14½	19 10	7 9	7 9	10 11	10 13½	18 7	18 9	16 14	16 10	...	...	15 3	14 10	19 12½	19 8	...	...	22 8	21 15	105 0	115 0	9 8	9 12
Ghazipur	12 13	12 12	19 12	20 8	6 7	6 7	11 8	11 8	...	19 4	17 0	17 12	...	...	...	14 1	20 8	15 4	...	19 4	20 8	20 8	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	15 0	14 8	22 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	24 8	24 0	170 0	170 0	10 12	10 12
Allahabad	13 0	13 0	18 12	18 4	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 4	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 4	19 8	...	...	20 8	20 4	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	13 12	13 12	18 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	23 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	13 0	14 8	...	17 4	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	22 6	21 0	...	...	27 8	26 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Cawnpore	15 0	14 8	20 12	20 0	7 0	6 8	12 0	11 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	18 0	17 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	23 0	21 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	11 8
Etáwah	14 12	15 4	19 12	20 4	5 0	5 0	10 0	12 0	19 1	19 4	18 14	20 2	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 10	21 12	22 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 12	14 12	19 12	19 12	4 12	4 12	7 0	7 0	22 8	22 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	21 0	23 12	23 12	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	15 12	16 4	20 4	20 4	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	23 4	22 12	16 0	16 0	26 8	25 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 8	17 4	23 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	11 8	...	...	14 8	15 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	23 8	...	...	16 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	14 8	15 0	21 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 12	17 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 12	14 12	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 12	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 8	95 0	95 0	11 4	11 12
Muttra	15 0	15 0	24 8	24 8	7 0	7 8	11 8	11 8	26 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 0
Aligarh	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	5 12	6 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	145 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	17 0	17 4	25 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	19 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 4	25 12	15 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	23 8	23 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 12	14 12	21 4	21 6	10 6	9 0	11 14	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 4	...	...	15 0	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 15	20 10	20 10	8 9	8 9	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 10	22 6	23 6	140 0	140 0	9 10	10 0
Basti	14 12	15 0	22 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	22 0‡	21 0‡	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	23 8	23 0	18 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	16 0	16 8	27 4	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 12	24 4	...	...	21 0	20 8	120 0	140 0	...	11 0
Budaun	16 0	15 0	22 0	19 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	8 0	23 0	20 8	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	144 0	10 0	11 0
Pilibhit	14 12	15 0	26 4	27 8	9 0	9 10	11 4	11 8	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	22 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 15
Bareilly	14 1	14 1	21 2	21 2	5 14	5 14	9 3/6	9 11	20 9	20 15	14 1	14 1	...	...	10 10	12 8	20 9	20 15	18 12	18 12	24 4	22 4	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 9
Moradabad	15 0	15 0	24 8	25 0	6 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	19 0	13 0	13 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 12	19 0	19 0	20 8	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	11 0
Naini Tal	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	13 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 8	14 8	...	20 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	10 0	10 4	13 8	14 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 4	...	...	10 0§	9 0§	140 0	200 0	8 0	7 0
Bijnor	15 8	15 8	26 2	25 14	8 7	8 7	9 9	9 4	20 4	16 14	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	23 10	21 15	...	...	23 10	22 8	135 0	135 0	10 6	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	16 9	16 15	27 8	27 8	5 8	5 8	9 14	9 13	20 0	20 10½	11 0	12 1	8 12½	8 12	6 9	6 9	22 5	22 4½	12 1	13 3	15 7	15 7	132 0	132 0	10 3	11 0
Meerut	16 12	16 12	24 0	24 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 8	24 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 8
Saháranpur	16 0	14 0	25 0	22 0	5 8	5 0	8 8	8 8	19 0	21 0	...	12 12	16 0	20 0	12 12	12 12	24 0	22 0	8 8	12 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Dehra Dún	14 4	14 4	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 4	15 0	16 13	12 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	19 5	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 8	15 4	21 8	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	...	21 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	24 0	22 0	...	...	16 8	16 0	120 0	150 0	10 0	10 12
Sultanpur	16 8	15 0	23 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	12 8	21 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	25 8	23 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	10 8	12 8	13 0	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 8	13 0	14 0	23 8	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	11 0
Unao	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	21 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 8	14 8	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 0	19 0	22 8	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 8	22 8	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 12
Hardoi	17 0	16 4	25 8	25 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	22 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	22 12	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 4	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 6	20 0	20 8	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 8	21 12	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	10 6
Bahraich	16 8	16 8	25 0	25 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	17 8	18 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	16 0	16 8	27 0	17 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	27 0	28 0	..	14 0	25 4	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	17 8	16 8	...	26 8	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	26 0	25 8	160 0	150 0	10 3	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 2	12 8	22 8	22 8	8 2	7 8	10 0	10 0	18 12	10 12	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	18 12	18 12	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 5	15 5
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	32 8	25 0	25 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	13 4½	25 0	25 0	7 13	8 3½	8 9½	8 15½	23 7	23 7	17 3	17 3	Nil	Nil	15 10	15 10	21 14	20 5	25 0	25 0	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	10 2½
Sirohee	12 ..	12 0	20 0	20 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	12 12	12 12	22 3	22 3	6 0	...	8 1	8 1	20 0	20 0	16 1	16 1	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	15 5	16 0	30 0	30 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	28 11	27 0	22 11	22 11	...	...	...	...	29 8	30 5	30 0	23 11	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 8
Abu	11 8	11 8	17 12	17 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	16 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	14 8	14 0	29 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	29 4	28 0	25 8	23 12	†	†	†	†	31 8	29 4	28 8	23 8	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	16 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	...	24 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Kotah	11 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 8
Jhallawar	11 9	11 14	16 15	16 15	7 1	7 11	9 6	9 6	17 2	17 2	12 12	13 2	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 2	17 7	16 10	17 2	9 5	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 9	9 12
Tonk	14 8	13 3	21 0	22 7	7 8	7 6	8 8	9 1½	23 8	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	101 0	110 0	10 12	10 12
Jeypore	14 12	14 12	24 0	24 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	22 12	22 12	20 0	20 0	†	†	12 0	12 0§	24-4 & 25 8	24-4 & 25 8	20 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 5	15 5	20 10	20 10	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	21 4	20 0	18 12	17 8	...	...	12 8	13 12	22 8	22 8	...	...	30 0	28 12	200 0	200 0	10 7½	11 1½
Dholpur	15 7½	15 10½	22 10½	22 12	8 3	8 5½	10 2	10 2	19 10	20 10½	20 10½	20 13½	...	...	12 6	12 6	24 6½	24 3½	...	...	30 6	29 14½	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 12¼
Bhurtpore	16 13	14 0	24 8	24 2	5 2½	5 5½	6 14	27 4	29 12	25 0	26 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 0	26 0	25 0	26 4	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Uhwur	15 0	16 0	23 8	24 11	6 10½	6 10	8 4	8 14	27 8	26 8	26 8	26 6	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 8	26 8	26 6	29 0	33 0	31 9	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	15 0	14 8½	26 6	26 9	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 13	27 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	25 8	26 1	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 7	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 11	13 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	23 0	23 5	19 0	19 0	†	†	...	...	30 0	28 1	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	93 0	12 12	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	24 0	22 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 4	11 0
Bálmer	13 2	13 2	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	11 0
Anádra	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	15 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 8
Shahpoora	13 6	13 8	26 15	27 6	9 0	9 0	11 2	11 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 6	27 5	26 14	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12 and 14 11	13 12 and 14 6	26 14	26 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	26 4	26 4	18 12 and 22 8	18 12 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 10 and 26 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	13 4	12 4	...	...	7 0	6 12	9 0	8 8	18 12	17 0	19 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 8	11 8	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 8	5 8	...	...	17 9½	20 1	...	...	...	...	20 6½	21 9½	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	12 8	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 9	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 0	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goosa	15 4	15 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 14	13 15	21 4	21 4	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 3½	19 10½	20 11½	19 2	19 2	...	...	11 11	12 12	17 0	16 14	...	...	17 8½	17 12¾	172 8	170 0	11 13¼	12 3½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	33 0	31 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	28 0	32 0	20 0	27 0	†	†	†	†	33 0	31 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 0	11 0
Ferozepore	18 0	18 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	‡	‡	26 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	16 0	18 0	‡	†	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	28 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	12 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	28 0	27 0	23 0	22 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	31 0	30 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	25 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	19 0	18 0	29 0	31 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	12 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	19 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	8 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	18 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	20 0	19 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 12
Gurdáspur	21 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	12 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	24 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	130 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	19 0	18 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	*	*	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	16 0	15 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	25 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	15 0	*	*	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	18 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	92 0	92 0	41 0	40 0
Kohát	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	18 0	‡	‡	125 0	150 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	21 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	†	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	†	†	10 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Bannu	21 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	21 0	11 0	23 0	15 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	8 0	34 0	32 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	21 0	18 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	29 0	27 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	23 12
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 8	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	12 8	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	...	...	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	121 14	128 0	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 4	11 3	...	...	11 13	11 12	15 2	14 12	...	...	21 0	20 15	‡	‡	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sakkur (Shikárpur)	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	11 8	11 0	18 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	15 12	15 0	11 0	11 12	‡	‡	75 9	80 0	9 0	9 4
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	15 3	15 3	11 4	11 4	16 3	16 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	*	*	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 10	11 10	*	*	13 1	13 1	15 4	15 4	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	*	*	136 13	136 13	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	9 14	9 14	12 12	12 12	*	*	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	*	*	99 12	99 12	11 14	11 14
Bombay	9 13	9 13	...	...	5 13	5 13	7 14	7 14	13 11	13 11	13 15	13 15	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	13 4	13 4	87 6	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 11	9 11	*	*	14 6	14 6	17 4	17 4	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	*	*	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 4	12 4	19 6	19 6	19 13	19 13	*	*	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 1	15 1	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 2
Belgaum	12 8	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	18 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	17 0	18 0	89 0	71 5	11 0	11 8
Satara	10 2	9 6	...	...	8 2	8 9	9 6	9 6	14 7	15 10	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	12 10
Sholapur	13 1	12 2	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 6	10 6	17 14	17 0	22 8	20 10	*	*	...	...	14 9	14 15	...	...	18 4	18 4	71 2	64 0	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 7	12 7	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 7	11 6	19 10	19 10	22 14	24 11	*	*	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	17 10	17 10	17 4	17 4	14 13	15 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	19 10	19 10	76 0	76 0	10 3	10 12
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	12 5	11 9	...	...	8 13	8 1	10 9	9 1	19 4	19 4	20 7	19 0	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 9	22 2	80 0	80 0	11 11	12 6
Násik	12 14	12 14	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	...	16 15	16 15	18 6	18 6	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	*	*	106 6	128 0	12 12	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	13 2	13 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	22 7	20 11	20 3	18 6	*	*	...	...	14 0	13 3	...	...	*	*	80 0	71 0	10 9	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	83 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	*	*	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	96 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	17 14	...	...	16 8	18 8	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 0	13 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	17 2	17 14	16 10	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	11 8	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	12 8	11 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	16 0	13 0	13 8	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	*	*	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kaitywar—																										
Rájkot	11 13	12 2	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	13 12	13 8	*	*	...	...	17 0	16 12	...	...	*	*	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	14 3	14 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	100 0	100 0	10 13	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 4	11 4	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	...	...	18 0	18 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8 8
Betúl	20 9	18 12	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	10 4	10 4	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 14	19 6	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	16 0	13 5	6 10	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 3
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	14 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 13	18 0	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 10	17 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	9 10	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 2
Jubbulpore	16 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	14 8	14 4	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	110 0	120 0	9 8	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 0	15 10	23 0	22 10	8 0	8 2	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	*	8 0	20 0	18 12	...	*	23 0	23 0	140 0	190 0	10 0	10 9 8
Mandla	18 0	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	19 7	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	9 2
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	12 8	13 12	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0 0
Bhandára	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 4	12 8	200 0	200 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
Chánda	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 0	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	18 15	21 5	...	...	11 3	11 3	18 0	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 14	...	...	10 15	12 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	9 0
Raipur	18 9	18 9	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	90 0	90 0	8 0 0	9 0 0
Sambalpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 6	6 8	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 6	13 10	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	15 13	15 13	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 13	...	...	13 1	13 5	80 0	78 0	9 1	9 5
Akola	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	96 0	96 0	11 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	17 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	10 14	10 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 12	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	74 11	74 11	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 0	9 13	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 0	9 0	14 7	14 7	20 1	20 1	23 0	27 0	*	*	12 7	12 7	...	28 4	16 12	15 15	120 0	120 0	8 10	8 10
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 5	8 8	14 9	15 3	*	*	*	...	*	*	12 13	13 1	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 8	8 4	*	*	8 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	*	...	*	*	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1893 — *concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria stalica*).		GRAM CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THÛR, CADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Madras—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 5	10 8	10 2	*	*	*	*	18 10	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	13 2	13 2
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 11	10 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 2	16 2	15 14	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	17 11	17 11	10 2	15 6	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	11 0
Salem	8 8	8 2	...	...	7 14	8 6	9 14	10 5	18 11	18 11	14 13	14 13	20 8	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158 0	158 0	14 2	14 2
Central—																										
Bellary	11 0	10 10	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 5	10 13	18 8	22 11	18 13	17 14	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 8	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	18 8	20 2	16 14	18 13	19 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 14	13 5	16 10	17 0	19 10	20 5	21 13	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	9 8	8 10	...	...	9 14	10 2	10 6	10 8	21 10	21 6	20 0	20 10	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148 13	145 13	11 11	12 8
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 11	10 11	*	*	*	*	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 0	104 0	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	18 6	19 6	22 13	22 13	20 3	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 14	12 14
Godávari	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 0	17 5	17 5	22 0	22 0	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 3	8 14	...	...	11 8	11 3	12 2	11 13	12 10	15 13	*	*	19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 11	12 11	14 5	14 5	22 2	21 10	19 11	19 11	25 0	26 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 14	9 10	10 10	10 3	*	*	17 3	16 8	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 13	*	*	*	*	16 6	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	7 11	...	...	10 5	9 6	11 5	10 5	16 5	16 5	16 8	15 11	20 8	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	9 10	10 8	10 8	11 13	*	15 6	16 3	16 11	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 10	9 11	9 13	10 0	12 11	12 11	14 8	15 3	15 2	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 3	10 3	14 11	14 8	16 8	16 8	15 11	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	10 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 5	14 5
Madura	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 14	9 11	10 2	10 2	14 10	18 10	13 3	15 6	17 2	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 8	24 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	102 0	104 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 10	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 1	19 4	20 5	...	...	20 3	22 10	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	...	12 4	13 2	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 4	9 0	6 4	6 4	9 4	9 8	10 12	11 0	20 0	20 4	18 0	18 8	24 0	25 0	...	...	8 4	8 4	14 0	14 0	12 12	12 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tûmkûr	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	25 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	14 0	13 8	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 8
Hassan	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	10 0	9 7	...	...	9 7	9 7	15 12	15 4	29 6	29 6	...	...	34 10	34 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	274 0	274 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	9 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 8	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	*	*	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY.																								YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	3,38	21,67	7,18	32,23	2,81	10,10	1,33	14,24	41	32	41	1,14	1,19	3,94	4,94	10,07	45	1,36	7,73	9,54	8,24	37,39	45,63	21,59	67,22	1871-72
1872-73	4,37	21,36	6,97	32,70	1,80	12,99	1,21	16,00	39	29	80	1,48	1,40	4,28	4,00	9,68	1,13	1,67	14,56	17,36	9,09	40,59	49,68	27,54	77,22	1872-73
1873-74	3,63	20,85	5,26	29,74	2,15	11,54	1,26	14,95	42	21	36	99	1,32	4,59	4,93	10,84	1,20	1,55	12,41	15,16	8,72	38,74	47,46	24,22	71,68	1873-74
1874-75	4,04	24,63	4,40	33,07	2,19	12,28	1,34	15,81	43	16	39	98	1,17	4,89	4,56	10,62	1,48	2,35	8,57	12,40	9,31	44,31	53,62	19,26	72,88	1874-75
1875-76	3,88	27,24	5,90	37,02	2,41	13,70	3,25	19,36	44	31	80	1,55	1,49	5,07	5,25	11,81	1,23	1,45	15,72	18,40	9,45	47,77	57,22	30,92	88,14	1875-76
1876-77	4,32	20,34	3,64	28,30	2,76	10,94	45	14,15	41	18	8	67	1,92	4,20	3,10	9,22	1,65	1,74	10,62	14,01	11,06	37,40	48,46	17,89	66,35	1876-77
1877-78	5,14	25,71	3,72	34,57	3,13	13,21	48	16,82	75	25	14	1,14	1,71	2,52	63	4,86	1,81	1,94	8,87	12,62	12,54	43,63	56,17	13,84	70,01	1877-78
1878-79	4,51	21,09	4,61	30,21	2,88	12,57	70	16,15	63	14	9	86	2,00	3,47	1,52	6,99	2,68	2,36	10,99	16,03	12,70	39,63	52,33	17,91	70,24	1878-79
1879-80	3,95	19,59	2,76	26,30	3,03	10,36	73	14,12	1,00	29	7	1,36	1,73	2,78	1,74	6,25	2,39	1,84	14,45	18,68	12,10	34,86	46,96	19,75	66,71	1879-80
1880-81	4,46	17,54	3,01	25,01	2,90	13,71	63	17,24	1,50	34	9	1,93	1,78	3,42	3,33	8,53	1,67	2,37	14,38	18,42	12,31	37,38	49,69	21,44	71,13	1880-81
1881-82	4,66	17,46	4,62	26,74	3,56	13,30	60	17,46	1,37	50	12	1,99	1,76	3,43	2,54	7,73	2,34	2,35	16,77	21,46	13,69	37,04	50,73	24,65	75,38	1881-82
1882-83	4,93	...	4,90	9,83	3,64	—88*	51	3,27	1,17	2	20	1,39	1,79	...	1,39	3,18	2,98	3	22,75	25,76	14,51	—83*	13,68	29,75	43,43	1882-83
1883-84	4,84	3	6,24	11,11	3,66	16	40	4,22	1,26	1	16	1,43	1,76	2	2,00	3,78	2,83	7	17,07	19,97	14,35	29	14,64	25,87	40,51	1883-84
1884-85	4,15	12	3,45	7,72	3,47	16	62	4,25	1,40	2	16	1,58	1,59	2	2,34	3,95	2,79	3	12,10	14,92	13,40	35	13,75	18,67	32,42	1884-85
1885-86	4,44	7	4,15	8,66	3,97	17	31	4,45	1,43	1	27	1,71	1,63	2	98	2,63	2,18	2	17,89	20,09	13,65	29	13,94	23,60	37,54	1885-86
1886-87	4,37	9	3,58	8,04	4,08	22	46	4,76	1,67	*5	34	2,06	2,12	4	1,80	3,96	3,28	2	15,73	19,03	15,52	42	15,94	21,91	37,85	1886-87
1887-88	3,76	12	4,00	7,88	4,61	16	59	5,36	1,76	3	25	2,04	2,98	...	1,59	4,57	3,40	—1*	15,84	19,23	16,51	30	16,81	22,27	39,08	1887-88
1888-89	4,70	1,68	6,25	12,63	4,80	1,21	50	6,51	1,63	34	17	2,14	3,35	30	1,80	5,45	3,14	36	10,66	14,16	17,62	3,89	21,51	19,38	40,89	1888-89
1889-90	4,78	2,91	4,40	12,09	5,63	92	79	7,34	1,79	29	21	2,29	3,26	8	2,19	5,53	3,03	97	17,75	21,75	18,49	5,17	23,66	25,34	49,00	1889-90
1890-91	5,31	2,43	5,64	13,38	5,63	1,97	59	8,19	2,09	16	31	2,56	3,84	49	1,55	5,88	2,97	3	23,50	26,50	19,84	5,08	24,92	31,59	56,51	1890-91
1891-92	5,04	3,09	5,17	13,30	5,58	2,01	41	8,00	1,93	33	24	2,50	3,13	39	1,43	4,95	3,14	16	21,54	24,84	18,82	5,98	24,80	28,79	53,59	1891-92
1892-93	5,50	3,92	4,18	13,60	5,87	1,78	55	8,20	1,70	28	25	2,23	3,39	9	1,25	4,73	3,51	8	13,71	17,30	19,97	6,15	26,12	19,94	46,06	1892-93
1893-94	5,12	2,67	4,77	12,56	5,82	2,43	62	8,87	1,88	22	18	2,28	3,15	29	1,45	4,89	2,92	2	17,45	20,39	18,89	5,63	24,52	24,47	48,99	1893-94

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 16th August 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 12th, 1893.

The strongly marked monsoon conditions which prevailed during the previous week continued during the week under review until the last day, when the distribution of pressure and the winds showed a disposition to change. In consequence rain has been very general throughout the country. The rainfall brought up by the Arabian Sea current has not been heavy, but that due to the Bay of Bengal current has been heavy and exceptionally general. At first the heaviest amounts were reported from Lower Burma, but as the week advanced the area of heaviest fall moved northward, and was reported about the middle of the week from Arakan and South-East Bengal, and at the close of the week from North Bengal. The general rainfall has been accompanied with a general depression of temperature, and the mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week was $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the normal average.

On Sunday, August 6th, pressure was lowest over the Indus Valley, relatively low within a trough lying along the south of the Gangetic plain, and highest in Malabar and Ceylon. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·483 inch, which was greater than usual. The winds were moderate to strong in force, and blew from the normal monsoon directions. Rain had fallen generally along the West Coast, over the Central Provinces, and over Burma, and scattered showers had occurred over Bengal and the North-West Provinces. There was no rain over North-Western India to the west of Roorkee. Dehra Dun reported 5·84 inches, Bassein and Rangoon over 3 inches, Tavoy and Chaibassa over 2 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the 7th the only important change was the appearance of a shallow depression over South-West Bengal, Ganjam, and the north-west of the Bay. Pressure had increased over North-Western India, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had decreased to 0·387 inch. The winds were feebly cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the depression, but elsewhere normal monsoon winds continued. Rain had extended north-westward, and was reported as far west as the stations in the Indus Valley. Sind and parts of the Gangetic plain and of the east of the Peninsula had no rain, but elsewhere the fall was very general. Diamond Island had received 4·65 inches, Rawalpindi 3·11 inches, and Saugor Island 2·77 inches, while several places had over 1 inch. The chart of the 8th showed that the shallow depression noticed above was drifting slowly up the Gangetic plain. Pressure was falling throughout the greater part of India, but was rising briskly in Burma. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·403 inch, but the steepest gradients were shown over the northern half of the Bay. Monsoon winds prevailed everywhere, and the force at the head of the Bay was strong. Rain had fallen very generally, except over the Western desert, and over parts of the centre and east of the Peninsula. Akyab reported 2·85 inches, Bhamo 2·56 inches, and Cuttack 2·08 inches, while several places had more than 1 inch. By the morning of the 9th the depression had reached the neighbourhood of Allahabad, and was apparently filling up, as pressure was increasing everywhere. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·396 inch, but the steepest gradients were again shown over the Bay of Bengal. The winds were normal in direction, but were stronger than usual, and at Saugor Island were blowing a fresh gale. Rain continued to fall very generally. Darjeeling had received 5·50 inches, Dacca 4·61 inches, Chittagong 3·82 inches, Barisal 2·71 inches, Saugor 2·53 inches, Roorkee 2·12 inches, Gnatong 2·05 inches, and several stations over 1·0 inch. On the 10th the depression over the Gangetic plain had disappeared, and the barometer was still rising, except in Burma. Gradients over the

Bay had decreased, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had been reduced to 0·361 inch. The easterly current up the Gangetic plain had broken up, but elsewhere the winds continued to blow from normal monsoon directions. The force was still strong to a gale over the head of the Bay. Rain continued to fall very generally, and the amounts were still heavy over North Bengal. Dhubri reported 4·15 inches, Mymensingh 3·87 inches, Sutna 3·18 inches, Gnatong 3·08 inches, and Rangoon, Darjeeling, Dinajpur, and Karwar over 2 inches. On the 11th pressure decreased steadily from Ceylon to the Punjab, the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley being 0·450 inch, which was considerably greater than usual. The wind was southerly over Burma and Bengal and variable over the Punjab, but elsewhere the direction was westerly. The force remained fresh to strong. The amount of rain was falling off more particularly over the Peninsula and North-Western India, where only scattered showers were reported. In North Bengal the fall continued heavy. Jalpaiguri reported 5·09 inches, Moulmein 3·38 inches, Salem 3·07 inches, Balasore 3·02 inches, Patna 2·32 inches, Darbhanga 2·29 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On Saturday, the 12th, pressure was falling over the south of the Peninsula and Lower Burma and rising elsewhere—briskly in the north-west. Hence, although the general distribution was unchanged, gradients had been still further reduced, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·391 inch. The winds were little changed. There was very little rain in Upper Burma, the Peninsula, and North-Western India, but elsewhere the fall continued general, and in North Bengal were still heavy. Jalpaiguri reported 5·18 inches, Darjeeling 2·42 inches, Darbhanga 2·35 inches, and several stations over 1 inch.

Temperature.—Accompanying the general rainfall, there has been a very general depression of temperature. As noted above, the rain did not extend fully to North-Western India during the first one or two days of the week; hence the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana on the 6th and Sind and Rajputana on the 6th, 7th and 8th had an excess of heat, but at other times the heat was generally less than usual.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	August.							Mean variation of week.
	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−1·3	−0·2	−1·4	−0·5	+1·5	+1·4	+2·6	+0·3
Bengal and Assam	−0·2	+0·5	−0·3	−2·7	−2·3	−1·0	−2·0	−1·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	−0·3	−1·8	+2·2	+0·3	−2·5	−2·6	−3·0	−1·1
Punjab	+3·5	0	−1·2	−1·2	−2·3	−2·3	−1·8	−0·8
Bombay	+0·7	+0·4	−0·6	−1·2	−0·3	+0·3	+0·2	−0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	−0·3	−0·7	−2·0	−2·9	−3·1	−2·8	−3·5	−2·2
Central India and Guzerat	−1·6	+0·4	+1·2	+0·2	−1·5	−2·1	−2·3	−0·8
Sind and Rajputana	+3·7	+3·5	+2·1	+1·2	−0·6	−1·2	−0·9	+1·1
Madras	−0·3	−0·3	−1·0	−0·7	+1·0	−0·7	+0·5	−0·2
Mean for whole of India	+0·4	+0·2	−0·1	−0·8	−1·1	−1·2	−1·1	−0·5

The above figures show that for the whole of India the mean temperature of the week has been ½° below the normal, and that the mean temperature of all the Provinces, except Sind, Rajputana, and Burma, was less than usual. On the 6th and 7th, owing to the excessive heat prevailing in the north-west, the mean temperature of the whole of India slightly exceeded the average, but on all the other days the heat was below the average.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that effective rain has been received during the week in all the rainfall divisions, except Madras (Central) and East Coast (Central), where the average actual rainfall of the

division was 0·06 inch and 0·09 inch respectively. The heaviest average actual fall for the week reported was 20·08 inches in Assam (Surma). This was followed by 9·52 inches in North Bengal, by 8·98 inches in Arakan, by 8·90 inches in Tenasserim, and by 8·68 inches in East Bengal. The lightest average rainfall was in the two divisions noted above. According to the normal figures, the heaviest rainfall during the week under review is 9·78 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 9·04 inches in Arakan and by 8·58 inches in Assam (Surma), while the lightest rainfall is in Madras (South). There is thus a general agreement in the distribution of rainfall between the actual and normal values, though the fall has been heavier than usual in Assam, and lighter than usual in Burma. The third column of the table shows that in twenty-two of the rainfall divisions the rainfall of the past week has been excessive, and that in twenty-nine it has been deficient. The region of excessive rain included all the Bengal and Assam divisions, the North-West Provinces (East), both the Oudh divisions, the Punjab (North-West), the Konkan, the Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces (West), and the Central India and Rajputana divisions. In all the other divisions the fall was deficient. The largest actual excess was 11·50 inches in Assam (Surma), and the largest actual deficiency was 4·17 inches in Coorg. Relatively to the normal the largest excess was in Rajputana (West), where the actual average rainfall was nearly eight times the normal average.

The three concluding columns of the table show the average actual and average normal rainfall for the monsoon period running from May 28th to August 12th. On the whole the rainfall for that period has been excessive, but in the following divisions, *viz.*, Central Burma, Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), the North-West Provinces (Submontane, Central, and West), the Punjab (South, Central, Hills, and West), Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Mysore, the Konkan, Berar, Central Provinces (West and Central), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Central India (East), Rajputana (East), and Central India (West), the East Coast (North and Central), and Madras (Central) the total rainfall has been approximately normal, while in Tenasserim and Lower Burma, in Orissa, and in Coorg the total rainfall has been deficient.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	11·14 inches.
Lower Burma	Maubin	Pantanaw	16·20 „
Arakan	Akyab	Minbya	10·67 „
East Bengal	Noakhali	Feni	21·25 „
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	70·00 „
North Bengal	Darjeeling	Sudder	19·47 „
North-Western Provinces.	Mirzapur	Robertsganj	8·55 „
Ditto	Garhwal	Joshimath	10·59 „
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	9·36 „
Ditto	Jhelum	Ditto	4·96 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Beltangadi	6·69 „
Konkan	Colaba	Karjat	14·51 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	15·38 „
Guzerat	Surat	Bulsar	6·52 „
Central India	Bhopal	Bhilsa	9·55 „
Rajputana	Jodhpur	Sudder	5·61 „
East Coast	North Arcot	Polur	3·00 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 12th.			Rainfall data from May 28th to August 12th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to August 12th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	8·90	9·78	— 0·88	84·61	108·32	— 22
	Lower Burma	4·52	5·23	— 0·71	41·03	53·22	— 23
	Central Burma	3·22	4·53	— 1·31	35·98	41·94	— 14
	Upper Burma	0·54	?	?	14·87	?	?
	Arakan	8·98	9·04	— 0·06	120·34	121·14	— 1
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	8·68	4·71	+ 3·97	61·42	47·86	+ 28
	Assam (Surma)	20·08	8·58	+11·50	133·97	85·28	+ 57
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	5·20	3·59	+ 1·61	38·47	38·00	+ 1
	Deltaic Bengal	3·71	3·07	+ 0·64	37·51	28·67	+ 31
	Central Bengal	3·66	2·82	+ 0·84	37·71	27·85	+ 35
	North Bengal	9·52	5·34	+ 4·18	69·99	56·12	+ 25
	Orissa	3·69	2·70	+ 0·99	20·42	26·43	— 23
	Chota Nagpur	3·56	3·42	+ 0·14	38·90	27·77	+ 40
	Bihar (South)	3·92	2·79	+ 1·13	29·52	21·86	+ 35
	Do. (North)	5·96	3·15	+ 2·81	34·53	26·18	+ 32
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	3·25	2·52	+ 0·73	28·51	20·41	+ 40
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	2·80	— 2·80	22·26	22·33	0
	Oudh (South)	2·99	2·79	+ 0·20	27·72	19·24	+ 44
	Do. (North)	4·67	3·01	+ 1·66	28·01	21·21	+ 32
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·75	2·29	— 1·54	20·53	18·32	+ 12
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·43	1·88	— 0·45	15·15	15·20	0
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	1·78	3·33	— 1·55	26·64	24·66	+ 8
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·31	0·95	— 0·64	8·29	7·30	+ 14
	Do. (Central)	0·63	1·40	— 0·77	13·00	11·57	+ 12
	Do. (Submontane)	1·84	2·08	— 0·24	20·03	15·12	+ 32
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3·51	5·39	— 1·88	39·68	40·68	— 2
	Do. (North-West)	2·05	1·66	+ 0·39	19·59	9·44	+ 107
	Do. (West)	0·39	0·47	— 0·08	4·12	3·80	+ 8
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·94	4·73	— 2·79	63·17	75·76	— 17
	Madras (South Central)	0·87	1·20	— 0·33	15·42	13·75	+ 12
	Coorg	1·71	5·88	— 4·17	47·33	79·36	— 40
	Mysore	0·47	1·36	— 0·89	12·37	15·03	— 18
	Konkan	6·41	5·99	+ 0·42	77·94	81·75	— 5
	Bombay Deccan	1·63	0·98	+ 0·65	20·60	14·86	+ 39
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	1·35	0·64	+ 0·71	18·40	11·54	+ 59
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·50	1·21	+ 1·29	16·74	18·76	— 10
	Central Provinces (West)	2·35	1·69	+ 0·66	18·11	22·35	— 19
	Ditto (Central)	2·71	3·20	— 0·49	32·14	32·09	0
	Ditto (East)	2·78	3·54	— 0·76	36·69	30·02	+ 22
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·61	2·12	— 0·51	33·70	28·41	+ 19
	Kathiawar	0·26	0·98	— 0·72	13·89	13·41	+ 4
	Sind	0·11	0·29	— 0·18	4·50	3·41	+ 32
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·96	2·24	+ 0·72	22·68	23·86	— 5
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·34	1·69	+ 0·65	19·13	16·35	+ 17
	Rajputana (West)	5·61	0·74	+ 4·87	16·63	8·14	+ 104
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·99	1·37	— 0·38	16·36	13·53	+ 21
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1·80	4·27	— 2·47	32·91	32·46	+ 1
	Hyderabad (South)	0·14	1·36	— 1·22	17·30	12·38	+ 40
	Madras (Central)	0·06	1·19	— 1·13	9·25	7·99	+ 16
	East Coast (Central)	0·09	0·91	— 0·82	9·42	8·17	+ 15
	Ditto (South)	0·52	1·18	— 0·66	9·79	7·42	+ 32
	Madras (South)	0·31	0·36	— 0·05	4·82	3·04	+ 59

Simla, *17th August, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 12th August.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast and in greater part of the Circars as well as in some other parts, but in the Southern, Central, Carnatic, and Deccan districts and in Kistna generally only scattered showers have fallen, and more rain is wanted in parts. Agricultural operations actively proceeding, and standing crops thriving almost everywhere. Water, pasturage, and fodder generally ample, and condition of cattle good. Prices generally very slightly easier, but still very high, especially in the southern half of the Presidency.

Bombay.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Rain more or less throughout the Presidency, but deficient in ten districts. Young crops injured by rats or insects in parts of seven, and withering for want of rain in parts of two, districts. Agricultural operations progressing generally, and transplantation in progress in parts of six districts, but retarded for want of rain in two districts. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient, except in parts of one district.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Rain has been general during the week, the falls being heavy and much above the normal in East and North Bengal and North Behar. Condition and prospects of the crops are generally good, except in the Eastern districts of Bengal, parts of Midnapur, the 24-Parganas and Khulna, and some of the districts of North Behar, where prospects of the autumn and winter crops have been adversely affected by excessive rain and floods. In Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Manbhum the autumn crops have suffered. Early rice and jute are being harvested, and transplanting of winter rice is almost over. Prices of common rice are almost stationary. Cattle are generally reported well. Water is everywhere plentiful and the supply of fodder sufficient, except in Noakhali.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th August.*—The weather has been generally favourable for the crops, although heavy rain has fallen in many districts. Reaping of early autumn crops has begun, and sowing of the winter crops are in progress. Prospects are favourable everywhere, and a good outturn is anticipated. Fields are being prepared for the spring sowings in places. Supplies ample and fodder and water abundant. Prices fairly steady, and show a falling tendency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Rain has fallen in all but two districts. More rain wanted in Hissar and Sialkot. Sowings of autumn crops nearly over; weeding in progress. Ploughings for spring crops commenced. Prospects of standing crops are reported good to average; the crops are now well advanced and flourishing. Locusts appeared in parts of Ferozepore, but were destroyed. Field rats have done some damage to the young crops in parts of the Umballa district. Most of the crops have been damaged by heavy floods in the low-lands of the Mooltan and Shahpur districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the province. Prices unsettled in one district, rising in two others, falling in another, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Weather occasionally cloudy and close, with moderate falls of rain in the Northern districts. More rain needed in two districts. Prospects of autumn crops favourable. Weeding operations continue. Prices easy.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th August.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, and the crop prospects are good. Rain fell in all but three districts of Upper Burma, but the falls were light in most districts. Agricultural operations generally are progressing, but are delayed in Shwebo and Yeu by want of rain. Crop prospects in most districts are good, but in Shwebo and Yeu and part of Lower Chindwin the crops are withering owing to want of rain, while in Myingyan and Pakokko some damage has been done by floods. The price of paddy has fallen in three districts and risen in three others.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th August.*—In the Surma Valley fodder is scarce, and the prospects of crops unsatisfactory owing to heavy floods. In the rest of the province the rainfall is normal and the prospects of the crops good. Condition of cattle normal.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th August.*—MYSORE: Good rain in two districts. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects generally favourable, but more rain is wanted in parts of four districts. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Transplanting of paddy nearly completed. Coffee planting completed. More rain is needed for both rice and coffee. Slight rise in prices. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th August.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in go od condition Land under preparation for ensuing spring crops. Sowings continue. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Weeding of autumn crops and of irrigated paddy in progress. Standing crops in one taluk totally blighted in several places by disease. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Rain has fallen throughout Central India, but there are signs of another break in Indore. Sowing recommenced in Goona, completed in Gwalior, and almost finished in Bhopawar. Weeding in progress in other parts. Crops slightly damaged by insects in part of Bhopal and by excessive rain in part of Bhopawar. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices of food-grains slightly falling in Bhopal and Bundelkhund, fluctuating in Bhopawar, and steady in other parts.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and condition of cattle generally satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in three States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 15th August.*—Autumn crops in good condition. Weather still fine. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th August.*—Heavy showers daily. Weather cool. Prospects of crops very good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XVII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93	WEEK ENDING 6TH AUGUST 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	WEEK ENDING 5TH AUGUST 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 6th August 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 5th August 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	6,78,090	414	1,634	8,23,461	504	1,78,28,617	1,74,50,965	...	3,77,652
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	57,050	69	862	70,461	82	21,56,951	22,97,502	1,40,551	...
Indian Midland	129	752	57,827	77	752	63,720	85	18,53,005	18,10,017	...	42,988
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,409	67	112	5,043	45	30,308	1,18,179	87,871	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	2,93,718	175	1,699	2,97,310	175	83,69,189	80,52,927	...	3,16,262
South Indian	139	1,106	1,31,346	119	1,043	1,31,855	146	27,24,564	29,92,434	2,67,870	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	60,507	58	1,156	97,170	85	15,75,713	22,80,031	7,04,318	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	68,158	90	756	68,850	91	20,36,973	20,39,340	2,367	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	9,332	47	199	8,678	44	2,49,354	2,53,266	3,912	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	13,57,437	169	8,213	15,86,948	193	3,68,24,674	3,72,94,661	4,69,987	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	3,11,664	127	2,509	4,05,222	162	89,90,216	98,01,607	8,11,391	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	99,257	143	692	1,23,282	178	32,42,930	31,37,961	...	1,04,969
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,23,932	288	777	2,30,460	297	32,23,385	33,88,217	1,64,832	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	12,791	102	125	15,130	121	2,47,949	2,59,109	11,160	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	1,110	6	...	(*g*) 3,221	3,221	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	93,097	130	730	84,817	116	23,29,859	21,88,106	...	1,41,753
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,419	57	25	1,369	55	23,914	26,930	3,016	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	205	26	8	383	48	5,807	7,467	1,660	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	7,42,365	155	5,038	8,61,773	171	1,80,64,060	1,88,12,618	7,48,558	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,492	4,16,161	279	1,490	4,12,235	277	1,52,02,382	1,43,83,293	...	8,19,089
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,58,313	343	461	1,97,000	427	59,91,183	59,92,606	1,423	...
Madras	226	840	1,60,171	191	840	1,93,270	230	32,23,499	36,55,056	4,31,557	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	7,34,645	263	2,791	8,02,505	288	2,44,17,064	2,40,30,955	...	3,86,109
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,606	28,34,447	182	16,042	32,51,226	203	7,93,05,798	8,01,38,234	8,32,436	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	16,187	100	161	25,805	160	3,76,415	4,20,697	44,282	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,709	214	22	4,990	227	1,08,398	1,05,226	...	3,172
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	7,649	114	67	5,724	85	1,83,394	1,63,720	...	19,674
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,752	138	78	14,459	185	1,90,413	1,76,942	...	13,471
TOTAL	135	329	39,297	119	328	50,978	155	8,58,620	8,66,585	7,965	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	31,951	96	333	43,305	130	8,96,449	9,90,851	94,402	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	845	65	13	760	58	24,261	22,789	...	1,472
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,746	81	108	12,827	119	1,76,496	2,84,989	1,08,493	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	22,202	71	331	26,065	79	4,52,181	5,99,197	1,47,016	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	2,672	29	93	3,720	40	1,05,065	1,15,871	10,806	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,337	46	29	2,060	71	30,791	40,342	9,551	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,965	41	72	2,630	37	1,02,806	96,866	...	5,940
TOTAL	107	959	70,718	74	979	91,367	93	17,88,049	21,50,905	3,62,836	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	18,346	55	334	28,392	85	6,82,829	8,29,469	1,46,640	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,892	63	...	(*j*) 41,440	41,440	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	18,333	63	364	16,100	44	3,58,220	2,94,052	...	64,168
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,376	47	94	6,023	64	1,24,172	1,17,726	...	6,446
TOTAL	80	720	41,055	57	838	53,407	64	11,65,221	12,82,687	1,17,466	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,614	29,85,517	169	18,187	34,46,978	190	8,31,17,688	8,44,38,411	13,20,723	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 5th August 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 5th August 1893.

SIMLA, *the 17th August, 1893.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 19th, 1893.

The past week has been one of generally light monsoon rainfall. The ordinary distribution of pressure has been somewhat modified, the area of lowest pressure having been located close to or actually over the hills. Hence there has been no easterly current up the Gangetic plain, and the weather in Upper India has been fine. At the same time the monsoon current on the West Coast of the Peninsula has been lighter than usual, and the rainfall over the Peninsula has been also light. In consequence of this the temperature has been generally higher than usual—more particularly in Burma.

On the 13th pressure was rising, except in Burma, where there was a brisk fall. Pressure was lowest over the Western desert and along the foot of the North-West Himalayas. From this region the barometer readings rose steadily, and were highest over Malabar and Ceylon. A slight depression was also shown over Central Burma. The winds were irregularly cyclonic over Burma and variable over the Punjab. Elsewhere the directions were generally westerly (between south-west and north-west). Rain had fallen generally in Burma and Bengal and as scattered showers in most other places, though over a large part of North-Western India there had been no rain. On Monday, the 14th, pressure was decreasing everywhere, but the chart showed no important change in the distribution. The area of low pressure continued to lie close to the line of the

Himalayas, and westerly winds were blowing over the greater part of the country. The feeble depression over Burma was unchanged. Scattered showers, generally of small amount, were reported from Burma, Bengal, and the Peninsula, and elsewhere there was no rain. Chittagong reported 3·85 inches, Akyab 2·40 inches, Moulmein 2·1° inches, Mymensing 1·93 inch, Silchar 1·83 inch, and Balasore 1·47 inch. These were the heaviest amounts. On the 15th the barometer was rising, except over the Peninsula and the Punjab, but the changes had not materially affected the general distribution. The prevailing current of air was from the westward, except in Burma, Assam, and the east of Bengal, where southerly and variable winds were reported. Rain had fallen at most stations in North Bengal, in Assam, in Burma, and on the West Coast, but elsewhere the weather was fine with a few scattered showers. Moulmein reported 3 inches, Gnatong 2·74 inches, Jalpaiguri 1·93 inch, and Tavoy 1·19 inch. In all other places the amounts were small. The chart of the 16th showed that pressure was falling over the southern and rising over the northern half of India. The lowest pressure lay over the Punjab, but there was also a feeble depression over the north of the Bay. The pressure differences were small, and the winds were generally lighter than usual. The winds were irregularly cyclonic over the north of the Bay area; generally westerly and north-westerly elsewhere. The force was lighter than usual. The distribution of rain was similar to that reported on the 15th, only a few scattered showers being reported, except over the west of the Peninsula, Burma, and parts of Bengal, where the fall was fairly general. Tavoy reported 2·63 inches, Bassein 1·64 inch, Moulmein 1·02 inch, Chakrata 1·76 inch, Mercara 1·00 inch, and Negapatam 1·18 inch. On the 17th the barometer was rising over North-Western India and over Burma and falling in other parts of the country. The depression over the north of the Bay had changed very little, and the pressure differences remained small. The winds were very variable over North-Eastern and North-Western India, but were generally westerly over the centre and south. Showery weather was reported over a large part of the country, but the amounts were generally small. Tavoy, Saugor Island, Chittagong, Chakrata, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Gopalpur, and Negapatam had between 1 and 2 inches, but elsewhere the amounts were less than 1 inch. On the 18th the distribution of pressure had undergone an important change, a trough of low pressure running from the low pressure area over the Bay north-westward to the Punjab. On the northern and north-eastern side of this trough easterly winds had been established extending as far west as Roorkee. In Burma variable breezes continued, and in other parts of the country the directions remained generally westerly. General showers were reported from the Peninsula and North-Eastern India, but elsewhere there was no rain. Moulmein and Kurnool reported over 2 inches and several stations over 1 inch. On the 19th the distribution of pressure showed very little change, the alterations of the barometer having been small and irregular. The easterly current over Bengal and the north of the Gangetic plain continued. Elsewhere the winds remained westerly and north-westerly. Showery weather had extended, but there was still no rain over North-Western India. Mussoorie had received over 3 inches and Neemuch, Hyderabad (Deccan), and Gopalpur over 1 inch. Elsewhere the amounts were small.

Temperature.—The general decrease in the amount of rainfall has been accompanied with an increase in the temperature over India. Last week the mean temperature of the whole country was ½° below the normal average, and this week the mean is nearly ½° above, showing a rise relatively to the normal of nearly 1·0°.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	August 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·4	+2·3	+2·1	+1·6	+2·7	+2·2	+2·2	+2·2
Bengal and Assam	—1·5	—0·3	+0·8	+0·8	+1·5	+1·2	+0·8	+0·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—1·4	—1·1	+0·1	+0·4	+0·7	+2·1	+3·6	+0·6
Punjab	—4·4	—2·7	—0·7	—0·1	—0·7	—1·0	—0·5	—1·4
Bombay	+0·9	+1·2	+1·3	+1·0	+0·1	+0·7	+1·2	+0·9
Central Provinces and Berar	—1·6	—1·3	—1·0	+0·1	+1·2	+2·2	+3·2	+0·4
Central India and Guzerat	—1·5	—1·7	—0·7	—0·2	+0·4	—0·1	+2·1	—0·2
Sind and Rajputana	—1·5	—0·6	—0·8	—0·5	—0·4	+0·8	+2·7	0
Madras	+1·1	+1·3	+2·5	+1·8	+1·6	—0·2	—1·9	+0·9
Mean for whole of India	—0·8	—0·3	+0·4	+0·5	+0·8	+0·9	+1·5	+0·4

The above figures show that on the 13th and 14th the mean temperature of India was slightly below the average, and that on the other days of the week it was above. The warmest day was the 19th. The figures for the Provinces show that in Sind and Rajputana the mean temperature was exactly normal, in Guzerat and Central India slightly below the normal, and in the Punjab 1½° below, but that in all other Provinces the heat was somewhat greater than usual.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review rain fell in all the Provinces, except Sind and Rajputana (West). In the case of several divisions—as, for example, the North-West Provinces (Central), the Punjab (South, Central, and Hill Districts), and Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)—the average actual rainfall of each division was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in all the other divisions the rainfall, though generally lighter than usual, was effective. The heaviest average actual fall was 8·19 inches in Tenasserim: this was followed by 4·49 inches in Assam (Surma), by 3·30 inches in North Bengal, and by 2·97 inches in Assam (Brahmaputra). The lightest rainfall reported was shown in the divisions noted above. According to the normal distribution for the week under review, the heaviest normal average fall is 8·11 inches in Tenasserim: this is followed by 7·74 inches in Assam (Surma), by 6·68 inches in Arakan, by 6·43 inches in the Konkan, and by 5·88 inches in Coorg. The lightest average normal rainfall is 0·26 inch in Sind. It will be seen from the above that on the whole the average actual and average normal distribution of rainfall agreed fairly well,—*i.e.*, the heaviest fall was in Tenasserim, the lightest in Sind, &c.; but the minor differences were considerable, such, for example, as the deficient rain in Coorg and the Konkan. The third column of the table shows that over by far the greater part of the country the rainfall has been largely short of the average. Only in six divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, the East Coast (North and South), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central and South), was there any excess. In all the other divisions there was a deficiency. The deficiency was as much as 4·75 inches in the Konkan, 3·94 inches

in Coorg, and 3·83 inches in the Hill Districts of the Punjab, and over 2 inches in many divisions. The most important case of excess was 1·38 inch in Hyderabad (South).

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal fall of rain, *i.e.*, the actual rainfall for the period May 28th to August 19th, 1893, and the normal rainfall for that period. From these columns it appears that in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Orissa, Coorg, Mysore, and the Central Provinces (West) the rainfall has been short (a deficiency of 20 per cent. and above); in Central Burma, Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), the North-West Provinces (Submontane, Central, and West), the Punjab (South, Central, Hill Districts, and West), Malabar, Madras (South-Central), the Konkan, Berar, the Central Provinces (Central and East), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Central India (East), Rajputana (East) and Central India (West), the East Coast (North *a*), Madras (Central), and the East Coast (Central) the rainfall has been approximately normal (variations + or — less than 20 per cent.), and that in all the remaining divisions it has been excessive.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Sudder	9·07 inches.
East Bengal	Noakhali	Feni	7·28 ,,
Assam	Sylhet	Karimganj	9·19 ,,
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	17·69 ,,
Bihar	Purneah	Arrareah	5·08 ,,
Oudh	Hardoi	Shahabad	3·23 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Aligarh	Khair	3·60 ,,
Punjab	Kohat	Thal	1·45 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Udipi	3·02 ,,
Madras	Salem	Yercaud	5·84 ,,
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Vengurla	6·15 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	5·60 ,,
East Coast	Ganjam	Rambha	5·42 ,,
Ditto	South Arcot	Tindivanam	4·49 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 19th. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 28th to August 19th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to August 19th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	8·19	8·11	+ 0·08	92·80	116·43	— 20
	Lower Burma	2·07	4·08	— 2·01	43·10	57·29	— 25
	Central Burma	2·63	3·56	— 0·93	38·61	45·51	— 15
	Upper Burma	2·09	?	?	16·29	?	?
	Arakan	3·96	6·68	— 2·72	124·30	127·82	— 3
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·84	4·38	— 1·54	64·26	52·24	+ 23
	Assam (Surma)	4·49	7·74	— 3·25	138·45	93·02	+ 49
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·97	3·04	— 0·07	41·44	41·05	+ 1
	Deltaic Bengal	1·00	2·97	— 1·97	38·51	31·64	+ 22
	Central Bengal	1·50	2·63	— 1·13	39·04	30·90	+ 27
	North Bengal	3·30	4·17	— 0·87	73·30	60·28	+ 22
	Orissa	1·08	2·68	— 1·60	21·51	29·11	— 26
	Chota Nagpur	1·27	2·76	— 1·49	40·17	30·53	+ 32
	Bihar (South)	0·56	2·28	— 1·72	30·08	24·14	+ 25
	Do. (North)	1·49	2·42	— 0·93	36·01	28·60	+ 26
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·10	2·21	— 2·11	28·61	22·62	+ 26
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0·20	2·20	— 2·00	22·46	24·53	— 8
	Oudh (South)	0·31	1·74	1·43	28·03	20·98	+ 34
	Do. (North)	0·14	2·03	— 1·89	28·14	23·24	+ 21
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·01	2·04	— 2·03	20·54	20·36	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·37	1·87	— 1·50	15·52	17·07	— 9
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·38	2·34	— 1·96	27·02	27·00	0
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·08	0·64	— 0·56	8·37	7·94	+ 5
	Do. (Central)	0·03	1·25	— 1·22	13·02	12·82	+ 2
	Do. (Submontane)	0·20	1·65	— 1·45	20·22	16·76	+ 21
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·08	3·91	— 3·83	39·76	44·59	— 11
	Do. (North-West)	0·17	1·15	— 0·98	19·76	10·59	+ 86
	Do. (West)	0·12	0·44	— 0·32	4·24	4·24	0
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·09	4·02	— 2·93	64·26	79·78	— 19
	Madras (South Central)	0·90	1·10	— 0·20	16·32	14·85	+ 9
	Coorg	1·94	5·88	— 3·94	49·27	85·24	— 43
	Mysore	0·15	1·31	— 1·16	12·53	16·33	— 23
	Konkan	1·68	6·43	— 4·75	79·61	88·17	— 10
	Bombay Deccan	0·81	1·32	— 0·51	21·41	16·18	+ 32
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·30	1·24	— 0·94	18·70	12·78	+ 46
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·32	1·37	— 1·05	17·32	21·40	— 19
	Central Provinces (West)	0·14	1·96	— 1·82	18·98	25·25	— 25
	Ditto (Central)	0·21	2·69	— 2·48	32·36	34·78	— 7
	Ditto (East)	0·42	2·10	— 1·68	37·10	32·12	+ 16
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·11	2·47	— 2·36	33·82	30·88	+ 10
	Kathiawar	0·13	0·78	— 0·65	14·02	14·18	— 1
	Sind	0	0·26	— 0·26	4·50	3·67	+ 23
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·26	1·95	— 1·69	21·72	25·76	— 16
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·02	1·94	— 1·92	19·15	18·29	+ 5
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·64	— 0·64	16·63	8·78	+ 90
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·12	1·55	+ 0·57	18·76	15·08	+ 24
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	2·75	3·32	— 0·57	36·46	35·77	+ 2
	Hyderabad (South)	2·71	1·33	+ 1·38	20·09	13·71	+ 47
	Madras (Central)	1·23	1·19	+ 0·04	10·48	9·18	+ 14
	East Coast (Central)	0·70	0·91	— 0·21	10·12	9·08	+ 11
	Ditto (South)	1·21	1·18	+ 0·03	11·00	8·59	+ 28
	Madras (South)	0·38	0·36	+ 0·02	5·20	3·40	+ 53

SIMLA, *24th August, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 19th August.*—Rainfall good and of seasonable amount almost throughout the Presidency, though rather light in parts of the Central, Southern, and West Coast districts. Cultivation proceeding favourably and standing crops flourishing. Harvest in progress in parts with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prices fluctuating slightly, but still near former high rates.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—River low in Sind. Rain more or less throughout the Presidency Proper, but generally deficient. Standing crops withering for want of rain in parts of four, and damaged by rats or insects in parts of eight, districts. Sowing and transplantation of early crops completed, except in a few districts. Preparations for late crops progressing in two districts. Prices generally steady. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th August.*—The rainfall during the week has been generally light and scattered, and the fine weather has proved beneficial to the crops. Transplanting of winter rice is being rapidly completed, and the autumn rice and jute harvests are in progress. Prospects are favourable in five divisions, fair in the Presidency division, and from fair to moderate in three other divisions. Floods are reported from Tipperah, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Champaran. Damage has been caused to the autumn and winter rice, but its extent has not yet been fully ascertained. In the Bil country, a small tract on the borders of Faridpur and Backergunge, the unusually early and rapid rise of the water prevented sowing or destroyed the young rice, and apprehensions of distress requiring relief are entertained. The population affected is about fifty thousand. Test works have been opened, and subscriptions are being collected for the relief of invalids. Prices have risen in the eastern districts, but elsewhere are generally stationary. Cattle are suffering from want of fodder in the flooded tracts; elsewhere they are in good condition.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—The weather has been generally clear during the week, although showers have fallen in some places. More rain is needed, especially for the rice crops. Prospects so far are favourable. Preparation of land for the spring crops is in progress. Supplies ample and fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—Rain has fallen in parts of six districts, but more rain is urgently wanted in most districts. Sowings of autumn crops going on. Weedings of standing crops commenced; the condition of the crops is generally good to average, except that of those destroyed by floods in the Shahpur district. Ploughings for spring crops in progress. Prospects are at present fair, but want of rain is beginning to cause damage. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Mooltan. Prices rising in two districts and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—Prospects have been improved by the rainy weather of the last two days, and continue favourable, except in the rice country of the Waingunga Valley and in parts of Chhattisgarh, where the rainfall has been insufficient.

Burma.—*For week ending 19th August.*—In Lower Burma agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, and standing crops are in good condition. In two districts inundations have submerged considerable areas of paddy cultivation, which in all probability will be destroyed. The rainfall was sufficient in all districts. In Upper Burma agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily. Rain has fallen in all districts, but more rain is required in Yeu and Shwebo. Slight damage has been done to crops by floods in four districts. Crop prospects are generally good. In the Southern Shan States agricultural operations have been suspended owing to want of rain. In Lower Burma, except for a slight rise in Prome, the price of paddy is stationary. In Upper Burma there have been slight increases in three districts and considerable increases in two others.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd August.*—Floods have occurred in parts of the Brahmaputra Valley, but are subsiding in the Surma Valley. Prospects of crops, condition of cattle, and supply of fodder unsatisfactory in the flooded tracts, but good elsewhere.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall slight throughout. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects generally favourable, but more rain is badly wanted in parts of four districts. Prices risen in two districts and fallen in one.

COORG: Rainfall good. Transplanting of paddy approaching completion, but more rain is needed for rice and ceffee. Slight rise in prices. Water and fodder for cattle ample.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather warm and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition. Land being prepared for next spring crops. Sowings nearly completed; weeding operations continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good during the week. Weeding of the hot-weather crops continues. Sowing of irrigated crops continues in one taluk only, but is finished in other localities. Fodder plentiful. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—There appears to have been a slight break in the rains during the week in parts of Central India. More rain is required in Baghelkhand. Agricultural operations in progress in all parts. Indian-corn slightly damaged by excessive rain in Bhopawar, but crops in other parts are in good condition, and the outturn expected will be generally good. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen in Bhopal, fluctuating in Bhopawar, but steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—Fair rain in Bickaneer and slight rain in Meywar and Sirohi. Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory. Condition of cattle generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in one State, rising in two others, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 22nd August.*—Weather fine. Ploughing for the spring crops commenced. Autumn crops in good condition. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th August.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of the rice crop are very good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{51}{51}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 24th August 1893.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following—

General notice regarding the Antwerp International Exhibition of 1894.

ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1894 UNDER THE HIGH PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

HONORARY PRESIDENT—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF FLANDERS.

FOREIGN SECTIONS.

GENERAL NOTICE.

(*Taken from the General Rules.*)

The Antwerp International Exhibition will include all Industrial, Scientific, and Artistic Productions, as well as all Commercial Produce. It will comprise Maritime, Colonial, and African Sections; also an Exhibition of Military Art.

Simultaneously with the General Exhibition, the Antwerp Royal Society of Fine Arts will hold a special exhibition of Painting, Sculpture, Engraving, and Architecture, to which Artists of all countries are invited to contribute.

It is also intended to hold a series of shows and exhibits of Live Stock, Agricultural Products, Flowers, Fruit, etc.

The Exhibition will be inaugurated May 5th, 1894, and will remain open for six full months, closing at latest on November 12th, 1894.

It will be located in the new quarter of the city, in close vicinity of the Scheldt and the new maritime installations, and will be connected with the principal railways.

It will cover in one enclosure an area of about 200 acres, including (1) a Palace of Fine Arts; (2) several Halls, covering about 120,000 square yards of ground, and intended for exhibiting Industrial and Commercial products, Machinery, Electric appliances, etc. These halls will be built of iron and steel and will be roofed with zinc.

A Board of Directors conduct the business of the Antwerp International Exhibition Company and decide all matters of Administration and Finance.

An Executive Committee under the honorary Presidency of Baron Osy van Zegwaart, Governor of the Province of Antwerp, and M. Jan Van Ryswyck, Burgomaster of the city, and under the effective Presidency of Count de Pret Roose de Calesberg, Member of the Senate, has charge of the organisation and management of all Exhibits in the different departments.

By Decrees, dated 11th March 1893, Royal Commissions of the Belgian and Foreign Sections have been instituted under the honorary Presidency of His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders; also a Commissariat General of the Government and General Commissions of the Belgian and Foreign Sections.

The Belgian Commission is presided over by M. Leon De Bruyn, Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works.

The Foreign Commission under the Presidency of M. Valère Mabille has for its object to encourage and facilitate the co-operation of Foreign Exhibitors.

The Commissariat General of the Government, whose head-quarters are at the *Palais des Académies* in Brussels, is conducted by Count Hyppolyte d'Ursel, who represents the Government at the Antwerp International Exhibition, and is the official referee between the Executive Committee of the Company and the Commissaries of the Belgian and Foreign Sections, also between the latter and the Foreign Commissaries

delegated with the Exhibition, in all matters where the interests of Foreign Exhibitors are concerned.

The Commissary General of Foreign Sections, M. Vercruysen-Brack, Member of the Senate, co-operates with the Commissary General of the Government in all negociations with Foreign Countries, especially as regards the appointment of the Commissaries of the Foreign Sections.

The Foreign Governments have been officially advised of the formation of this International Exhibition; they have been invited to appoint their official Commissaries to represent them.

Committees for furthering the objects of the Exhibition may be formed in the principal cities or towns of the world under approval of the Belgian Government, and with the co-operation of its Diplomatic and Consular Agents abroad.

Where no official Commissary has been appointed, Foreign Exhibitors may be represented by a private Committee or its delegate.

All products will be divided into classes, as per summary hereafter given, and will be exhibited in accordance with this classification in all the separate sections.

In the Halls for Machinery and Electricity the products of each country will be exhibited together as far as the distribution of motive power will allow.

The charge for space in the different compartments, including general decoration of the halls, and the reception of goods, has been established according to position as follows:—

I.—HALLS OF INDUSTRY.

Collective space.

Ground space.	(*a*) Depth not exceeding 1 metre— *Per lineal metre, frontage*	fr.	60
	(*b*) Depth exceeding 1 metre— *Per square metre, ground surface*	,,	60
Wall space	(*c*) *Per lineal metre, frontage*	,,	60

The charge for collective space allotted will in no case be less than ... ... ,, 60

Detached spaces.

(*a*) Measured at the greatest dimension, the smallest being below 1 metre—
Per lineal metre, frontage ... ... ,, 90

(*b*) Both dimensions exceeding 1 metre—
Per square metre, ground surface ... ... ,, 90

The charge for detached space allotted will in no case be less than ... ... ,, 90

CENTRAL GALLERIES.

In the Central Galleries the charge will be	Collective space— *Per square metre*...	,,	90
	Detached spaces— *Per square metre*...	,,	130
Charge for rooms having at least 5 metres frontage and 5 metres depth.	Single frontage— *Per square metre*...	,,	70
	Corner frontage— *Per square metre*...	,,	90

The allotted space will be measured at the greatest length and width above the floor.

II.—HALLS OF MACHINERY AND ELECTRICITY.

For all non-working Machinery and Exhibits of any height.

(*a*) The depth not exceeding 1 metre—
Per lineal metre, frontage ... ... fr. 60

(*b*) The depth exceeding 1 metre—
Per square metre, ground surface ... ... ,, 60

The charge for space in this department will in no case be less than ... ... ,, 60

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For all working machinery, receiving its motive power from steam, water, gas, electricity, or general transmission, and working at least five hours daily and four days weekly, *the above charges will be reduced one half.*

The allotted spaces will be measured at the greatest length and width above the floor.

III.—MARITIME INSTALLATIONS, GARDENS, SHEDS, AND TENTS.

Of whatever height.

(*a*) The depth not exceeding 1 metre—

Per lineal metre, frontage ... ... fr. 25

(*b*) The depth exceeding 1 metre—

Per square metre, ground surface ... ... „ 25

The charge for space in this department will in no case be less than .. .. „ 25

For space allotted under sheds or tents, the above charges will be increased by fr. 5, per metre.

For large spaces taken in the Halls of Gardens by the different Countries, special terms will be arranged through the intervention of the Commissary General of the Belgian Government.

Foreign goods arriving by the Belgian State Railways will be returned carriage free over the same lines. Negociations have been opened with the private companies and the foreign lines in connexion with the Belgian State Railways to obtain the same terms from them.

Most of the regular lines of steamers will take goods for the Antwerp Exhibition at reduced rates of freight.

The Antwerp International Exhibition Company undertakes the handling of goods within the Exhibition, free of charge, on all packages received not later than April 15th, 1894, and not exceeding 1,500 kilos in weight. This includes the delivery of the packages on the space allotted, and the eventual re-loading on the railway trucks, within the limits of the Exhibition.

Empty packages will be stored at a low rate, and brought back for repacking at the close of the Exhibition.

The Executive Committee will arrange special terms for handling Goods and storing Empties with all Countries officially represented.

The general decoration of the Exhibition Halls will be carried out at the expense of the Company; all private and special decorations will be at the expense of Exhibition singly or collectively.

Strict watch and guard will be established to prevent goods being stolen, strayed, or damaged, without, however, any responsibility being incurred by the Company in this respect.

All Exhibitors will be free to appoint at their own expense and under their own responsibility any number of private Inspectors from a list approved by the Company.

The Exhibitors, whether singly or collectively, are responsible for the whole charge for rent; for the supply, fixing, and decoration of all and any special appliances they may require, such as partitions, screens, extra ceilings, stands, raised flooring, extra foundations for heavy exhibits; also for the packing, laying out, and repacking of their goods, rent for storage of empties, etc.

Exhibitors requiring steam, water, gas, or electricity must declare in their application for space the hourly quantity they require. It will be supplied as per tariff.

When motive power is required, the intended rate of speed must also be indicated.

In the Halls of Machinery, motive power will be obtainable per special tariff, and will be supplied from the main shaft for general transmission.

Intermediate transmission will be at the expense of Exhibitors; the foundations and all special appliances will also be at their cost.

A copy of the particular rules and regulations further relating to this department will be sent on application.

Articles of every day sale, also those manufactured on the spot, may be sold and delivered to visitors on payment of a percentage to be fixed by agreement; but such sales may not take place in the Halls without a special and written consent of the Executive Committee. A special convention will regulate the sale of refreshments in the gardens and grounds of the Exhibition.

An International Jury of Awards will be formed, the members of which will be appointed by their respective Governments; this Jury will be organised and presided over by the Commissary General of the Belgian Government, who will also propose for appointment by the Belgian Government members of the Jury from among the delegates of countries not officially represented.

The Jury will officiate as soon as possible. The Awards will consist of Medals or Diplomas of First Class; Diplomas of Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals, and of Honourable Mention.

All foreign goods will be admitted to the Exhibition in bond, paying no duty of any kind if re-exported.

All inventions, patents, drawings, models, trade-marks, etc., exhibited will be placed under the immediate protection of the Belgian Government, and all rights of property in them will be effectually secured.

The Executive Committee will issue an official and complete catalogue methodically arranged and containing the name and address of each exhibitor, with particulars as to trade, place of production, etc. Foreign sections will have the right of issuing at their own expense their special catalogues and of selling them within their respective limits.

The issue of tickets for the Lottery authorised by the Belgian Government may extend over several series of one million tickets each; the prizes to be purchased exclusively from Exhibitors. The issue of the first series of tickets will be authorised before the opening of the Exhibition.

Printed forms of application for space are supplied by the Executive Committee *or by the Commissariats of Countries officially represented.* These forms must be signed, and addressed prepaid to the official Commissariat of the Country to which the intending Exhibitor belongs, or to the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, No. *9, Rue Gérard, Antwerp*, not later than October 1st, 1893, for all countries not officially represented.

All goods exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, which may be destined for the Antwerp Exhibition, will on arrival be stored free of charge *in the Halls, and as near as possible to their definite places.*

Arrêté, en séance du Conseil d'Administration,

à Anvers, le 25 Mai 1893.

L'Administrateur Secrétaire,
HENRI BELIARD.

L'Administrateur Président,
Comte PRET ROOSE de GALESBERG.

Vu :

Pour le Comité Executif :

Le Secrétaire Général,
M. de RAMAIX.

Le Vice-Président, Directeur Général,
Alphonse HERTOGS.

Vu :

Le Secrétaire Général du Commissariat du Gouvernement,
J. GODY.

Le Commissaire Général du Gouvernement,
Comte Hippolyte d'URSEL.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
„ „ „ „ Bombay.
„ „ „ „ Bengal.
„ „ „ „ the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ „ „ „ of the Punjab.
„ Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
„ „ „ „ Burma.
„ „ „ „ Assam.
„ „ „ „ Coorg
„ „ „ „ Ajmere.
„ Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for publication in the Local Gazettes.

[True Extract.]

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

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.									Total.		
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.					
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	4,703	...	60,994	...	...	...	4,703	...	60,994
Bombay ...	...	...	19	3,71,415	5,39,335	5,59,385	...	...	...	3,71,415	5,39,335	5,59,404
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,993*	20,745	16,542	36,993	20,745	16,542
Bengal	6,593	12,290	10,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,593	12,290	10,185
N.-W. P. & O. ...	6,657	24,024	5,091	8,262	23,222	696	...	...	...	14,919	47,246	5,787
Punjab	251	...	456	743	704	158	78*	645	2,110	1,072	1,349	2,724
Cent. Provs. ...	...	1,992	354	6,673	11,550	2,289	...	...	...	6,673	13,542	2,643
Berar	5,742	226	198	1,72,544	66,625	1,07,640	...	...	...	1,78,286	66,851	1,07,83[illegible]
Assam	1,094	678	1,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	678	1,520
Raj. & C. I. ...	1,292	112	1,420	99,790	1,50,730	23,579	...	...	...	1,01,082	1,50,842	24,999
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	6,135	5,992	10,328	...	...	...	6,135	5,992	10,328
Mysore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	21,629	39,322	19,243	6,70,265	7,98,158	7,65,069	37,071	30,390	18,652	7,28,965	8,67,870	8,02,964
WHEAT—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1,97,178	36,123	51,721	...	...	...	1,97,178	36,123	51,721
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,51,634*	2,48,669	5,18,421	8,51,634	2,48,669	5,18,421
Bengal	4,15,009	1,73,556	1,49,136	1	...	...	...	...	...	4,15,010	1,73,556	1,49,136
N.-W. P. & O. ...	9,15,100	6,73,800	4,85,283	8,27,904	5,70,944	58,090	1,107	...	556	17,44,171	12,53,744	5,43,929
Punjab	37,680	29,537	45,251	6,70,417	3,36,555	84,679	17,08,870*	10,21,340	8,54,894	24,82,967	13,87,462	9,84,824
Cent. Provs. ...	3,934	4,977	37,212	14,33,857	7,10,779	9,79,095	...	...	...	14,37,791	7,21,756	10,16,307
Berar	...	...	...	34,501	15,933	5,365	...	...	...	34,501	15,933	5,365
Assam	...	...	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840
Raj. & C. I. ...	456	2,332	...	2,66,329	1,05,810	2,07,614	...	...	...	2,66,785	1,68,142	2,07,614
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	13,72,179	8,84,202	7,17,722	34,36,307	18,51,174	13,86,504	26,21,611	12,70,009	13,73,871	74,30,097	40,05,385	34,78,157
LINSEED—												
Madras	...	...	...	64	...	5,274	...	...	...	64	...	5,274
Bombay	...	...	...	81,178	53,669	43,898	...	...	...	81,178	53,669	43,898
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	6,19,242	2,99,864	8,63,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,19,242	2,99,864	8,63,853
N.-W. P. & O. ...	4,19,716	4,42,939	4,96,833	41,840	9,848	27,889	...	...	...	4,61,556	4,52,787	5,24,722
Punjab	...	...	...	...	1,243	516	347*	...	...	347	1,243	516
Cent. Provs. ...	30,569	37,433	51,699	2,65,564	99,718	2,81,817	...	...	...	2,96,133	1,37,151	3,33,516
Berar	...	64	...	79,509	51,156	72,018	...	...	...	79,509	51,220	72,018
Assam	30,987	10,116	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,987	10,116	4,800
Raj. & C. I. ...	15,950	9,090	22,887	1,52,099	1,32,558	2,16,447	...	...	...	1,68,049	1,41,648	2,39,334
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	42,858	37,499	29,997	...	...	...	42,858	37,499	29,997
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	11,16,464	7,99,506	14,40,072	6,63,112	3,85,691	6,77,856	347	...	...	17,79,923	11,85,197	21,17,928
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	89	9	46	...	...	...	89	9	46
Bombay	...	...	...	10	...	19	...	...	...	10	...	19
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	355*	919	37	355	919	37
Bengal	79	172	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	172	8
N.-W. P. & O. ...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	2
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cent. Provs. ...	...	3	...	9	1	...	271*	347	71	271	347	71
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	134	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1
TOTAL ...	95	175	10	113	144	66	626	1,266	1108	834	1,585	184

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 17 and 20 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports during April, May, and June 1891, the figures from January to March 1891 not having been available.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 24th August, 1893.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town. and Karachi during the month of June 1893, and from 1st January to 30th June 1893, periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

Total from January 1st, including total of month.													Articles, and whence exported.
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.				
1.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
												COTTON, RAW—	
...	...	...	8,609	42	80,728	...	...	...	8,609	42	80,728	Madras.	
6	...	19	32,47,237	36,03,924	30,75,128	...	...	...	32,47,243	36,03,924	30,75,147	Bombay.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,51,712*	1,95,718	1,34,180	2,51,712	1,95,718	1,34,180	Sind.	
29,959	64,144	72,065	10	...	19	...	...	...	29,969	64,144	72,084	Bengal.	
2,11,487	1,86,768	1,26,893	3,98,941	1,56,484	1,94,719	1	...	...	6,10,429	3,43,252	3,21,612	N.-W. P. & O.	
14,258	237	39,807	62,392	1,631	60,383	46,654*	11,816	1,76,693	1,23,274	13,684	2,76,973	Punjab.	
4,656	13,643	4,528	1,04,344	73,851	79,252	...	...	...	1,09,000	87,494	83,780	Cent. Provs.	
10,687	10,134	2,071	10,37,880	14,40,042	9,55,310	...	...	...	16,47,207	14,50,176	9,57,381	Berar.	
3,455	14,528	30,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,455	14,528	30,152	Assam.	
30,179	9,951	11,559	9,88,658	6,73,978	5,58,829	...	...	...	10,18,837	6,83,029	5,70,388	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	13,907	15,021	11,712	...	...	...	13,907	15,021	11,712	Nizam's Terry.	
...	...	...	...	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	606	Mysore.	
3,04,087	2,98,505	2,87,184	64,61,308	59,70,973	50,16,686	2,98,367	2,07,534	3,10,873	70,63,762	64,77,012	56,14,743		TOTAL.
												WHEAT—	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.	
...	...	...	19,43,554	8,39,201	14,16,313	...	...	...	19,43,554	8,39,201	14,16,313	Bombay.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17,20,330*	9,04,576	8,75,630	17,20,330	9,04,576	8,75,030	Sind.	
13,58,449	8,62,562	4,72,722	24	1	...	...	...	...	13,58,473	8,62,563	4,72,722	Bengal.	
29,37,880	39,57,307	17,20,206	17,08,535	24,48,309	2,65,745	2,812	1,353	556	40,49,227	64,07,089	19,92,507	N.-W. P. & O.	
1,33,026	80,491	55,698	8,98,725	9,00,105	1,10,729	30,54,733*	35,58,107	9,50,382	40,87,084	45,38,763	11,16,809	Punjab.	
61,780	13,058	1,02,621	05,45,150	41,49,883	37,50,965	...	...	...	66,06,936	41,02,941	39,13,286	Cent. Provs.	
735	...	...	4,54,408	3,42,937	41,548	...	...	...	4,55,143	3,42,937	41,548	Berar.	
367	278	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	278	840	Assam.	
772	10,585	2,193	8,96,675	10,05,826	10,10,190	...	...	...	8,97,447	10,16,411	10,12,383	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	2,905	2	2,286	...	...	...	2,905	2	2,286	Nizam's Terry.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.	
44,93,609	49,24,341	24,20,280	1,24,49,982	96,86,324	65,97,476	47,86,881	44,64,096	18,26,568	2,17,30,472	1,90,74,761	1,08,44,324		TOTAL.
												LINSEED—	
...	...	...	1,518	...	59,315	...	...	...	1,518	...	59,315	Madras.	
...	488	...	9,33,478	8,60,921	9,09,461	...	...	...	9,33,478	8,61,409	9,69,461	Bombay.	
...	...	...	...	18	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	Sind.	
21,254	16,09,734	30,03,939	1,161	...	...	...	...	...	23,09,415	16,09,752	30,03,939	Bengal.	
2,25,016	21,43,480	14,88,331	2,44,327	98,865	1,88,100	...	...	...	19,69,343	22,42,345	16,76,431	N.-W. P. & O.	
...	1,477	...	...	1,841	631	347*	60	12	347	3,378	643	Punjab.	
87,971	2,81,513	1,53,873	16,33,693	10,27,879	16,80,568	...	...	...	17,21,664	13,09,392	18,34,441	Cent. Provs.	
...	533	...	9,88,926	9,84,658	7,86,712	...	...	...	9,88,926	9,85,191	7,86,712	Berar.	
39,776	27,272	6,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,776	27,272	6,922	Assam.	
1,40,578	1,78,775	80,157	9,12,341	8,97,810	9,00,039	...	...	...	10,58,919	10,76,585	10,40,196	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	5,45,993	4,23,227	3,38,844	...	...	...	5,45,993	4,23,227	3,38,844	Nizam's Terry.	
...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	83	Mysore.	
43,97,595	42,43,272	47,33,222	52,61,437	42,95,219	49,83,753	347	67	12	96,59,379	85,38,558	97,16,987		TOTAL.
												INDIGO—	
...	...	...	224	285	731	...	...	...	224	285	731	Madras.	
...	...	...	207	411	406	...	...	...	207	411	406	Bombay.	
...	...	...	...	...	21	2,034*	3,201	5,287	2,034	3,201	5,308	Sind.	
1,997	7,771	6,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,997	7,771	6,254	Bengal.	
1,759	3,864	551	...	39	141	...	...	...	1,759	3,903	692	N.-W. P. & O.	
1,051	...	...	65	5	3	876*	2,336	2,060	1,992	2,341	2,093	Punjab.	
...	3	5	18	1	2	...	...	...	18	4	7	Cent. Provs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.	
...	...	...	211	690	572	...	...	...	211	690	572	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	35	1	...	...	...	...	35	1	...	Nizam's Terry.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.	
4,807	11,638	6,810	760	1,432	1,876	2,910	5,537	7,347	8,477	18,607	16,033		TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XVIII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 13th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 12th August 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 13th August 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 12th August 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	6,45,770	394	1,634	8,27,600	507	1,84,74,393	1,84,50,581	...	23,812
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	62,160	70	862	70,200	81	22,19,811	23,79,319	1,59,508	...
Indian Midland	129	752	58,019	77	752	62,216	83	19,11,024	18,78,343	...	32,681
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,750	83	112	4,621	41	32,158	1,22,800	90,742	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	2,38,720	143	1,699	3,00,920	182	86,07,989	83,66,530	...	2,41,370
South Indian	139	1,106	1,25,546	114	1,043	1,45,349	139	28,50,110	31,37,783	2,87,673	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	69,562	67	1,150	1,00,638	87	10,45,275	23,74,321	7,28,046	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	64,477	85	756	69,800	88	21,01,450	21,00,740	4,090	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	7,469	37	190	10,428	52	2,56,823	3,03,553	6,730	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	12,74,179	159	8,213	15,97,848	195	3,80,98,853	3,90,79,319	9,80,526	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	2,55,540	104	2,509	3,00,613	120	99,45,756	1,01,17,910	8,72,154	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	97,726	141	692	1,21,006	175	33,40,050	32,39,970	...	1,00,080
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	292	777	2,16,204	278	777	2,12,620	274	34,30,584	36,00,837	1,61,248	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	14,047	112	125	14,840	119	2,01,996	2,73,040	11,953	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	3,743	22	...	(*g*) 69,264	65,564	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	89,490	125	730	81,416	112	24,19,349	22,69,522	...	1,49,827
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,580	63	25	1,558	62	25,494	28,488	2,994	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	160	20	8	198	25	5,967	7,665	1,698	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	6,74,747	141	5,038	7,35,994	146	1,87,38,807	1,95,45,311	8,06,504	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,492	4,52,519	303	1,490	3,63,705	244	1,58,54,501	1,47,55,453	...	8,98,449
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	401	1,33,319	294	401	1,82,000	395	01,26,502	01,74,002	47,500	...
Madras	226	840	1,58,402	189	840	1,94,072	231	33,81,901	38,49,128	4,67,227	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	7,46,240	267	2,791	7,39,778	265	2,51,63,304	2,47,78,643	...	3,83,602
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,606	26,95,166	173	16,042	30,73,120	192	8,20,00,964	8,34,04,332	14,03,308	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	17,582	109	161	21,280	132	3,93,097	4,45,012	51,025	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,305	196	22	4,188	190	1,12,703	1,08,494	...	4,209
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,195	92	67	5,571	83	1,80,589	1,70,871	...	18,718
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,747	125	78	8,927	115	2,00,160	1,85,919	...	14,241
TOTAL	135	329	37,829	115	328	40,016	122	8,96,449	9,10,306	13,857	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	46,692	140	333	45,230	136	9,43,141	10,36,081	92,940	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	953	73	13	810	62	25,214	23,226	...	1,988
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,746	81	108	11,160	103	1,85,242	2,63,840	78,604	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	34,257	78	311	29,750	90	4,76,438	6,29,348	1,52,910	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	2,602	29	93	3,620	39	1,07,707	1,19,202	11,475	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,479	51	29	1,081	38	34,170	43,173	10,203	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,322	40	72	2,420	34	1,06,128	99,664	...	6,464
TOTAL	107	959	88,111	92	979	94,680	97	18,76,160	22,13,840	3,37,680	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Standard gauge—											
Dhrangadra-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	19,255	58	334	26,083	78	7,02,084	8,56,277	1,54,193	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,441	53	...	(*j*) 43,923	43,923	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	14,673	50	364	13,200	36	3,72,893	3,06,375	...	66,518
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,043	53	94	4,969	53	1,29,115	1,21,743	...	7,372
TOTAL	80	720	38,871	54	838	46,693	56	12,04,092	13,28,318	1,24,226	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	17,614	28,89,977	162	18,187	32,54,509	179	8,59,77,665	8,78,56,796	18,79,131	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 12th August 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-[illegible] frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 12th August 1893.

F. B. HEB[illegible]
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 24th August, 1893.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 35.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present ortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	18 14½	18 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	*	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	15 0	14 8	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	133 0	130 0	15 8	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 9	13 9	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	12 12	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 13
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 7	13 0	12 7	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 12	12 14	13 4	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	14 14	14 14	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	12 13	*	28 3	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	18 13	16 0	...	...	11 1	10 10	12 0	9 9	26 10	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	10 10	24 0	21 5	9 11	10 9	79 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 4	5 9	8 0	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	182 0	182 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 10	9 0	9 0	29 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9	...	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 9	9 13	10 4	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	13 7	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 3	10 13	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 6	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	10 4	10 8
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 2	6 14	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 4
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 0	6 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 3	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	6 0	6 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	9 0	9 8	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 9
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	3 8	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	90 0	9 8	9 8
Tippera	10 0	9 8	...	...	8 0	8 12	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 8	...	...	10 8	10 13½
Dacca	11 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 12	...	...	20 0	17 12	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 7	11 7	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
24-Parganas	11 8	11 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	240 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 13	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 8	12 8	17 2	17 3	7 12	8 0	10 0	10 5	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 9	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 8
Hooghly	11 12	11 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	8 7	8 8	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	...	24 8	23 12	128 0	128 0	10 9	11 6½
Jessore	10 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 14
Faridpur	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 2	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	280 0	280 0	10 5	10 5
Burdwan	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	106 0	108 0	11 0	11 11
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	..	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	60 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	17 4	17 4	24 0	20 10	6 0	6 0	11 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 4	...	...	22 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	13 2	13 8	...	...	8 4	9 12	10 8	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 9
Rajshahi	13 8	15 0	24 0	24 0	9 12	9 12	10 14	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	20 14	20 12	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 5	12 0	...	...	8 2	10 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	8 8
Dinajpur	13 0	13 4	...	16 0	9 9½	9 4	12 9½	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	12 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 0	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0†	15 12†	...	...	15 0	15 12	80 0	80 0	12 0	10 8
Cuttack	11 7	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11†	19 11†	...	...	21 8	19 11	80 0	80 0	11 0	9 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	13 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 4	...	...	8 0 to 8 8	8 8	11 0 to 12 8	11 0 to 12 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 11 0	8 0 to 10 0	14 0	16 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0 and 13 0	13 0 and 18 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	9 4
Palámau	13 8	13 8	23 10	21 5	10 11	12 15	13 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	21 15	23 10	23 10	27 0	33 12	...	...	8 2½	7 14
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 4	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 8	12 0 to 13 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 4	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. ‡ Sold in bundles. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 0 to 15 4	15 12	21 0	21 0	8 0 to 10 0	10 0	11 0 to 12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 13	22 0	23 1	24 0	24 3	20 0	23 1	160 0	126 0 to 168 0	10 12	10 12
Gaya	14 0	13 12	20 0	20 4	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	17 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	18 8	19 0	22 8	...	20 8	20 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	9 12
Patna	14 0 and 17 0	14 0 and 16 8	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Shahabad	16 0	13 0	18 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	20 0	18 8	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	21 7	20 3	11 6	11 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	22 11	22 11	22 11	21 7	126 4	126 8	10 12	10 8
Darbhanga	12 9	12 9	20 4	19 11	12 9	12 5	14 3	13 11	...	...	...	...	21 14	20 13	15 5	13 2	20 12	19 12	22 6	20 12	23 9	21 5	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	15 8	15 4	21 8	21 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	23 12	22 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	14 8	14 0	22 8	23 0	9 0	8 8	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	...	...	21 0	20 12	21 0	20 12	22 8	20 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	7 13½
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 6	14 8	20 1	19 14½	7 9	7 9	10 5	10 11	18 7	18 7	17 1	16 14	...	...	15 3	15 3	19 14½	19 12½	...	...	22 10	22 8	105 0	105 0	9 10	9 8
Ghazipur	12 12	12 13	19 12	19 12	6 7	6 7	11 8	11 8	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 12	20 8	...	...	20 8	20 8	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	15 4	15 0	21 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	25 0	24 8	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 12
Allahabad	13 2	13 0	18 12	18 12	9 8	7 8	13 0	9 4	19 8	19 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 8	20 4	...	...	21 4	20 8	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	14 0	13 12	18 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	13 12	13 0	17 0	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 6	...	...	27 8	27 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	14 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Cawnpore	15 8	15 0	20 12	20 12	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 0	14 12	19 12	19 12	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	18 12	19 1	17 6	18 14	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 9	21 10	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 4	13 12	19 12	19 12	4 12	4 12	7 0	7 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 12	...	...	23 12	23 12	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 8	15 12	21 0	20 4	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 4	16 0	16 0	26 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 8	17 8	24 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	15 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 8	...	...	22 8	16 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 4	14 8	21 4	21 8	7 4	7 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 12	14 12	23 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 12	22 8	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	95 0	95 0	11 4	11 4
Muttra	15 0	15 0	24 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	30 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 8	27 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	5 4	5 12	9 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 8	25 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	130 0	120 0	11 8	11 0
Bulandshahr	16 10	17 0	24 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 4	18 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	10 12
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	23 8	23 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	15 8	14 12	23 14	21 4	9 10	10 6	11 12	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 8	...	...	16 4	15 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 15	23 6	20 10	8 9	8 9	12 15	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	21 0	20 10	20 10	20 10	24 6	22 6	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 10
Basti	16 8	14 12	22 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	22 0‡	22 0‡	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	23 8	18 8	18 8	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	16 8	16 0	28 4	27 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 12	24 12	...	...	23 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	...	...
Budaun	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	24 0	23 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Pilibhít	15 0	14 12	26 4	26 4	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Barelly	14 1	14 1	21 2	21 2	5 14	5 14	9 6	9 6	23 7	20 9	14 11	14 1	...	...	10 10	10 10	21 2	20 9	18 12	18 12	21 4	24 4	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	15 4	15 0	24 12	24 8	6 0	6 4	12½ 4	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 8	22 0	19 0	19 0	20 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Naini Tal	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	13 12	12 8	15 0	...	...	17 8	12 8	14 8	14 8	25 0	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0§	10 0§	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	15 8	15 8	26 7	26 2	9 0	8 7	10 2	9 9	20 4	20 4	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	...	...	22 8	23 10	135 0	135 0	10 6	10 6
Muzaffarnagar	16 9	16 9	27 8	27 8	5 8	5 8	9 12	9 14	22 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	8 12½	6 9	6 9	23 2	22 5	17 9	12 1	15 7	15 7	132 0	132 0	10 12	10 3
Meerut	17 0	16 12	25 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	17 8	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 8	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Saharanpur	14 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	5 0	5 8	7 8	8 8	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	21 0	16 0	12 12	12 12	22 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Dehra Dún	14 9	14 4	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	...	...	15 0	16 8	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	16 12	16 8	23 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	25 8	21 0	21 0	26 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 2	16 0	19 8	19 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	21 0	21 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 8	14 8	23 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	22 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	21 0	23 8	22 8	100 0	90 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	18 8	17 0	26 0	25 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	16 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	13 0	19 8	19 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	19 0	23 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 8	15 0	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 8	21 8	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bahraich	17 0	16 8	26 0	25 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	16 8	16 0	28 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	25 0	25 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	17 8	17 8	28 8	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	25 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 3
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	16 4	13 2	25 0	22 8	9 0	8 2	10 0	10 0	21 14	18 12	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 8	21 14	18 12	28 12	25 0	...	...	14 1	15 5
Bánswara	18 2	17 8	20 0	20 0	8 12	7 8	13 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 12	32 8	25 0	25 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 6	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	12 8	25 12½	25 0	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	8 9½	26 9	23 7	17 3	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	21 14	21 14	28 2	25 0	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	14 1	12 12	24 5	22 3	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 1	...	...	...	...	24 15	24 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	15 5	15 5	30 0	30 0	5 0	5 0	8 1	8 5	28 10	28 11	22 10	22 11	...	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	30 0	30 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 9	11 8	18 0	17 12	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 12	16 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	13 12	14 8	28 8	29 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	28 0	28 0	25 12	25 8	†	†	†	†	30 8	31 8	24 0	28 8	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	17 6	16 0	27 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 0
Kotah	11 8	11 9	17 7	16 15	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 2	17 2	...	12 12	...	...	17 13	20 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	15 14	14 8	24 6	21 0	7 4	7 8	8 4	8 8	28 12	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 2	16 10	16 10	9 6	9 5	175 0	175 0	9 2½	9 9
Tonk	14 0	14 12	23 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 8	22 8	23 12	19 8	20 0	†	†	13 0	12 0§	25 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	105 0	101 0	11 4	10 12
Jeypore	14 0	14 12	23 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 8	22 8	23 12	19 8	20 0	†	†	13 0	12 0§	23·4 & 24 8	24·4 & 25 8	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	11 8	12 0
Kerowlee	15 10	15 5	21 4	20 10	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	21 4	21 4	18 12	18 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 2	22 8	...	...	30 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	10 5½	10 7½
Dholpur	15 10½	15 7½	22 8½	22 10½	8 2½	8 3	10 2	10 2	20 9½	19 10	21 8¼	20 10½	...	...	12 6	12 6	24 8¾	24 6½	...	...	31 2¼	30 6	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	16 2½	16 13	24 5½	24 8	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	27 4	27 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 5¼	26 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	15 10	15 0	23 9	23 8	6 10	6 10½	8 12	8 4	27 7	27 8	26 8	26 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 4	25 8	26 0	26 6	32 8	33 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4
Deoli Cantonment	14 9	15 0	27 0	26 6	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 15½	26 13	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	25 8⅔	25 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 7
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 0	13 11	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	†	†	...	...	31 6	30 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 12
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	20 0	19 8	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 4
Bálmer	13 13	13 2	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 12	21 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	13 10	13 8	21 0	20 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	12 0
Shahpoora	13 8	13 6	28 14	26 15	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 2	27 0	27 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	28 0	27 5	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 5	10 5
Western— Jodhpore	14 1 and 15 10	13 12 and 14 11	27 8	26 14	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	23 12	26 4	18 2 and 20 0	18 12 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	28 2	26 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 7
Jeysulmere	13 10	13 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	18 6	18 12	18 6	19 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 0	11 8	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 8	6 8	...	...	19 10	17 9½	...	...	...	...	19 3	20 6½	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	13 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	...	...	22 0	21 0	160 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goosa	16 0	15 4	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 15½	13 14	21 4	21 4	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 8	19 10½	19 10½	19 2	19 2	...	...	11 11	11 11	17 4½	17 0	...	...	17 8½	17 8½	170 0	172 8	11 11	11 13½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	32 0	33 0	...	..	10 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	32 0	33 0	†	†	†	†	80 0	100 0	11 0	10 0
Ferozepore	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	†††	†††	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	13 0	14 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	12 0	13 0
Montgomery	18 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	†††	†††	25 0	26 0	30 0	28 0	14 0	16 0	‡	‡	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	27 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Delhi	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	16 0	18 0	31 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	30 0	31 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	17 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	29 0	27 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	19 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	28 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Jullundur	20 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	18 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 0
Gurdáspur	20 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	11 0	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	†	†	16 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	10 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	+	+	†††	†††	+	+	24 0	24 0	++	++	++	++	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	13 0	16 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	†††	†††	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	17 0	19 0	†††	†††	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	†††	†††	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	†††	†††	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	20 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	†††	†††	*	*	26 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	††*	††*	160 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	16 0	16 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	26 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	17 0	16 0	††*	††*	70 0	70 0	12 0	13 8
Hazára	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	†††	†††	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	†††	†††	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	†††	†††	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	92 0	92 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†††	†††	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	15 0	13 0	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	20 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	16 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	9 0	++	8 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	22 0	21 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	7 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	35 0	34 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	42 8	50 0
D. I. Khan	21 0	21 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	†††	†††	6 0	6 0	29 0	29 0	†††	†††	14 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†††	†††	†††	†††	21 0	22 0	†††	†††	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	†††	†††	†††	†††	23 0	21 0	†††	†††	++	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	13 0	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	13 0	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	17 8	19 0	18 0	†††††	†††††	...	...	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	121 14	121 14	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 12	11 4	...	...	11 12	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	21 2	21 0	†††††	†††††	...	...	7 12	7 11	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	16 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	23 8	20 0	22 8	22 0	†††††	†††††	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	†††††	†††††	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 0	23 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	†††	†††	6 0	6 0	16 0	15 12	11 8	11 0	++	++	71 1	75 9	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Kárwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	15 3	15 3	11 4	11 4	16 3	16 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	*	*	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	11 5	10 13	11 10	*	*	13 1	13 1	15 4	15 4	...	...	11 13	10 13	...	...	*	*	136 13	136 13	10 6	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	9 14	9 14	12 12	12 12	*	*	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	*	*	99 12	99 12	11 14	11 14
Bombay	10 6	9 13	...	...	6 6	5 13	7 13	7 14	13 8	13 11	13 4	13 15	13 8	13 14	...	...	12 8	12 14	...	...	13 4	13 4	87 6	87 6	11 0	11 3
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 11	9 11	*	*	14 6	14 6	17 4	17 4	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	*	*	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	11 5	11 12	11 12	12 4	18 1	19 6	18 15	19 13	*	*	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 1	15 1	80 0	80 0	10 2	10 8
Belgaum	12 12	12 8	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 4	11 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	16 8	17 0	124 12	89 0	12 0	11 0
Satara	9 6	10 2	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 6	9 6	14 7	14 7	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 6	10 6	17 14	17 14	20 10	22 8	*	*	...	...	17 2	18 0	...	...	18 4	18 4	71 2	71 2	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	11 8	12 7	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 15	10 7	18 12	19 10	22 14	22 14	*	*	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	17 10	17 10	17 4	17 4	14 13	14 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	19 10	19 10	76 0	76 0	10 3	10 3
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 1	12 5	...	...	9 9	8 13	10 9	10 9	20 10	19 4	20 7	20 7	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	25 1	23 9	80 0	80 0	12 6	11 11
Násik	14 5	12 14	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	*	...	16 15	16 15	19 9	18 6	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	*	*	106 6	106 6	12 12	12 12
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 0	13 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	22 7	22 7	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	*	*	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	*	16 0	...	...	*	16 8	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 8	14 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 5	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	17 2	16 0	16 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	13 0	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 8	14 0	13 0	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	*	*	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	11 13	11 13	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	13 12	*	*	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	*	*	62 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	14 3	14 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	16 15	15 12	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 4	11 4	...	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	...	...	20 9	18 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 14	...	...	10 4	10 4	150 0	150 0	7 2	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 4	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	115 0	115 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	6 16	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	16 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 2	15 7	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 13	16 13	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 11	17 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	22 5	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 12
Jubbulpore	13 12	16 0	...	...	11 0	10 4	14 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 8
Baghatkhand (Sutna)	19 0	16 0	23 8	23 0	8 4	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	23 4	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 2	10 8
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	12 13	12 8	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	190 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	10 6	...	...	10 8	12 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	19 14	18 15	...	...	13 8	11 3	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	10 14	10 15	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	18 11	18 9	...	...	10 4	11 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 13	10 15	90 0	90 0	9 0	8 0
Sambalpur	14 14	14 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 2	13 6	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 12	10 0	15 12	15 13	14 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 13	15 1	...	...	12 14	13 1	80 0	80 0	9 2	9 1
Akola	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	11 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 0	10 14	8 0	8 0	9 5	9 0	16 10	16 0	13 13	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	74 0	74 11	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 0	10 0	*	*	7 2	7 4	9 4	9 0	14 2	14 7	20 1	20 1	23 0	23 0	*	*	12 7	12 7	*	*	17 12	16 12	120 0	120 0	8 10	8 10
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	*	*	8 2	7 0	9 5	9 5	14 9	14 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 13	12 13	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 8	8 8	*	*	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	13 8	14 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thúr, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or Thúr, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firkwood. Present fortnight.	Firkwood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 3	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 0	...	...	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 3	12 3
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 8	16 2	17 8	15 14	18 14	18 14	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 3	12 3
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	17 11	17 11	16 2	16 2	16 10	15 14	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 14	9 14	18 11	18 11	14 13	14 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	158 0	158 0	14 2	14 2
Central—																										
Bellary	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 5	11 5	19 2	18 8	18 13	18 13	23 5	23 5	...	...	10 3	10 6	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 8	12 8
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	16 14	16 14	19 6	19 6	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 14	12 14	16 10	16 10	19 10	19 10	21 0	*	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	21 10	21 10	20 0	20 0	21 10	21 10	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 11	10 11	18 6	18 6	23 13	22 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	104 0	104 0	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	17 5	17 5	22 0	22 0	23 11	23 11	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	12 4	12 4	87 8	87 8	12 14	12 14
Godavari	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 0	22 2	21 2	25 8	25 8	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	12 12	12 8	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 6	8 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	13 11	12 10	21 13	21 13	19 3	19 3	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 11	12 11	14 5	14 5	21 2	22 2	24 0	19 11	25 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	14 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 10	10 10	14 13	*	17 3	17 3	19 3	19 3	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	14 0	13 8	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	8 8	6 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 6	16 5	16 5	16 8	16 8	17 2	20 14	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	9 4	9 4	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 5	10 8	14 5	11 13	16 3	15 6	16 14	15 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 13	9 13	12 11	12 11	16 0	14 8	15 2	15 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 3	10 3	15 13	14 11	17 13	16 8	15 11	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 3	10 3	15 13	14 11	17 13	16 8	15 11	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	10 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 5	14 5
Madura	8 8	9 0	...	...	9 11	9 14	10 2	10 2	16 3	14 10	16 3	13 3	*	*	...	...	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	7 8	8 1	8 0	21 0	19 4	...	...	22 9	22 9	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	11 0	10 12	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Tumkur	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	25 8	25 8	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	8 8	8 8
Hassan	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	26 12	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 7	9 7	15 8	15 12	29 6	32 0	24 0	24 0	34 10	34 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	10 8	9 8
Chitaldroog	10 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 8	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0		

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 26th, 1893.

Ordinary monsoon conditions of moderate intensity have prevailed throughout the Indian region during the week under review. Pressure has been steadily high over Malabar, Ceylon, and the south of the Bay, steadily low over the Punjab, and moderately low over the north of the Bay and over the Gangetic plain. The steepness of the barometric gradient has varied from day to day, but on the whole the pressure differences have been moderate, and the wind which has blown from the normal monsoon directions has been moderate to fresh. The heat has been somewhat greater than usual, except over the Peninsula, where the mean temperature has been about normal.

On the 20th the barometer was falling everywhere. The general distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds were fairly normal, and rain was reported from most parts of the country, except North-Western India and the south of the Carnatic. The amounts of rainfall were generally small, but Mussoorie has received 2·92 inches, Silchar 2·26 inches, and Moulmein, Dehra Dun, Chakrata, Sholapur, and Bellary over one inch. On the 21st pressure was still falling, except in Upper Burma and part of the Peninsula. The general distribution was very little changed, except that a shallow depression had appeared over Lower Burma. The winds were irregularly cyclonic over Burma, and elsewhere blew from about the normal monsoon directions. The force was fresh over a large part of the country. There was no rain over North-Western India, but in all other districts rain had fallen more or less generally, and in several places was heavy: thus Moulmein reported 7·74 inches, Raichur 4·91 inches, Kurnool 3·25 inches, and Minbu, Cawnpore, Raipur, and Hyderabad (Deccan) over 2 inches. The chart of the 22nd showed that pressure was increasing over a large part of Western India and over Burma and was decreasing elsewhere. The shallow depression which was crossing Burma on the morning of the 21st had passed out into the Bay, but otherwise the general distribution was unchanged. Readings were lowest over the Punjab, relatively low over the Gangetic plain and the Bay, and highest in Malabar and Ceylon. The gradient had increased. The winds were irregularly cyclonic around the Bay, but continued to blow from the normal monsoon directions elsewhere, though on the West Coast the winds were perhaps more northerly than usual. By the morning of the 23rd the depression which was crossing the Bay had reached the Orissa and Ganjam coasts. Pressure was falling over the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, the Gangetic plain, and Bengal, and rising elsewhere. The baric gradient was steep over the Peninsula and the Bay. Cyclonic winds prevailed over a large part of the country, circulating around the depression noticed above. Over North-Western India and the west of the Peninsula, however, numerous calms were reported. There was still very little rain over North-Western India, but in all other parts of the Indian region the fall was very general. Akyab reported 4·80 inches, Cawnpore 2·97 inches, Cuttack 2·50 inches, Bhamo 2·15 inches, and Hazaribagh 2·04 inches, while several stations had more than

1 inch. The chart of the 24th showed that the depression which had crossed the Bay had reached the Central Provinces, and that the barometer was falling over the central and north-western parts of the country. Cyclonic winds continued to prevail around the depression and normal monsoon winds elsewhere. The only rainfall over North-Western India was still light and scattered, but in other parts of India the fall was very general. Pachmarhi reported 3·41 inches, Raipur and Mercara 2·80 inches, Lashio 2·59 inches, Mangalore 2·23 inches, and Khammamett 2·07 inches, while at several stations the fall was over 1 inch. On the 25th the barometer was rising over the Peninsula and Bengal and falling elsewhere. The depression was stationary over the central parts of the country and the general distribution was unaltered. The winds were about normal. Rain had been very general, except over the Punjab plains and Sind; but the amounts, except on the West Coast, were falling lighter. Silchar reported 3·27 inches, Goa 3·25 inches, Mormugao 2·29 inches, Mercara 2·19 inches, Tavoy 2·17 inches, and a few places over 1 inch. On the 26th the barometer was rising generally and the depression had become slighter. There was no other change. Rain had extended somewhat in North-Western India and remained fairly general elsewhere. The fall continued, however, to grow lighter. The heaviest fall was 1·75 inches at Bikanir, followed by 1·64 inches at Mercara, by 1·50 inches at Akola, by 1·29 inches at Darjeeling, by 1·21 inches at Neemuch, and by 1·02 inches at Mangalore and Pachmarhi.

Temperature.—Notwithstanding the very general rainfall, temperature has been very generally higher than usual. The most marked excess was, of course, over North-Western India, where the rainfall was lightest, but the mean temperature of the whole of India for the whole week was 1½° above the normal.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	August 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+3·1	+0·9	−0·9	+0·2	+0·5	+1·3	+0·5	+9·8
Bengal and Assam	+1·1	+2·0	+1·8	+1·8	+0·9	+0·4	+1·2	+1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	0	+1·7	+3·3	+2·2	+1·0	+1·9	+2·3	+1·8
Punjab	+1·6	+3·0	+4·0	+2·7	+4·1	+4·4	+3·3	+3·3
Bombay	+1·5	+1·3	+0·4	−1·0	−0·5	−1·0	−0·5	0
Central Provinces and Berar	+3·9	+3·8	+2·7	+0·2	−2·2	−1·3	−1·6	+0·8
Central India and Guzerat	+3·6	+3·8	+2·6	+1·5	+1·2	+1·7	+0·3	+2·1
Sind and Rajputana	+2·9	+4·2	+2·6	+1·6	+2·7	+3·3	+3·7	+3·0
Madras	−0·8	+0·2	−0·1	−0·6	−2·6	−1·9	−0·2	−0·9
Mean for whole of India	**+1·9**	**+2·3**	**+1·8**	**+1·0**	**+0·6**	**+1·0**	**+1·0**	**+1·4**

These figures show that on each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country has been above the normal, the excess ranging from 2·3° on the 21st to 0·6° on the 24th. In Bombay the mean temperature of the week exactly equalled the normal and in Madras it was nearly 1·0° below, but over Burma and Northern and Central India there was a general excess.

Rain.—During the week under review rain has fallen in all parts of the Indian region, and, except in the Punjab (West), Kathiawar, and Sind, the fall has been effective—that is, the average actual rainfall of each division for the week has exceeded one-tenth of an inch. The heaviest average actual fall reported was 11·68 inches in Tenasserim. This was followed by 6·40 inches in the East Coast (North *a*), by 5·72 inches in Coorg, by 5·32 inches in Hyderabad (South), and by 4·94 inches in Berar, while the lightest rainfall during the week was reported from the three divisions noticed above. Normally the heaviest rainfall during the present week is 7·96 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 6·15 inches in Assam (Surma), by 5·88 inches in Coorg, and by 5·73 inches in Arakan, while the lightest rainfall is normally reported from Sind. There is thus a certain amount of similarity between the actual and normal rainfall, but the heavy rainfall in the East Coast (North *a*) and in the Berars and Central Provinces is exceptional. The third column of the table shows that rain has been short over by far the greater part of the country, the only places where there has been any excess being the following thirteen divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, the Central Provinces divisions, Central India (East), the East Coast (North and *a*), Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central), and the East Coast (Central). The greatest excess is 4¼ inches over the East Coast (North *a*), followed by 3¾ inches in Tenasserim and Hyderabad (South). The greatest actual defect is 2½ inches in Assam (Surma) and the Hill Districts of the Punjab.

The three concluding columns of the table show the average actual rainfall from May 28th to August 26th, 1893, the normal average rainfall for the same period, and the difference between the two. In Lower Burma, Orissa, Coorg, and Mysore the rainfall for the season has been deficient, but in all other parts of the country the rainfall has been about or above the average.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	11·76 inches.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	9·27 „
East Bengal	Mymensingh	Kishorganj	5·59 „
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	10·16 „
North-Western Provinces.	Azamgarh	Sagri	5·95 „
Ditto	Cawnpore	Sudder	5·23 „
Punjab	Jullundur	Nawashahr	2·11 „
Ditto	Kangra	Sudder	2·14 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Karikal	9·83 „
Coorg	Mercara	Sudder	9·98 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	11·99 „
Berar	Amraoti	Murtazapur	12·36 „
Central India	Bhopal	Sudder	9·26 „
East Coast	Kistna	Dachepalle	6·55 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 26th.			Rainfall data from May 28th to August 26th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to August 26th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	11·68	7·96	+ 3·72	104·48	124·39	— 16
	Lower Burma	3·11	4·43	— 1·32	46·21	61·72	— 25
	Central Burma	3·02	3·71	— 0·69	41·63	49·21	— 15
	Upper Burma	2·22	?	?	18·52	?	?
	Arakan	4·44	5·73	— 1·29	128·74	133·55	— 4
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·79	3·69	— 1·90	66·06	55·93	+ 18
	Assam (Surma)	3·61	6·15	— 2·54	142·06	99·17	+ 43
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·44	3·23	— 1·79	42·87	44·28	— 3
	Deltaic Bengal	1·10	2·96	— 1·86	39·01	34·60	+ 14
	Central Bengal	1·28	2·75	— 1·47	40·31	33·65	+ 20
	North Bengal	2·69	3·83	— 1·14	75·98	64·11	+ 19
	Orissa	2·01	2·57	— 0·56	23·51	31·68	— 26
	Chota Nagpur	2·00	2·13	— 1·13	42·17	33·67	+ 22
	Bihar (South)	1·68	2·01	— 0·93	31·76	26·75	+ 19
	Do. (North)	1·23	2·21	— 0·98	36·39	30·95	+ 18
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·08	2·68	— 1·60	29·69	25·30	+ 17
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	1·47	2·21	— 0·74	23·92	26·74	— 11
	Oudh (South)	1·19	2·45	1·26	29·22	23·43	+ 25
	Do. (North)	1·28	2·36	— 1·08	29·43	25·60	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·08	2·53	— 1·45	21·62	22·89	— 6
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·39	1·78	— 1·39	15·90	18·85	— 16
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·94	2·40	— 1·46	27·96	29·40	— 5
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·15	0·77	— 0·62	8·52	8·71	— 2
	Do. (Central)	0·54	1·12	— 0·58	13·56	13·94	— 3
	Do. (Submontane)	0·57	1·51	— 0·94	20·79	18·27	+ 14
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·88	3·54	— 2·66	40·63	48·13	— 16
	Do. (North-West)	0·15	1·12	— 0·97	10·90	11·71	+ 70
	Do. (West)	0·04	0·42	— 0·38	4·28	4·66	— 8
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	3·38	3·28	+ 0·10	67·64	83·06	— 19
	Madras (South Central)	0·63	1·04	— 0·41	16·95	15·89	+ 7
	Coorg	5·72	5·88	— 0·16	54·99	91·12	— 40
	Mysore	0·60	0·83	— 0·23	13·12	17·16	— 24
	Konkan	3·74	4·58	— 0·84	83·35	92·75	— 10
	Bombay Deccan	1·38	0·78	+ 0·60	22·79	16·96	+ 34
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	1·08	1·17	— 0·09	19·78	13·95	+ 42
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	4·94	1·76	+ 3·18	22·26	23·16	— 4
	Central Provinces (West)	4·87	2·16	+ 2·71	23·84	27·41	— 13
	Ditto (Central)	2·96	2·85	+ 0·11	35·32	37·63	— 6
	Ditto (East)	3·82	2·96	+ 0·86	40·93	35·08	+ 17
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·82	2·18	— 0·36	35·64	33·06	+ 8
	Kathiawar	0·02	0·57	— 0·55	14·04	14·75	— 5
	Sind	0·01	0·17	— 0·16	4·51	3·83	+ 18
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·20	2·10	+ 0·10	25·11	27·94	— 10
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·37	2·15	— 1·78	19·52	20·44	— 5
	Rajputana (West)	0·31	1·02	— 0·71	16·94	9·80	+ 73
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·42	1·28	+ 0·14	20·18	16·36	+ 23
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	6·40	2·15	+ 4·25	42·80	37·02	+ 13
	Hyderabad (South)	5·32	1·58	+ 3·74	25·41	15·29	+ 66
	Madras (Central)	1·50	0·65	+ 0·85	11·98	9·84	+ 22
	East Coast (Central)	1·15	0·87	+ 0·28	11·26	9·94	+ 13
	Ditto (South)	0·23	1·03	— 0·80	11·23	9·62	+ 17
	Madras (South)	0·11	0·47	— 0·36	5·31	3·87	+ 37

Simla, *31st August, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 26th August.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast and Nilgiris and in the Circars and Deccan; moderate in parts of the Karnatic; and only light scattered showers elsewhere. Want of rain is being felt in the Southern districts, but generally sowings are proceeding seasonably and standing crops flourishing. Early sown crops have been harvested with fair to average outturn. Water-supply, pasturage, and fodder generally sufficient, and the condition of cattle is good. General prospects good. Prices very slightly easier in some Southern, Karnatic, and Deccan districts, and generally stationary elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 30th August.*—River continues low in Sind. Rain more or less throughout the Presidency Proper and in one district of Sind; generally beneficial to standing crops, but more rain is required, especially in the Deccan, Karnatic, and Sind. Standing crops withering for want of rain in parts of three, damaged by excessive rain in parts of one, and by rats or insects in parts of seven districts. Sowing and transplantation of early crops completed, except in parts of six districts. Transplantation retarded for want of water in parts of two districts. Preparations for late crops progressing in two districts. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Fodder sufficient, except in one district. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th August.*—Local showers, usually light, fell, except for two days in the middle of the week, when there was fairly general rain. The present fine weather is very favourable to the crops in East Bengal and North Behar. The floods are subsiding and retransplanting of winter rice is being resorted to where possible. Enquiries are being made in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Backergunge, Faridpur, and Chittagong with a view to ascertain the amount of damage done by the floods and to concert measures of relief if necessary. In Tipperah it is reported that the raiyats will sustain a serious loss and that agricultural loans may be required. Prices have risen in the Eastern districts; elsewhere stationary. Cattle are in good condition, except in the flooded tracts, where sufficient fodder is not available.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 30th August.*—In several districts heavy rain has fallen, while in others there have been only slight showers. In the latter more rain is urgently needed for the crops. Prospects continue favourable. Harvesting of early crops in progress. Supplies and fodder ample. Prices show a falling tendency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 30th August.*—Rain fell in six districts. Sowings of autumn crops nearly over. Ploughings for spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally reported average; the crops are withering

for want of rain, which is urgently required throughout the province. Cattle are said to be in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Shahpur and parts of Multan, where it is scarce. Prices unsettled in two districts, falling in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th August.*—The heavy rain which has fallen during the past week seems to have been beneficial everywhere, and especially in the rice districts to the south, where rain was badly required. Prospects in the southern districts have greatly improved, and are elsewhere very favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 26th August.*—In Lower Burma agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily. The rainfall is ample and standing crops generally are in good condition, but some damage from floods is reported from the Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy districts. Rain fell in all districts of Upper Burma. Ploughing and sowing of paddy and other crops are progressing, but in Shwebo cultivation is still delayed owing to want of sufficient rain. Early sesamum is being reaped in several districts. The crop prospect generally is good, but more rain is wanted in Shwebo and Yeu, while some damage has been caused by floods in Bhamo and the Lower Chindwin. The price of paddy has risen in Thayetmyo and has fallen in Henzada and Bhamo.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th August.*—Weather seasonable in the plains districts. Transplanting of late rice continues. Fodder insufficient. Prospects of crops improving as floods subside.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 30th August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall slight throughout Mysore. Standing crops in good condition, except in two districts, where they are withering. Prospects generally favourable, but more rain is much needed in parts of five districts. Prices risen in Kolar; no change elsewhere.

COORG: Heavy rain beneficial to all crops. Picking of cardamoms commenced in some parts. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 30th August.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool. Standing crops in good condition. Land under preparation for ensuing spring crops. Sowings almost completed and weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good during week. Weeding of hot-weather crops still continues. Sowing of irrigated crops finished and weeding commenced. Standing crops in one taluka damaged by excessive rainfall. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 30th August.*—Rain fell during the week in all parts of Central India, but more rain is required in Baghelkhand and in parts of Gwalior. Weeding operations in progress in all parts. Condition of standing crops generally good, but Indian-corn in parts of Bhopawar has been partially damaged by excessive rain. Condition of agricultural stock generally

good. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains falling in Bhopal, but steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 30th August.*—Rainfall slight in parts, but good in four States. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and condition of cattle generally satisfactory. Harvest much damaged in Pertabgarh by heavy rain in July last. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in three States, rising in one, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 29th August.*—Autumn crops in good condition. Slight rainfall in Muzaffarabad. Ploughings for the spring crops going on. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th August.*—Heavy thunderstorms. Prospects continue very good. Prices falling.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{35}{33}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department,—dated Simla, the 24th August, 1893.

Read again—

Government of India Circular Resolution No. 6—44, dated 17th March 1892.

Read also—

Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 323, dated 9th June 1892.
Ditto ditto Punjab „ 115-S., dated 14th June 1892.
Ditto Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, No. 1854-S., dated 18th June 1892.
Ditto Resident, Hyderabad, No. 160, dated 18th June 1892.
Ditto Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 4857, dated 19th June 1892.
Ditto ditto Central Provinces, No. 2483, dated 29th June 1892.
Ditto Government of Bombay, No. 5449, dated 2nd July 1892.
Ditto Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 1232, dated 3rd August 1892.
Ditto Government of Madras, No. 840, dated 11th August 1892.
Ditto Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 30-S., dated 5th January 1893.

RESOLUTION.

The measures necessitated by the failure of harvests in 1891-92 brought to the notice of the Government of India certain defects in the sanctioned Famine Codes. Towards the close of the period of scarcity some of the questions which were considered to need discussion were referred to Local Governments in the Resolution quoted in the preamble, and their reports have now been received. The following orders are based on the information contained in the reports and on the experience gained in various Provinces during the progress of famine operations.

The subjects dealt with in Famine Codes fall under two heads: (i) the duties of officials *in ordinary times*, such as the supply of information regarding the condition of their charges, and the maintenance of programmes of famine relief works; and (ii) measures required *during famine*, such as the submission of special reports, the management of relief-works, the grant of gratuitous relief, the classification of labour, and the scale of wages.

2. As regards the duties to be performed during ordinary seasons, satisfactory arrangements have now been made in all Provinces for the supply of punctual information and the maintenance of efficient programmes of relief. But the scheme of district analysis explained in this Department's Resolution No. 6—340-50-G., dated 8th December 1881, which involves a careful study of tracts subject to scarcity, has not yet been fully worked out, and the attention of Local Governments has been separately drawn to this subject.

3. The system hitherto prescribed of relief during actual famine is in general conformity with that recommended by the Famine Commissioners in 1879-80, and will not be subjected to any alteration which will materially affect the policy advocated by them. But the Famine Codes in which effect is given to the system are found on examination to require important modifications in detail owing to economic and administrative changes which have taken place during the last eleven years.

The conspicuous improvement in communications throughout India is the most important of the modifying factors. There can be no doubt that in spite of the widespread character of the recent distress, which extended through

Bengal, Burma, Madras, Bombay, Rajputana, Hyderabad, and Mysore, its acuteness nowhere approached that of the great famines of previous years; and although this was partly due to the greater severity of droughts in earlier famines, there is evidence to show that it was also attributable in large measure to the low range of prices, which was the direct result of the extension in recent years of communication by rail and road.

Another important change has been the development of the Local Board system. This has led to the general employment in some form or other of professional agency in the supervision of nearly all works which may be accepted as useful for purposes of famine relief. The distinction between professional and civil agency works is now, therefore, no longer necessary, and is indeed confusing.

The experience of officers administering relief has at the same time brought to notice various circumstances calling for modification in the Codes. It has been found, for instance, that the terms "piece-work" and "task-work" are used with little precision; that the absence of a definite limit to the calculation of the wage which can be earned by the best class of labourers has led to abuses; that differences of opinion as to the wage have distracted the attention of officers engaged on relief operations; that the day-of-rest recommended by the Famine Commissioners is not ordinarily required; and that, except in severe famine, dependants and children may best be relieved by payment to the persons who are responsible for their protection.

4. In view of the above considerations, revised orders are necessary for the amendment of all Famine Codes, and the following instructions, which indicate the main points on which uniformity of practice appears to be essential, are accordingly issued for guidance. The Codes when revised in conformity therewith should be submitted to the Government of India for approval.

5. *The classification of works.*—Works will be primarily distinguished as 'ordinary' and 'relief.'

Ordinary works are those on which labourers are employed in the ordinary manner at the rates prevailing in the labour market, and which are not brought under Famine Code rules. Although it may be desirable, as suggested by the Famine Commissioners as well as in paragraph 21 of the Resolution No. 44 of 9th June 1883, to expand as a temporary measure the ordinary works in tracts where distress is commencing, the additional works thus undertaken must not be confounded with relief-works. When it has been decided that relief-works should be opened, the whole or part of an ordinary work may, as pointed out in the Resolution of 17th March 1892, be converted into a relief-work and brought under the provisions of the Code. But it must be borne in mind that the provisions of this Resolution do not apply to ordinary works.

See Annexure A.

Relief-works are those on which wages are given at special rates, and which are brought under Famine Code rules. The main distinction between an ordinary work and a relief-work is that on the former unlimited piece-work is permitted at ordinary rates, whereas on the latter only limited tasks at reduced rates are allowed.

Relief-works will be divided into two classes—'small' and 'large.' The terms 'professional agency' and 'civil agency' will be definitely abandoned.

The first step towards the above division has been made in the Bengal Code, in which civil agency works are described as those which employ small numbers of unskilled labourers and do not require professional supervision, and professional agency works as those which employ large bodies of labourers, of whom some will generally be skilled, and which require professional supervision. In view of the fact, however, that discretion must be left to Local Governments to decide as to the character of the supervision, and that small works may be placed under a professional engineer, any such reference to the character of the supervision as that which finds place in the Bengal rules seems inconvenient.

For executive purposes there seems indeed little need now for any classification of works. But for purposes of reports the distinction between large and small works must still be retained in order that conclusions may be formed both

as to the character of the relief proposed or accorded in different Provinces, and as to the extent to which Local Governments have followed the principle laid down in paragraph 21 of the Resolution of the 9th June 1883, *viz.*, that while in the later stage of a famine 'large works' will be the backbone of the system of relief, 'small works' should be utilized to the utmost in the early days of a scarcity.

As a guide to the classification of works under the heads of 'large' and 'small,' the following definitions may be observed :

I.—Large works are works calculated to provide simultaneous employment for three months to at least 1,000 persons.

II.—All other works are small works.

The supervision exercised in either large or small works should, as far as possible, be professional.

6. *The classification of persons employed on relief-works.*—The classification must be uniform in all the Provincial Codes ; in other words, 'classes' must be described in the same terms. Of the various classifications which have been proposed, that laid down in the Government of India's Resolution No. 6—44 of the 17th March 1892 appears to be the best, and the objection raised that it implies a knowledge of the past history of each person employed is one which applies at least as strongly to all other suggested classifications.

See Annexure B.

Persons on relief works will accordingly be classed as—

(*A*) Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour of the kind required on ordinary works.

(*B*) Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour, but not to labour of the kind required on ordinary works.

(*C*) Able-bodied persons not accustomed to labour.

(*D*) Persons not able-bodied, but fit for light employment on relief-works.

Or more briefly as—

(*A*) Professional labourers.

(*B*) Labourers, but not professional.

(*C*) Able-bodied, but not labourers.

(*D*) Weakly.

Only A labourers are, as a rule, employed on ordinary works, and they receive wages according to the state of the labour market. On relief-works labourers of all four classes may be employed, and will receive the wages fixed for each class. The general term used in this Resolution, and to be adopted hereafter in all Famine Codes, for persons employed on relief-works will be 'relief-workers.'

7. *Piece-work and task-work.*—Some confusion has occurred in dealing with this subject in consequence of the absence in previous Codes of any precise definition of these terms. The term piece-work, as ordinarily used, implies not only that the work performed is paid for by results, but also that it is not subject to any other limit than the actual capacity of able-bodied labourers to perform it. Piece-work in famine operations must, on the other hand, be limited by the estimated (not the actual) capacity of those employed, whether able-bodied or not. Piece-work thus restricted by an estimate of a maximum limit becomes virtually a task. It will be paid for by results, but the results are never allowed to exceed a certain quantity.

The maximum amount of work allotted to a particular class of relief-workers will be described in future as the *task* allotted for the class in question, and the term 'piece-work' will be abandoned. For, although payment will be dependent on results in the sense that short work will entail short payment, the Government of India are of opinion that it will be convenient to avoid the use of the term 'piece-work' in connection with any form of labour imposed for purposes of famine relief.

The principles on which the maximum task should be fixed are explained in the Resolution of the 17th March 1892. In accordance with these, the task for class A labourers will be equal to the amount of work usually performed by able-bodied labourers

See Annexure C.

on ordinary works, and it will rest with the local authorities to determine what this is. The task for class B will be from 10 to 15 per cent., and that for class C about 25 per cent. below the A task. The task for class D will be determined by the local authorities according to circumstances, but should be such as to give weakly relief-workers a reasonable amount of healthy employment.

In Appendix I to this Resolution will be found an extract showing the formulæ adopted in Bengal for calculating the amount of task in earthwork, and it is suggested that similar formulæ may in other provinces be usefully worked out for the guidance of officers in charge of relief-works.

A relief-worker may, at the discretion of the officer in charge of the work, be transferred from one class to another.

8. *Employment of gangs.*—Experience during the recent famine has shown that the system advocated in section 44 of the Provisional Famine Code of 1883 of forming relief-workers into gangs has proved successful. Relief-workers, therefore, after being duly classified, should as a rule be formed into gangs. A task may then be prescribed for each gang, and on the performance of it in whole or in part each member of the gang shall be entitled to the wage prescribed for his class in whole or in part in proportion to the amount of the task performed by the whole gang.

9. *The minimum ration.*—The sufficiency of the subsistence ration prescribed in section 128 of the Provisional Code has been recently questioned. The ration was determined in 1883 after consultation with medical experts and after careful comparison with standards adopted in jails and elsewhere ; wages based strictly upon it were during the recent scarcity found sufficient. When in some Provinces in which wages had exceeded the value of the Provisional Code rations steps were taken either spontaneously or at the instance of the Government of India to reduce them to the prescribed standard, the change was not followed by any deterioration in the health and strength of the relief-workers. There seems, therefore, to be no reason for abandoning the ration fixed in section 128 of the Provisional Code.

The local authorities may be left to determine whether the fourth item of the ration should be ghi or oil, but should ordinarily select the cheaper ; they will also determine the proportion of condiments to vegetables in the last item.

10. *The minimum wage.*—In exceptional cases, as when the items constituting the ration cannot be bought in the local market and the only grain procurable is that imported by Government, it will be advisable to issue the whole or a part of the ration in kind. But ordinarily payment to relief-workers should be made in cash.

In section 130 of the Provisional Code the minimum wage is defined as the amount of money which at current rates will be sufficient to purchase a minimum ration ; that is to say, the amount of money which will purchase a minimum ration at the market rates current at the time for the various items of which it is composed.

The minimum wage may also be defined as the amount of money sufficient at current rates to purchase the grain-equivalent of the minimum ration. By the term 'grain-equivalent' is meant the amount of grain of which the value is in ordinary times equivalent to the total value of the various items of the ration. In other words, the various items of the minimum ration are, as a matter of convenience, reduced to a single basis, and expressed in terms of a staple grain, the value of which represents the minimum wage.

11. *The grain-equivalent of the minimum wage.*—It is open to Local Governments either to prescribe the calculation of wages in the manner indicated by section 130 of the Provisional Code or to adopt the alternative method described in the last part of the preceding paragraph, subject to the following instructions.

The grain selected as a basis for calculation should in every case be the staple or staples in ordinary consumption in the affected tracts, and not the more expensive classes of grain which, though occasionally consumed in times

of plenty, are abandoned for cheaper grains as soon as pressure sets in. After a careful review of the statistics indicating the relations existing at various times in each Province between the price of the staple grain and the prices of other items of the ration, the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the cost of the other items in the minimum adult male ration will seldom, if ever, be found to be more than three-fourths of the cost of the grain item. The value of the minimum ration for an adult male will therefore be found to be fully represented by $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of the grain or grains ordinarily consumed; and this estimate allows for a moderate 'margin' above a subsistence ration. The grain-equivalent of the ration thus estimated should not be exceeded in the rules of any Code without further reference to the Supreme Government. The data upon which the grain-equivalent of the ration has been calculated are set forth in Appendix II attached to this Resolution.

The above conclusion is founded on the assumption that the price of grain fluctuates with sufficient regularity in proportion to the price of the other items of the ration. Statistics prove that the prices of some of the minor items of the ration do not as a rule rise so quickly as the price of the staple grains; but this circumstance would only involve a slight increase in the 'margin' of the wage when scarcity intensifies, and perhaps a corresponding decrease when scarcity declines. His Excellency the Governor General in Council does not regard this result as a serious disadvantage. In cases where the assumption would lead to a material diminution in the margin or to an extravagant expansion of it, recourse may be had to the method of calculation indicated in section 130 of the Provisional Code.

12. *Wages in terms of the grain-equivalent expressed in pounds.*—Taking the standard rate laid down in the preceding paragraph as a basis of calculation, the wages prescribed for the various classes of relief-workers are as follows:—

ADULT MALES:

Maximum ...	Class A.—The money value of	$2\frac{5}{8}$	lbs. of grain.	
	„ B. „	$2\frac{3}{8}$	„	„
	„ C. „	2	„	„
	„ D. „	$1\frac{3}{4}$	„	„
Minimum ...	All classes „	$1\frac{3}{4}$	„	„

ADULT FEMALES:

Maximum ...	Class A.—The money value of	$2\frac{3}{8}$	lbs. of grain.	
	„ B. „	$2\frac{1}{4}$	„	„
	„ C. „	$1\frac{7}{8}$	„	„
	„ D. „	$1\frac{7}{16}$	„	„
Minimum ...	All classes „	$1\frac{7}{16}$	„	„

CHILDREN:

Wages or allowances for children will be determined on a consideration of their ages, their powers of work, and their requirements. The wages or allowances should not be less than one-quarter or more than three-quarters of the wages allowed for adult males.

13. *Corresponding wages expressed in chitaks.*—The conversion of the ration into wage at each serious change in the price of grain will be facilitated by appending to the Codes appropriate tables or 'ready-reckoners,' in which the money value of the ration at different rates will be shown in even pies or paisas.

In transmuting into native weights the English standards given in the last two paragraphs, a pound may be reckoned as the half of a Government sír, *i.e.* as 8 chitaks. In view of the fact that the Government sír is the 40th part of a maund, which is equivalent to something over 82 English pounds, this method of

conversion will add about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the value of the wage reckoned in lbs. The wages as expressed in terms of chitaks will accordingly be—

ADULT MALES:

Maximum ...	Class A.—The money value of	21	chitaks of grain.	
	„ B. „	19	„	„
	„ C. „	16	„	„
	„ D. „	14	„	„
Minimum ...	All classes „	14	„	„

ADULT FEMALES:

Maximum ...	Class A.—The money value of	19	chitaks of grain.	
	„ B. „	17	„	„
	„ C. „	15	„	„
	„ D. „	13	„	„
Minimum ...	All classes „	13	„	„

14. *The day of rest.*—The Famine Commissioners at page 43 of Part I of their Report recommended the grant of wages without work for one day in the week. In making this recommendation the Commission had in view the low condition to which the people had been reduced by the exceptionally severe famine of 1876-77. During the recent scarcity, however, it was only in one Province found advisable to remit work for one day in the week.

It will now be left to Local Governments to decide with regard to the condition of the people whether, in order to enable them to remain in health and strength, it is necessary to close work for one day in the week. If work is stopped by order, all persons employed shall be allowed for that day the minimum wage. Otherwise work shall be performed and paid for on Sundays as on other days, or, if not performed, shall not be paid for.

15. *The relief of children and dependants.*—The system favoured by the Famine Commission and adopted hitherto in the various Codes has been one of separate relief by distribution of grain or of cooked food in kitchens. During the last scarcity, however, it was represented from more than one Province that relief can be most conveniently afforded by means of allowances to the working members of the family; and that although it is possible that in a very severe famine the able-bodied adults cannot be trusted with special allowances for dependants and children, yet that this is not the case under ordinary circumstances.

While for many reasons the Government of India prefer that the former system should be continued wherever practicable, Local Governments are left free to adopt the latter whenever they are satisfied that it will combine efficiency of relief with the minimum of expenditure. If this course be followed, the officer in charge of the work must before granting any allowances to relief-workers in respect of adult dependants ascertain beyond reasonable doubt that such dependants are both unable to work and really depend on the worker to whom the allowance is granted. All allowances given either to or on account of non-working children must be shown in the accounts as "gratuitous relief." The number of dependants and non-working children for whom allowances are granted must also be shown in the monthly reports, and special explanation should be required from officers in charge of works whenever the number of such dependants exceeds 10 per cent. of the number of persons employed; it should then be considered whether it would not be advisable to substitute a system of separate relief for dependants.

16. In re-casting the Codes, a uniform system of division into Chapters must be followed, and in Appendix III of this Resolution will be found the headings of Chapters which the Government of India wish to be adopted. The revised Codes must embody the instructions contained in the present Resolution and also, so far as they are not superseded by present orders, the instructions communicated in the

No. 63—77, dated 19th December 1889.
No. 25— 1, dated 10th September 1891.
No. 5—48, dated 2nd March 1892.
No. 6—44, dated 17th March 1892.
No. 7—48, dated 18th March 1892.
No. 8—52, dated 21st March 1892.

circulars marginally noted. They should, moreover, after being approved by the Government of India, be carefully indexed.

17. The revised Codes will in no case provide for the notification in the Provincial Gazettes of the commencement or cessation of famine.

18. Codes revised in accordance with the orders conveyed in this Resolution should be submitted for the approval of the Government of India not later than the 1st of April 1894.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Government of the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Chief Commissioner of Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg.
" " Ajmere.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and communication to Political Officers in Native States, and to the Finance and Public Works Departments for information.

[True Extract.]

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

APPENDIX I.

Extract from a Resolution by the Government of Bengal, No. 737-T. R., dated Darjeeling, the 5th October 1892.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

10. The following formula has worked out well as regards all road work, and also in tank work where the lead is short. It is, however, a little too liberal where the lead is long, and in such cases has had to be reduced. For all other works it is fair.

$R = W\left(A + \frac{L + 50}{12{\cdot}5}\right)$ in which—

R=the rate per 1,000 cubic feet, lift not exceeding 5 feet.

W=the daily wage, as calculated under Chapter XIV of the Famine Code (see Appendix I).

A=a co-efficient varying from 6·66 for soft to 10 for hard soil, which can be dug with a *kodali*.

L=the lead in feet taken in multiples of 50 feet, as 100, 150, 200, &c.

As an example, let it be assumed that in a certain case the daily wage is 5 pice; that the soil is soft, in which case A=6·66; and that the lead is 100 feet; then—

$R = 5\ (6{\cdot}66 + \frac{100 + 50}{12{\cdot}5}) = 93{\cdot}3$ pice = Rs. 1-7-4 per 1,000 cubic feet. Here it would suffice to fix the rate at Rs. 1-8 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The formula is based on the assumption that—

(1) a man can cut 100 cubic feet of hard soil a day; 150 of soft soil;

(2) a man can carry 125 cubic feet of soil for 50 feet in a day with a five-foot lift;

(3) he can carry the same quantity for an additional 100 feet in another day.

Allowing for a woman doing a little less carrying than a man, the following rule may be laid down:—

A man and a woman working together can cut and carry 100 cubic feet for a 50-foot lead, and a man and two women can do the same for a 150-foot lead. Therefore, the piece-work rate for 100 cubic feet should be the maximum ration wages for a man and woman for a 50-foot lead, and similar wages for a man and two women for a lead exceeding 50 feet, or a lift exceeding 5 feet.

11. In the case of task-work, which is only permitted for persons of a slightly inferior physique, it will be necessary to allow a further margin: for instance, it might be said that 100 cubic feet is the daily task for one man and two women (or a man, a woman, and a child), and a similar addition should be made for any increase in the lead. Each labourer should be made to perform a certain amount of task-work each day before the wage is paid.

APPENDIX II.

1. The following table indicates the data upon which the grain-equivalents prescribed in paragraph 12 have been calculated. The price of grain assumed in this table is that of 12 sírs to the rupee:—

Item.	Rate per rupee assumed.		Minimum ration for adult male.			Maximum ration for adult male.		
	In sírs.	In lbs. at 2 lbs. = 1 sir.	Weight in ounces allowed by Provisional Code.	Price of each item in annas.	Price in annas of (1) grain, and (2) other items.	Weight in ounces allowed by Provisional Code.	Price of each item in annas.	Price in annas of (1) grain, and (2) other items.
GRAIN ...	12	24	16	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$ or ·666	24	1	1
OTHER ITEMS. Pulse ...	12	24	2	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{59}{240}$ or ·246	4	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{17}{30}$ or ·566
OTHER ITEMS. Salt ...	10	20	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{60}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{40}$	
OTHER ITEMS. Ghi ...	2	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{12}$		1	$\frac{1}{4}$	
OTHER ITEMS. Condiments and vegetables.	4	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		1	$\frac{1}{8}$	

2. The above table shows that the proportion between the total price of the other items of the *minimum ration* for adult males and the price of the grain item is when grain is at 12 sírs represented by the ratio of ·246 to ·666 or 369 to 1,000. The proportion assumed in the Resolution is $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 or 750 to 1,000, so that ample margin is left for fuel, &c., and for fluctuation in prices. Instead of a grain-equivalent of something **slightly over 1⅛lbs., the Resolution prescribes one of 1½lbs.**

3. Similarly, the proportion between the total price of the other items of the *maximum ration* for adult males and the price of the grain item is when grain is at 12 sírs represented by the ratio of ·566 to 1 or 566 to 1,000, whereas the Resolution assumes a proportion of 750 to 1,000. The table indicates a grain-equivalent of 2⅝lbs. in place of which the Resolution has prescribed a grain-equivalent of 2⅞ lbs.

4. In the rations both maximum and minimum for adult females the "other items" are the same as in those for adult men, the grain item alone differing.

The grain item of the *minimum ration* for adult females is 14 oz., which, at 12 sírs to the rupee, would cost $\frac{7}{12}$ths or ·583 of an anna. The relation between the price of the other items and that of the grain item may, therefore, be represented by the ratio of ·246 to ·583 or 422 to 1,000. This would give a grain-equivalent of 1¼lbs. against $1\frac{7}{16}$lbs. allowed by the Resolution.

The *maximum ration* for adult females is 20 oz., which at 12 sírs would cost $\frac{5}{6}$ or ·833 annas. The relation between the price of the other items and that of the grain item may, therefore, be represented by the ratio of ·566 to ·833 or 679 to 1,000. This would give a grain-equivalent of something under 2 lbs. against one of 2⅞ lbs. allowed by the Resolution.

APPENDIX III.

Headings of Chapters in Provincial Famine Codes.

PREVIOUS TO FAMINE.

(I) Duties of Revenue and Village officers (*a*) in ordinary times (*e.g.*, collection of information and preparation for famine; reports of prices and crops; programme of famine relief works, including railways; duties of Director, Commissioner, district officers, engineers, &c.)

(II) (*b*) when serious scarcity is imminent (*e.g.*, urgent reports by village and district officers; duties of officers as above).

DURING FAMINE.

(III) Duties of superior Revenue and Engineer officers (*e.g.*, Quarterly programme reports; Commissioner; Chief Engineer; budgets; tools; Director).

(IV) Circle organization and duties of circle officers (*e.g.*, division of districts; inspectors; village agency; grain contractors; reports; starving wanderers; emigrants).

(V) Gratuitous relief.

(VI) Famine relief works.

(VII) Wages and rations.

(VIII) Poor-house.

(IX) Kitchens for children.

(X) Other measures of relief.

(XI) Measures for the protection of cattle.

(XII) Utilization of forests.

(XIII) Duties of police.

(XIV) Duties of medical officers.

(XV) Accounts.

Appendices.

No rules are laid down for the headings of appendices, but the appendices attached to Codes will appropriately include—

(*a*) A list of reports and returns due to the Government of India both before and during famine;

(*b*) A ready reckoner, if prescribed, for calculating the money value of rations at varying prices;

(*c*) Formulæ, if prescribed, for calculating tasks.

The following will be substituted for columns 4 to 6 of Form C and for columns 3 to 5 of Form D prescribed by Circular No. 8—52 of 21st March 1892:

NUMBER OF PERSONS PROVIDED FOR BY RELIEF WORKS DAILY FOR THREE MONTHS.

	Small works.	
Large works.	For relief of agricultural population in neighbourhood of villages.	Others.
4	5	6

Extracts from Government of India Resolution No. 6—44, dated 17th March 1892.

ANNEXURE A.

8. In order, on the one hand, to secure the object which the framers of the Code had in view of preventing any undue restriction on the progress of a public work which is required as such independently of its use as a relief-work, and, on the other, to prevent any transgression of the principles of the Code, which requires that no remuneration should be given to a labourer on a relief-work materially in excess of the amount sufficient to maintain health and strength, it is desirable that, where this has not already been done, a rule to the following effect should be incorporated in the Provincial Code:

When a public work for which provision had already been made in the ordinary Public Works Budget of the year is included in the sanctioned list of Professional Agency works, the Local Government shall decide, in the event of its being utilised as a relief-work, whether any portion of it is of such a character, or requires to be executed with such urgency, as to demand the employment of ordinary public works labour at full piece-work rates. Such portion shall be separated from the portion utilised as a relief-work, and shall not be opened to labourers admitted on the work simply for purposes of relief. On the portion retained as a relief-work, the wages of able-bodied labourers, however skilled, shall not exceed the amount in money which is equivalent to a little more than the full famine wage.

ANNEXURE B.

5. Relief-works were in this Code required to be distinguished as—

(i) Civil Agency works; and

(ii) Professional Agency works;

the former whether professionally managed or not being under the control of the district authority, and the latter under the control of the Public Works Department. Labourers were, reading sections 39 and 71 together, divided into four classes—

A.—Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour of the kind required at works coming under class II.

B.—Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour, but not to labour of the kind required on works under class II.

C.—Able-bodied persons not accustomed to labour.

D.—Persons not able-bodied, but fit for light employment of the kind required at works of class I.

Labourers of class A were (sections 71 and 72 of the Code) eligible for employment on Professional Agency works and for treatment as ordinary able-bodied labourers in public works. All others were to be dealt with under the rules for Civil Agency works.

ANNEXURE C.

6. Chapter X of the Provisional Code, which dealt with wages and rations on relief-works, prescribed a "full ration" sufficient to keep able-bodied labourers in health and strength, leaving it to Local Governments to suggest such modifications as might be required by the circumstances of each province. The "full wage" was defined as the amount of money which at the current prices is sufficient to purchase a "full ration." Section 132 laid down that payment for labour on Professional Agency works might be made at the rate ordinarily given under the rules in force in the Public Works Department, provided that the sum which a labourer can ordinarily be expected to earn by a fair day's labour shall in no case be less than the "full wage." This rule applied to labourers of Class A only, since all other labourers were brought by section 72 of the Code under the rules for Civil Agency Works. It will be observed, however, that the wording of the rule prescribed the "full wage" as a minimum only, and placed no restriction on the amount which might be earned by a class A labourer at departmental rates for piece-work. An opening was thus left for a departure from the intention of the Famine Commissioners that even skilful and able-bodied labourers should only receive "a little more than the ordinary wage," which would, in the terms of the Provisional Famine Codes, mean "a little more than the full wage." The object of the framers of the Code was, however, not to controvert the principles laid down by the Famine Commissioners and accepted by the Government of India, but to prevent undue restriction being placed on the progress of Public Works, of which, for special reasons, the early completion might be desirable. This has not been generally understood. Consequently, the result of the absence of any positive restriction on the wages of class A labourers has sometimes been that on earth-work, which is, wherever it can be provided, the most usual as it is the most appropriate relief-work, ordinary agricultural labourers have been considered to be sufficiently accustomed to the kind of labour required at the work to entitle them to be brought under class A, and to be given any amount of piece-work that the Public Works officer in charge of the work might deem to be desirable to secure the rapid and effective progress of the work itself. The principles laid down by the Famine Commissioners have thus been transgressed.

7. It has, on the other hand, occurred that the intention of the Famine Commissioners that all skilful and able-bodied labourers should, for the reasons given in the passage quoted in paragraph 2 of this Resolution, receive a small margin above the full famine wage has not been sufficiently appreciated; nor was this intention explained with sufficient distinctness in the Provisional Famine Code. The opportunity is now taken to give clear expression to the opinion of the Government of India that this consideration should be applied to all labourers of class A, and, subject to the remarks regarding the classification of ordinary cultivators which are made below in paragraph 10 of this Resolution, also to labourers of class B; money-wages and tasks being so adjusted from time to time as to admit of the labourers receiving "a little more than" the equivalent of the "full ration" of the Code.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 20TH AUGUST 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH AUGUST 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 20th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 19th August 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 20th August 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 19th August 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	7,01,470	428	1,634	7,05,183	487	51,81,450	57,13,341	5,31,891	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	63,578	77	862	68,848	80	4,62,241	5,17,740	55,499	...
Indian Midland	106	752	68,970	92	752	56,728	75	4,71,431	4,51,573	...	19,918
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,693	81	112	6,506	58	15,092	38,490	23,428	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	2,19,455	131	1,699	2,88,810	170	21,58,271	20,87,216	...	71,055
South Indian	135	1,106	1,27,883	116	1,043	1,42,963	137	9,93,654	10,86,884	93,230	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	71,985	69	1,150	79,815	69	5,03,864	7,13,636	2,09,796	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	66,899	89	750	69,220	92	5,20,666	5,48,230	27,564	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	10,195	51	190	8,887	45	67,544	69,813	2,269	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	13,32,128	166	8,213	15,16,960	185	1,03,74,243	1,12,26,917	8,52,674	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,450	2,65,379	108	2,509	5,47,706	218	24,90,220	33,30,394	8,40,174	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,12,235	162	692	1,51,745	219	8,10,451	9,21,842	1,11,391	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	2,44,675	315	777	2,48,600	320	14,33,830	14,28,690	...	5,140
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	12,820	103	125	16,370	131	91,471	1,01,740	10,269	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	1,951	11	...	(*g*) 8,915	8,915	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	82,090	115	730	83,830	115	6,88,116	6,42,542	...	45,574
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,555	62	25	1,250	50	10,787	11,452	665	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	155	19	8	315	39	1,914	2,360	446	...
TOTAL	202	4,792	7,18,909	150	5,038	10,51,767	209	55,26,798	64,47,935	9,21,137	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge –											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,492	5,01,468	336	1,490	3,46,478	233	33,80,525	30,93,830	...	2,86,695
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	441	461	1,13,209	246	461	1,86,000	403	11,20,334	12,72,933	1,43,605	...
Madras	224	840	1,47,300	175	840	1,96,061	233	11,88,911	14,09,387	2,20,476	...
TOTAL	353	2,793	7,61,977	273	2,791	7,28,539	261	56,98,770	57,76,156	77,386	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,606	28,13,014	180	16,042	32,97,266	206	2,15,99,811	2,34,51,008	18,51,197	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	16,953	105	161	19,925	124	1,30,544	1,47,387	16,843	...
Tarkessur	226	22	3,632	165	22	3,960	180	36,140	30,243	...	5,897
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,853	102	67	5,744	86	57,983	47,160	...	10,823
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	9,184	118	78	7,014	98	77,099	66,080	...	11,019
TOTAL	129	329	36,622	111	328	37,243	114	3,01,766	2,90,870	...	10,896
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	44,830	135	333	41,153	124	3,41,324	3,19,577	...	21,747
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	819	63	13	810	62	6,274	5,997	...	277
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,746	81	108	11,160	103	64,459	94,576	30,117	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	23,381	75	331	31,070	94	1,74,781	2,14,443	39,662	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	2,461	26	93	3,630	39	23,510	26,966	3,456	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,480	51	29	1,448	50	10,587	13,424	2,837	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,984	41	72	2,720	38	19,565	22,159	2,594	...
TOTAL	103	959	84,701	88	979	91,991	94	6,40,500	6,97,142	56,642	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	17,366	53	334	26,646	80	1,31,503	1,81,466	49,963	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,287	50	...	16,942	16,942	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	292	11,919	41	364	14,300	39	1,19,697	95,648	...	24,049
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	3,434	37	94	5,279	56	34,288	36,888	2,600	...
TOTAL	62	720	32,919	46	838	48,512	58	2,85,488	3,30,944	45,456	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,614	29,67,256	168	18,187	34,75,012	191	2,28,27,565	2,47,69,964	19,42,399	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 19th August 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 31st August, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XIX OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 20th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 19th August 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 20th August 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 19th August 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	7,01,470	428	1,634	7,95,183	487	1,91,75,863	1,92,47,502	71,639	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	63,578	77	862	68,848	80	22,83,389	24,61,357	1,77,968	...
Indian Midland	129	752	68,970	92	752	56,728	75	19,79,994	19,38,779	...	41,215
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,693	81	112	6,506	58	33,751	1,28,332	94,581	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	2,19,455	131	1,699	2,88,810	170	88,27,364	86,48,413	...	1,78,951
South Indian	139	1,106	1,27,883	116	1,043	1,42,963	137	29,77,993	32,81,269	3,03,276	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	71,985	69	1,156	79,815	69	17,17,200	24,73,718	7,56,458	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	66,899	89	756	69,220	92	21,68,349	21,71,686	3,337	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	10,195	51	199	8,887	45	2,67,018	2,72,302	5,284	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	13,32,128	166	8,213	15,16,960	185	3,94,30,981	4,06,23,358	11,92,377	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	2,65,379	108	2,509	5,47,706	218	95,11,135	1,06,77,588	11,66,453	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,12,235	162	692	1,51,745	219	34,52,891	33,93,881	...	59,010
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,44,675	315	777	2,48,600	320	36,84,264	38,49,437	1,65,173	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	12,820	103	125	16,370	131	2,74,816	2,89,613	14,797	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	1,951	11	...	(*g*) 8,915	8,915	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	82,090	115	730	83,830	115	25,01,439	23,53,352	...	1,48,087
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	40	25	1,555	62	25	1,250	50	27,949	29,789	2,740	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	155	19	8	315	39	6,122	7,980	1,858	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	7,18,909	150	5,038	10,51,767	209	1,94,57,716	2,06,10,555	11,52,839	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,492	5,01,468	336	1,490	3,46,478	233	1,61,56,369	1,51,12,201	...	10,44,168
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,13,209	246	461	1,86,000	403	62,39,711	63,46,545	1,06,834	...
Madras	226	840	1,47,300	175	840	1,96,061	233	35,29,201	40,40,060	5,10,859	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	7,61,977	273	2,791	7,28,539	261	2,59,25,281	2,54,98,806	...	4,26,475
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,606	28,13,014	180	16,042	32,97,266	206	8,48,13,978	8,67,32,719	19,18,741	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	16,953	105	161	19,925	124	4,10,950	4,65,379	54,429	...
Tarkessur	252	22	3,632	165	22	3,960	180	1,16,335	1,12,036	...	4,299
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,853	102	67	5,744	86	1,96,442	1,77,457	...	18,985
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,184	118	78	7,014	98	2,09,344	1,97,921	...	11,423
TOTAL	135	329	36,622	111	328	37,243	114	9,33,071	9,52,793	19,722	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	44,830	135	333	41,153	124	9,87,071	10,78,215	90,244	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	90	13	819	63	13	810	62	26,033	23,636	...	2,397
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,746	81	108	11,160	103	1,93,988	2,75,006	81,018	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	23,381	75	331	31,070	94	4,99,819	6,69,575	1,69,756	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	2,461	26	93	3,630	39	1,10,188	1,23,637	13,449	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,480	51	29	1,448	50	33,750	44,565	10,815	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,984	41	72	2,720	38	1,09,112	1,02,365	...	6,747
TOTAL	107	959	84,701	88	979	91,991	94	19,60,861	23,16,999	3,56,138	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	17,566	53	334	26,646	80	7,19,650	8,84,169	1,64,519	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,287	50	...	(*j*) 40,227	46,227	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	11,919	41	364	14,300	39	3,84,812	3,21,280	...	63,532
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	3,434	37	94	5,279	56	1,32,549	1,27,327	...	5,222
TOTAL	80	720	32,919	46	838	48,512	58	12,37,011	13,79,003	1,41,992	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,614	29,67,256	168	18,187	34,75,012	191	8,89,44,921	9,13,81,514	24,36,593	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 19th August 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 19th August 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 31st August, 1893.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 36.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

PUBLIC.
No. 78.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 27th July, 1893.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—With reference to my predecessor's Despatch No. 122, dated the 7th of November 1889, I forward, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, 25 copies of amended rules for the guidance of Indian Government Scholars in this country.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

(As amended by Secretary of State in Council, 11th July 1893.)

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

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected.

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

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

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

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for three years, will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University during the same period or any part of it.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 2nd, 1893.

Monsoon weather has prevailed steadily over the Indian region during the week under review. At first these conditions were of slight intensity, and the rainfall, though fairly general, did not extend much into North-Western India, and was only moderate or light over the greater part of the country. On the 1st and 2nd of September, however, a well defined cyclonic storm appeared over the Bay, barometric gradients increased, and rain extended quickly over the Punjab as far west as Rawalpindi and Murree. During the greater part of the week the mean temperature ranged above the normal average, but on Saturday, the 2nd, a considerable fall occurred over part of Northern and Central India as well as over Madras, and the mean temperature fell below the normal.

The chart of the 27th showed the normal monsoon distribution of pressure. Readings were highest over Malabar and Ceylon, lowest over the Indus Valley, and relatively low over the South Gangetic plain, the Central Provinces, and North Madras. The winds were westerly over the Peninsula, variable within the relatively low pressure area, and easterly over Northern India. The weather was fair to showery over Northern India and Madras, but elsewhere rain was general. The following were the principal amounts: Khammamett, 3·53 inches; Saugor, 3·21 inches; Nagpur, 2·86 inches; Akyab, 2·12 inches; and numerous stations with over 1 inch. On the morning of the 28th the barometer was rising over the Punjab and Madras and falling elsewhere, but the general distribution of pressure and the general circulation of the winds were unchanged. Rain had extended into the north of the Punjab, but in other parts of North-Western India as well as in Madras hardly any rain had been received. Elsewhere the fall was general, and in several places moderately heavy. Surat reported 4·50 inches, Silchar 3·24 inches, Chakrata 2·90 inches, Bhamo and Saugor 2·44 inches, Dehra Dun 2·28 inches, Ajmere 2·16 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the 29th the barometer was falling, except at some stations in the central parts of the country and in North Bombay. The area of relatively low pressure over the central parts of the country had contracted and moved somewhat northward, but otherwise there was no important change in the distribution. The winds were westerly over the greater part of the country, but irregularly easterly up the Gangetic plain. Rain was fairly general, except in the Punjab, Western Rajputana, Sind, and Madras, where hardly any had fallen. Diamond Island, Tavoy, Ratnagiri, and Sambhar received over 2 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the 30th pressure continued to fall, except at some stations in the Central Provinces and North Bombay, where the barometer still rose. The general distribution of pressure and the winds were little changed. Showery weather prevailed over the greater part of the country, except North-Western India and the South Carnatic, where the weather was fair. The rainfall amounts were generally small, the heaviest being 2·49 inches at Moulmein, 2·46 inches at Tavoy, 1·98 inches at

Jhansi, and 1·68 inches at Mount Abu. The chart of the 31st showed that pressure was rising along the foot of the Himalayas from Assam to the North-West Provinces, but was falling elsewhere. The general distribution was fairly normal, but the barometric differences were increasing, and the winds which blew from the normal monsoon directions were rising. The area which received rain was about the same as on the preceding day, but the amounts were larger. Tavoy had received 6·91 inches, Moulmein 5·00 inches, Diamond Island 3·34 inches, Raipur 3·30 inches, Seoni 2·95 inches, Karwar 2·65 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the 1st a well defined depression had appeared over the head of the Bay and the barometer had fallen, except in the south of the Peninsula. Gradients had increased considerably over the Peninsula and the Bay, and a strongish monsoon was blowing, except in the neighbourhood of the depression, where the winds were cyclonic. Rain had extended to the north of the Punjab and to Madras, and showers were reported from most parts of the country, except Bengal and part of North-Western India. Moulmein had received 7 inches, Bassein, Mormugao, Karwar, and Indore over 2 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the 2nd the barometer was rising over the extreme south of the Peninsula and in Burma, but was still falling elsewhere. The depression over the head of the Bay had not moved much, but it had become deeper, and steep gradients prevailed over the greater part of the country. The winds blew from the normal monsoon directions, except at the head of the Bay, where they were cyclonic. Rain had fallen very generally, except in part of North-Western India and of Madras, and the amounts in Orissa and the Central Provinces were heavy. Jubbulpore received over 5 inches; Akyab, False Point, and Murree over 3 inches; and Balasore, Sutna, Chanda, Pachmarhi, and Hoshangabad 2 inches or over.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	August 1893.					September 1893.		Mean variation of week.
	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·4	+0·2	—0·4	+1·0	+0·5	—0·9	—1·8	—0·1
Bengal and Assam	+1·5	+0·8	+0·8	+1·4	+1·9	+2·1	+1·9	+1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+1·8	+0·9	+1·1	+1·7	+2·3	+1·3	—1·3	+1·1
Punjab	+2·7	+0·2	—1·2	+2·5	+4·4	+4·0	+1·8	+2·1
Bombay	+0·4	—1·9	—2·3	—0·4	+0·7	—0·4	—0·5	—0·6
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·1	—1·9	—2·2	—0·8	—0·3	—1·0	—2·0	—1·2
Central India and Guzerat	+1·0	+0·4	+1·2	+0·1	+1·2	+0·7	—0·8	+0·5
Sind and Rajputana	+3·2	+2·6	+0·5	+1·4	+2·2	+1·6	+0·7	+1·7
Madras	—0·4	—1·4	+0·1	+0·6	+0·2	+0·1	—2·0	—0·4
Mean for whole of India	+1·2	0	—0·3	+0·8	+1·4	+0·8	—0·3	+0·5

The variations were irregular. On the 27th, the 30th, the 31st of August, and the 1st of September the mean temperature of the whole of India was above the normal average, while on the other days it was below. The provincial variations show that in Burma, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras the heat

during the week was less than usual, while in the other Provinces it was more than usual. The hottest place relatively to the average was the Punjab.

Rain.—The closing table shows that during the week rain has fallen in all the rainfall divisions, except Sind and Madras (South). The heaviest average actual rainfall reported in any division was 19·32 inches in Tenasserim. This was followed by 6·32 inches in Arakan, by 6·29 inches in Lower Burma, and by 5·72 inches in the Konkan, while the lightest fall reported was 0·03 inch in the West Punjab. According to the normal distribution, the average rainfall should range from 7·35 inches in Tenasserim, 6·49 inches in Assam (Surma), 6·13 inches in Arakan, and 5·46 inches in Coorg to 0·14 inch in Sind, and 0·34 inch in the West Punjab. Except for the very heavy rainfall in Tenasserim, the distribution of the actual and normal average rainfall agreed fairly closely. The third column of the table shows a good deal of irregularity in the amount of rain received as compared with the normal. Twenty-two divisions reported an excess and twenty-eight a deficiency of rain, while in the hill districts of the Punjab the actual average rainfall exactly equalled the normal average. The region of excessive rain included all the Burma divisions, Orissa, Oudh (South), the North-West Provinces (West and Submontane), the Punjab (Central), the Konkan, Khandeish, all the Central Provinces divisions, Guzerat, the Central India, and Rajputana divisions, the East Coast (North), and Hyderabad (South). In all the other divisions the rainfall was deficient. The greatest actual excess was 11·97 inches in Tenasserim, and the greatest actual defect was 2·17 inches in Assam (Surma) and 2·15 inches in Coorg.

The three concluding columns of the table give the actual total rainfall from May 28th to September 2nd, 1893, and the normal total rainfall for the same period. Over the greater part of the country the rainfall has been about normal.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	20·34 inches.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Sudder	17·32 „
Arakan	Akyab	Ditto	7·42 „
Assam	Sylhet	Karimganj	9·19 „
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	11·70 „
Oudh	Rae Bareli	Sudder	16·92 „
Punjab	Rohtak	Ditto	6·60 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Coondapoor	8·43 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	14·15 „
Central Provinces	Bhandara	Sakoli	9·09 „
Central India (East)	Bhopal	Maksudangarh	8·12 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 2nd.			Rainfall data from May 28th to September 2nd, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to September 2nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	19·32	7·35	+11·97	123·80	131·74	— 6
	Lower Burma	6·29	4·94	+ 1·35	52·50	66·66	— 21
	Central Burma	4·21	3·20	+ 1·01	45·84	52·41	— 13
	Upper Burma	1·65	?	?	20·16	?	?
	Arakan	6·32	6·13	+ 0·19	135·06	139·68	— 3
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·96	2·95	— 0·99	68·02	58·88	+ 16
	Assam (Surma)	4·32	6·49	— 2·17	140·38	105·66	+ 39
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·79	2·93	— 1·14	44·66	47·21	— 5
	Deltaic Bengal	0·83	2·03	— 1·20	40·45	36·63	+ 10
	Central Bengal	1·19	2·52	— 1·33	41·51	36·17	+ 15
	North Bengal	2·93	4·64	— 1·71	78·91	68·76	+ 15
	Orissa	3·95	2·01	+ 1·94	27·46	33·69	— 18
	Chota Nagpur	1·03	2·31	— 1·28	43·19	35·98	+ 20
	Bihar (South)	0·50	2·16	— 1·66	32·27	28·91	+ 12
	Do. (North)	0·92	2·82	— 1·90	38·09	33·60	+ 13
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·82	2·08	— 1·26	30·51	27·38	+ 11
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0·41	2·40	— 1·99	24·33	29·14	— 17
	Oudh (South)	3·04	2·41	+ 0·63	32·26	25·84	+ 25
	Do. (North)	1·68	2·47	— 0·79	31·11	28·06	+ 11
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·55	2·20	— 0·65	23·17	25·09	— 8
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·14	1·90	+ 0·24	18·04	20·75	— 13
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	3·09	2·91	+ 0·18	31·05	32·31	— 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·41	0·67	— 0·26	8·93	9·38	— 5
	Do. (Central)	2·20	1·26	+ 0·94	15·76	15·20	+ 4
	Do. (Submontane)	0·96	1·57	— 0·61	21·75	19·84	+ 10
	Do. (Hill Districts)	2·66	2·66	0	43·29	50·79	— 15
	Do. (North-West)	0·71	0·94	— 0·23	20·61	12·65	+ 63
	Do. (West)	0·03	0·34	— 0·31	4·32	5·00	— 14
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·57	3·50	— 0·93	70·21	86·56	— 19
	Madras (South Central)	0·36	1·27	— 0·91	17·31	17·17	+ 1
	Coorg	3·31	5·46	— 2·15	58·30	96·58	— 40
	Mysore	0·54	1·25	— 0·71	13·67	18·41	— 26
	Konkan	5·72	4·49	+ 1·23	89·32	97·23	— 8
	Bombay Deccan	1·01	1·22	— 0·21	23·80	18·18	+ 31
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	2·15	1·20	+ 0·95	21·95	15·15	+ 45
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·10	2·50	+ 0·60	25·36	25·66	— 1
	Central Provinces (West)	4·36	2·14	+ 2·22	28·21	29·54	— 5
	Ditto (Central)	5·59	2·65	+ 2·94	40·91	40·28	+ 2
	Ditto (East)	3·07	2·35	+ 0·72	44·00	37·43	+ 18
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	3·94	1·30	+ 2·64	39·58	34·36	+ 15
	Kathiawar	0·31	0·83	— 0·52	14·35	15·58	— 8
	Sind	0	0·14	— 0·14	4·51	3·97	+ 14
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	4·43	1·89	+ 2·54	29·54	29·83	— 1
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·78	1·65	+ 1·13	22·30	22·08	+ 1
	Rajputana (West)	2·64	1·06	+ 1·58	19·58	10·86	+ 80
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·21	1·86	+ 0·35	22·39	18·22	+ 23
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	5·25	1·84	+ 3·41	48·11	39·76	+ 21
	Hyderabad (South)	1·79	1·12	+ 0·67	27·20	16·41	+ 66
	Madras (Central)	0·37	1·13	— 0·76	12·35	10·96	+ 12
	East Coast (Central)	0·86	1·31	— 0·45	12·12	11·25	+ 8
	Ditto (South)	0·20	1·26	— 1·06	11·43	10·88	+ 5
	Madras (South)	0	0·73	— 0·73	5·31	4·60	+ 15

SIMLA, *7th September, 1893.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd September.*—Rainfall fair on the West Coast and in the Circars; light in the Deccan and Karnatic; little or no rain in the Central and Southern districts. Rainfall to date up to or over average, except in the Karnatic, in Tinnevelly, and Malabar, though deficiency nowhere great. Rain wanted almost throughout the southern half of the Presidency. Cultivation and sowing proceeding generally, and, except in the more southerly districts, supplies, irrigation, and water ample. Standing crops generally flourishing, but need rain in parts. Fair harvest of early crops being gathered. Pasture growing scarce in parts, but fodder generally sufficient, and condition of cattle good. Prices steady, but very high almost everywhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th September.*—River still low, and want of water much felt in Sind. Rain throughout the Presidency Proper beneficial to standing crops. More rain is required in parts of the Deccan, Karnatic, and Kathiawar. Standing crops withering for want of rain in parts of nine, and damaged by rats or insects in parts of six, districts. Sowing continues in four districts and transplantation in one. Preparation of land for late crops progressing in six districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Fodder sufficient, except in one district. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd September.*—There was general, but usually light, rain over the greater part of the province during the week. In Behar the falls were scanty, and more rain is wanted in parts. Prospects of crops are generally good, except in the flooded tracts of Behar and Eastern Bengal. In these tracts the winter rice crop is said to be somewhat improving with the subsidence of the floods, but the loss of the early rice, jute, and other autumn crops is considerable. Early rice and jute have also been much damaged in parts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Khulna, and Pubna. Prices of common rice are steady, and in the eastern districts abnormally high. Cattle are generally in good condition, and the fodder supply is sufficient, except in the flooded localities.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th September.*—Rain has been general, and towards the end of the week very heavy in several districts. Prospects have much improved everywhere, but damage by flooding is reported in one district. Early crops are being harvested. Weeding of cotton and rice crops in progress. Supplies ample. Prices show a falling tendency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th September.*—Rain has fallen in all but five districts. Sowings of autumn crops finished. Irrigation of crops by wells in progress. Ploughings for spring crops going on. Condition of standing crops is generally fair, but more rain is still needed in some districts. The cotton

crop is suffering for want of rain in Dera Ismail Khan. Sugarcane and maize have been injured in parts of Lahore and millet (*Penicillaria spicata*) in Dera Ismail Khan by insects. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Shahpur, where it is scarce. Prices unsettled in one district, falling in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th September.*—Heavy rain has continued during the week. It has been of great benefit in the rice districts, and does not appear to have generally caused any injury as yet to the cotton and millet crops, though in places the *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) crop is suffering from swamping. Reports continue favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd September.*—In Lower Burma agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, and transplanting in some districts is nearly finished. There has been ample rain, and the standing crops continue in good condition, except that considerable damage has been caused by floods in Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy. Rain fell generally in Upper Burma, where ploughing and sowing of wet weather paddy and millets continue, while sesamum and early paddy are being reaped. The crop prospect has improved and is generally good, but some damage by floods is reported from Bhamo, and more rain is required in two other districts. The price of paddy rose in three districts and fell in four others.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th September.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects fair. Transplanting of winter paddy continues in the plains districts. Condition of cattle and supply of fodder normal.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th September.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts of two districts; slight rain elsewhere. Standing crops withering, except in four districts. Prospects favourable, but more rain is needed. No marked change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall good. Rice, *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), and coffee crops in good condition. Picking of cardamoms in progress in one taluk only. Fodder and water for cattle ample. Slight rise in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th September.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition. Land under preparation for next spring crops. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices steady. Cattle healthy.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Weeding of autumn crops and irrigated paddy in progress. Sowing of spring crops continues. Tanks have received sufficient quantity of water. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th September.*—Rainfall during the week throughout Central India. Sufficient rain has now fallen in Baghelkhand, but more is still required in parts of Gwalior. Agricultural operations continue in most parts. Land in Bundelkhand is being prepared for the spring crops. Standing crops generally in good condition, but Indian-corn in parts of Bhopawar and the Neemuch district has been partially destroyed by excessive rain. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains falling in Bhopal and parts of Bhopawar, rising in the Neemuch district, and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th September.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana, except in Bhurtpore. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in five States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 5th September.*—Slight rainfall has done good to crops. Spring sowings commenced. Maize crop almost ready for reaping. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd September.*—Days clear: slight showers at night. Prospects very good.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 27TH AUGUST 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 26TH AUGUST 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Week ending 27th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 26th August 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 27th August 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 26th August 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	7,45,419	455	1,634	7,95,782	487	59,26,869	65,14,605	5,87,736	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	74,697	90	862	90,877	71	5,36,938	5,81,069	44,731	...
Indian Midland	106	752	72,236	96	752	69,923	93	5,43,727	5,23,251	...	20,476
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	2,108	100	112	5,575	50	17,170	44,177	27,007	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,29,835	197	1,699	2,85,910	168	24,88,106	23,69,353	...	1,18,753
South Indian	135	1,106	1,30,240	118	1,043	1,48,110	142	11,23,894	12,35,943	1,12,049	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	68,271	65	1,156	80,118	69	5,72,135	8,02,209	2,30,074	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	70,314	93	756	69,090	91	5,90,980	6,14,211	23,231	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	12,199	61	199	9,315	47	79,743	80,261	518	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	15,05,319	188	8,213	15,24,700	186	1,18,79,562	1,27,65,679	8,86,117	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	3,33,541	133	2,509	5,08,079	203	28,23,761	38,58,710	10,34,949	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,15,547	167	692	1,36,695	198	9,25,998	10,58,537	1,32,539	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	2,89,835	373	777	3,06,200	394	17,23,674	16,99,350	...	24,324
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	13,222	106	125	10,420	131	1,04,693	1,15,695	11,002	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	8,947	52	...	(*g*) 17,862	17,862	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	97,480	136	730	89,949	123	7,85,596	7,32,491	...	53,105
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,392	56	25	1,643	66	12,179	13,108	929	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	96	12	8	403	50	2,010	2,763	753	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	8,51,113	175	5,038	10,68,336	212	63,77,911	74,98,516	11,20,605	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,492	4,19,540	281	1,490	3,93,340	264	38,00,065	35,02,403	...	2,97,662
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	1,92,011	417	461	1,92,000	416	13,21,345	14,58,082	1,36,737	...
Madras	224	840	1,63,059	194	840	1,99,617	238	13,51,970	10,99,004	2,57,034	...
TOTAL	353	2,793	7,74,610	277	2,791	7,84,963	281	64,73,380	65,09,549	96,169	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,667	31,31,042	200	16,042	33,77,999	211	2,47,30,853	2,68,33,744	21,02,891	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	19,493	120	161	20,733	129	1,50,037	1,60,375	19,338	...
Tarkessur	226	22	3,822	174	22	4,556	207	39,962	35,842	...	4,120
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,541	98	67	5,011	75	64,524	54,201	...	10,323
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	11,172	143	78	13,875	178	88,271	79,955	...	8,316
TOTAL	129	329	41,028	125	328	44,175	135	3,42,794	3,39,373	...	3,421
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	37,930	114	333	41,203	124	3,79,254	3,60,668	...	18,586
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	855	66	13	920	71	7,129	7,101	...	28
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,746	81	108	11,160	103	73,205	1,05,730	32,531	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	23,259	75	331	27,799	84	1,98,040	2,42,815	44,775	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	3,042	33	93	3,640	39	26,552	30,727	4,175	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,355	47	29	1,493	51	11,942	14,922	2,980	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,818	39	72	3,530	49	22,383	25,749	3,366	...
TOTAL	103	959	78,005	81	979	89,745	92	7,18,505	7,87,718	69,213	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	19,213	58	334	22,810	68	1,50,716	2,04,276	53,560	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,635	57	...	19,577	19,577	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	292	14,522	50	364	14,800	41	1,34,219	1,11,859	...	22,360
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	4,360	46	94	5,206	55	38,648	41,593	2,945	...
TOTAL	62	720	38,095	53	838	45,451	54	3,23,583	3,77,305	53,722	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,675	32,88,170	186	18,187	35,57,370	196	2,61,15,735	2,83,38,140	22,22,405	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 26th August 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 7th September, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XX of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 27th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 26th August 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 27th August 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 26th August 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	7,45,419	455	1,634	7,95,782	487	1,99,21,282	2,00,48,766	1,27,484	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	74,697	90	862	90,877	71	23,18,086	25,25,286	1,67,200	...
Indian Midland	129	752	72,236	96	752	69,923	93	20,32,230	20,10,457	...	41,773
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	2,108	100	112	5,575	50	35,859	1,34,019	98,160	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,29,835	197	1,699	2,85,910	168	91,57,199	89,30,550	...	2,26,649
South Indian	139	1,106	1,30,240	118	1,043	1,48,110	142	31,08,233	34,30,328	3,22,095	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	68,271	65	1,156	80,118	69	17,85,531	25,62,297	7,76,766	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	70,314	93	756	69,090	91	22,38,663	22,37,667	...	996
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	12,199	61	199	9,315	47	2,79,217	2,82,750	3,533	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	15,05,319	188	8,213	15,24,700	186	4,09,36,300	4,21,62,120	12,25,820	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	3,33,541	133	2,509	5,08,079	203	98,41,676	1,13,60,048	15,15,372	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,15,547	167	692	1,36,695	198	35,08,438	35,36,251	27,813	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,89,835	373	777	3,06,200	394	39,74,099	41,40,964	1,66,865	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	13,222	106	125	10,420	131	2,88,038	3,03,568	15,530	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	8,947	52	...	(*g*) 17,862	17,862	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	97,480	136	730	89,949	123	25,98,919	24,35,701	...	1,63,218
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,392	56	25	1,643	66	28,441	31,445	3,004	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	96	12	8	403	50	6,218	8,383	2,165	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	8,51,113	175	5,038	10,68,336	212	2,03,08,829	2,18,94,222	15,85,393	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,492	4,19,540	281	1,490	3,93,346	264	1,65,75,909	1,55,20,834	...	10,55,075
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,92,011	417	461	1,92,000	416	64,31,722	65,31,688	99,966	...
Madras	226	840	1,63,059	194	840	1,99,617	238	36,92,260	42,39,677	5,47,417	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	7,74,610	277	2,791	7,84,963	281	2,66,99,891	2,62,92,199	...	4,07,892
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,667	31,31,042	200	16,042	33,77,999	211	8,79,45,020	9,03,48,541	24,03,521	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	19,493	120	161	20,733	129	4,30,443	4,90,100	59,657	...
Tarkessur	252	22	3,822	174	22	4,556	207	1,20,157	1,17,635	...	2,522
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,541	98	67	5,011	75	2,02,983	1,84,498	...	18,485
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	11,172	143	78	13,875	178	2,20,516	2,11,796	...	8,720
TOTAL	135	329	41,028	125	328	44,175	135	9,74,099	10,04,029	29,930	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	37,930	114	333	41,203	124	10,25,901	11,19,306	93,405	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	855	66	13	920	71	26,888	24,740	...	2,148
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,746	81	108	11,160	103	2,02,734	2,86,166	83,432	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	23,259	75	331	27,799	84	5,23,078	6,97,947	1,74,869	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	3,042	33	93	3,640	39	1,13,230	1,27,398	14,168	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,355	47	29	1,493	51	35,105	46,063	10,958	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,818	39	72	3,530	49	1,11,930	1,05,955	..	5,975
TOTAL	107	959	78,005	81	979	89,745	92	20,38,866	24,07,575	3,68,709	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	19,213	58	334	22,810	68	7,38,863	9,06,979	1,68,116	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,635	57	...	(*j*) 48,862	48,862	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	14,522	50	364	14,800	41	3,99,334	3,37,491	...	61,843
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,360	46	94	5,206	55	1,36,909	1,32,032	...	4,877
TOTAL	80	720	38,095	53	838	45,451	54	12,75,106	14,25,364	1,50,258	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,675	32,88,170	186	18,187	35,57,370	196	9,22,33,091	9,51,85,509	29,52,418	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 26th August 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 26th August 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 7th September, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
Railway.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Synopsis of transactions for, and to the end of, the year 1892.

No. 572-A.R., dated Simla, the 31st August, 1893.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 522-A.R., dated 24th August 1892.

Read also the following:

Note by R. G. MACDONALD, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 853-R., dated 12th August 1893.

I beg to lay before the Government of India the usual synopsis of transactions of the three Railway Companies still designated as Guaranteed Railways for, and to end of, the year 1892.

2. The subscribed Capital on 31st December 1892 of these Railway Companies bears interest as shown below:

Railway.	Capital bearing interest at							Premium on stock.	Discount on stock.	Total Capital raised.
	3%	3½%	3¾%	4%	4½%	4¾%	5%			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	197,800	462,200	140,000	...	500,000	999,960	8,757,670	12,014	...	11,069,644
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	1,238,500	...	...	...	...	7,550,300	18,419	...	8,807,219
Great Indian Peninsula ...	40,400	1,866,100	804,800	2,701,450	...	...	20,000,000	220,074	225,891	25,476,933
(1) Total to end of 1892 ...	238,200	3,566,800	944,800	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,507	225,891	45,353,796
(2) Ditto ditto 1891 ...	...	3,566,800	1,083,000	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,507	225,891	45,253,796
(3) Ditto ditto 1890 ...	...	2,250,000	1,871,500	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,070	334,507	239,891	44,725,496
(4) Ditto ditto 1889 ...	...	1,074,000	2,873,600	2,803,650	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	342,007	247,391	44,653,796
(5) Ditto ditto 1888 ...	...	364,000	3,033,600	2,803,650	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	341,589	247,391	44,103,378
(1) Compared with (2) Increase	238,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000
(1) Compared with (2) Decrease	...	...	138,200	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

3. The following table shows the growth of the Capital account of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years, the net increase to the aggregate subscribed Capital during that period being £1,250,218:

Year.	Total Capital subscribed. Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
To end of 1888	44,103,378	...	200	
„ 1889	44,653,796	550,418	...	
„ 1890	44,725,496	71,700	...	
„ 1891	45,253,796	528,300	...	
„ 1892	45,353,796	100,000	...	
		1,250,418	200	
Net Increase ...	...	1,250,218		

Capital Outlay.

4. The aggregate outlay finally charged off to "Construction" has stood at the end of each of the last five years as follows:

		Increase.
	£	£
To end of 1888	43,158,362	453,015
„ 1889	43,472,608	314,246
„ 1890	43,715,546	242,938
„ 1891	44,015,818	300,272
„ 1892	44,188,000	172,182
Increase in five years		1,482,653

5. The expenditure charged to "Construction" during and to end of the year gives the following as the cost of open lines per mile:

Railway.	Construction expenditure per open mile. During 1892.	To end of 1892.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	784·54	1,39,298·83	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	763·08	2,11,881·98	
Great Indian Peninsula	687·87	2,11,519·99	
Average outlay	732·37	1,87,950·20	

The cost expressed in rupees is as regards payments in England at the contract rates of exchange, which for many years have been higher than the actual rates, and consequently the cost is understated by the difference.

Capital locked up in stores.

6. The subjoined table shows the fluctuations in the value of stores in stock during the past five years. The figures in antique represent increases of stock:

Railway.	Reduction in stock. 1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total reduction in five years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	17,701	3,72,463	9,68,360	56,105	60,783	4,61,305
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	5,90,250	2,76,438	18,918	3,25,769	3,73,517	3,66,556
Great Indian Peninsula ...	9,60,488	8,63,904	10,85,351	16,41,878	11,25,422	17,78,533
Total ...	3,87,942	2,15,003	20,72,629	20,23,752	15,59,722	16,83,784

7. The reduction in the stores balances during the year 1892 occurs mainly on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. The decrease on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is attributed to large issues of permanent-way material and bridge work for repairs of damages caused by floods, to the abnormal issue of iron work and other stores for repairs of carriages and wagons and renewal of 100 covered steel wagons, and to large sales of permanent-way material and other stores to the Rajputana-Malwa and Godhra-Rutlam Railways. The reduction on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is said to be due to careful scrutiny of Home indents and to the sale of old stock.

8. On 31st December 1892 the value of the stores in stock on Guaranteed Railways exceeded the limits provisionally assigned for Capital to be locked up in stores to the following extent :

Railway.	Limit assigned.	Stock in hand.	Excess.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	22⅝	29¼	6¼
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21½	28	6½
Great Indian Peninsula	63	52½	−10½
TOTAL ...	107	109¼	2¼

Revenue accounts.

9. Excluding the Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways, which have now become State lines, the gross earnings, working expenses, and net earnings of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years have been as under :

Year.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses	Net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888	6,23,29,206	2,99,09,247	3,24,19,959
1889	5,91,14,079	3,00,48,931	2,93,65,148
1890	6,05,91,746	2,94,21,830	3,11,69,916
1891	6,87,37,790	3,31,02,310	3,56,35,480
1892	6,45,34,775	3,11,40,766	3,33,94,009

10. For the year 1892 the net earnings amounted to ... Rs. 3,33,94,009

Deduct—

	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on overdrawn capital	2,065	
Moiety of surplus profits to shareholders ...	56,00,261	
Contributions to Provident Fund	2,23,448	
Amount payable by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on account of rent of leased lines...	5,29,160	
Irrecoverable outstanding earnings written off ...	23,212	
		63,78,146
Net receipts by Government		2,70,15,863

11. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year 1892, based on the contract rates of exchange, is shown in the following table, as also the percentage of interest and net profits on the Capital received. The figures in antique represent gain :

Railway.	Net receipts after deducting from net earnings payments on account of moiety of Surplus Profits and contribution to the Provident Fund and interest on overdrawn Capital.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State. Amount.	Loss to State. Per open mile.	Loss to State. Per cent. of guaranteed interest.	Per cent. of interest paid on total Capital received.	Per cent. of Net Earnings realised during 1892 on Capital received.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*Loss.*		
Madras	42,90,068	58,08,890	15,18,822	1,803·78	26·15	4·81	3·55
					Gain.		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	63,44,205	45,57,450	17,86,755	4,072·10	39·21	4·74	6·60
Great Indian Peninsula	1,63,81,590	1,30,72,235	33,09,355	2,571·33	25·32	4·70	5·36
Total, 1892 ...	2,70,15,863	2,34,38,575	35,77,288	1,394·77	15·26	4·74	5·40
1891 ...	2,80,40,977	2,31,23,122	49,17,855	1,916·31	21·27	4·68	5·68
1890 ...	2,63,90,119	2,33,52,127	30,37,992	1,183·79	13·01	4·79	5·41
1889 ...	2,49,51,530	2,31,91,534	17,59,996	685·81	7·59	4·76	5·12
1888 ...	2,65,83,702	2,31,11,537	34,72,165	1,352·98	15·02	4·80	5·53

12. The actual loss to the State during the last five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, if the payments in England on account of guaranteed interest are converted at the average rates of exchange for the different years, is shown in the following statements :

Year.	Net earnings —*vide* para. 11.	Guaranteed Interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Guaranteed Interest at the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Loss involved in fall in Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888	2,65,83,702	2,31,11,537	34,72,165	2,39,08,272	13,24,570	77,96,735
1889	2,49,51,530	2,31,91,534	17,59,996	3,12,12,351	62,60,821	80,20,817
1890	2,63,90,419	2,33,52,427	30,37,992	2,78,75,456	14,85,037	45,23,029
1891	2,80,40,977	2,31,23,122	49,17,855	2,96,65,419	16,24,442	65,42,297
1892	2,70,15,863	2,34,38,575	35,77,288	3,37,22,563	67,06,700	1,02,83,988

The details for each year are as follows:

1888.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 4·445d., the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	37,21,845	56,98,828	21,77,183	76,23,851	11,02,206	19,25,023
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,61,[illegible]	[illegible],45,045	12,71,061	60,09,715	2,45,609	15,16,670
Great Indian Peninsula	1,72,[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]	13,78,287	1,72,71,706	23,245	13,55,042
TOTAL ...	2,65,83,702	2,31,11,537	34,72,165	3,09,08,272	43,24,570	77,96,735

1889.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 4·3415d., the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	37,38,244	56,97,193	19,58,949	76,89,934	39,31,690	19,72,741
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	60,25,851	45,39,453	14,86,398	61,10,257	84,490	15,70,709
Great Indian Peninsula	1,51,87,435	1,29,54,883	22,32,552	1,74,32,109	22,44,725	44,77,277
TOTAL ...	2,49,51,530	2,31,91,534	17,59,996	3,12,12,351	62,60,821	80,20,817

1890.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 6·4276d., the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	45,20,609	57,67,615	12,47,006	69,85,958	23,65,349	11,18,343
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	60,91,074	45,76,954	14,32,120	54,66,327	5,34,847	8,87,273
Great Indian Peninsula	1,58,68,736	1,30,05,858	28,62,878	1,55,23,371	3,45,465	25,17,413
TOTAL ...	2,63,90,419	2,33,52,427	30,37,992	2,78,75,456	14,85,037	45,23,029

1891.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 5·1116d., the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	38,07,877	57,63,786	18,55,909	73,83,533	34,85,656	16,20,747
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	62,20,999	44,14,561	18,06,348	56,64,133	5,56,776	12,49,572
Great Indian Peninsula	1,79,22,191	1,29,54,775	49,67,416	1,66,17,753	13,04,438	36,62,978
TOTAL ...	2,80,40,977	2,31,23,122	49,17,855	2,96,65,419	16,24,412	65,42,297

1892.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 3·286d., the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	42,90,068	58,08,890	15,18,822	83,60,304	40,70,236	25,51,414
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	63,41,205	45,57,450	17,86,755	65,57,945	2,13,740	20,00,495
Great Indian Peninsula	1,63,81,590	1,30,72,235	33,09,355	1,88,04,314	24,22,724	57,32,079
TOTAL ...	2,70,15,863	2,34,38,575	35,77,288	3,37,22,563	67,06,700	1,02,83,988

ORDER.—Ordered, that the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and enclosure, be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay and to the Department of Finance and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Accompaniment to Note by Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 853-R., dated 12th .

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO EN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Mileage.				Capital Subscribed.						Capital Withdrawn.							Capital Outlay.						Revenue Account, 1892.						Guaranteed Interest paid for 1892.			Guarantee Commen
				During 1892.			To end of 1892.			During 1892.			To end of 1892.				On Construction Account.		On Stores													
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1892.	Under construction on 31st December 1892.	Railway.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1892.	To end of 1892.	During 1892.	To end of 1892.	On suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contribution to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on Capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
839·23	839·26	...	Madras	10,00,000	...	10,00,000	12,07,59,753	...	12,07,59,753	11,05,248	– 2,85,512	8,19,736	7,13,21,816	4,54,16,989	11,67,71,835	9,87,918	6,58,107	11,93,03,761	– 60,784	29,25,393	– 57,319	11,67,71,835	96,21,670	53,32,537	42,92,733	...	2,065	...	58,08,890	...	58,08,890	17,16,56,863
(a) 438·78	438·78	...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	9,58,12,323	2,33,125	9,60,78,748	14,62,381	– 15,20,115	– 58,061	6,93,07,234	2,61,31,502	9,55,28,735	5,50,013	3,31,826	9,29,60,575	– 3,73,517	27,86,780	– 2,27,626	9,55,28,735	1,13,14,478	60,31,388	82,13,090	82,131	...	35,73,509	45,54,509	2,851	45,57,450	12,76,41,052
(b) 1,236·77	1,287·50	...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	...	...	27,16,92,075	62,38,099	27,79,30,174	30,15,745	– 34,18,271	– 3,02,526	20,06,87,132	7,65,30,103	27,72,17,235	7,12,019	8,85,127	27,21,77,576	– 11,25,122	52,54,209	– 2,14,530	27,72,17,235	4,05,65,627	1,97,76,811	(c) 2,08,88,786	1,41,317	...	76,27,013	1,30,50,125	21,810	1,30,72,235	30,50,02,022
2,564·78			Total ...	10,00,000	...	10,00,000	48,82,64,151	64,71,224	49,47,08,675	56,13,374	– 51,54,228	4,59,146	34,14,09,231	14,81,08,594	48,95,17,825	22,50,850	18,74,060	48,20,50,912	– 15,59,723	1,03,66,388	– 4,99,175	48,95,17,825	6,15,01,775	3,11,40,736	3,03,61,039	2,23,448	2,065	1,12,00,522	2,31,13,914	24,661	2,31,38,575	60,73,00,477
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
			Madras	100,000	...	100,000	11,069,644	...	11,069,644	101,315	– 26,172	75,143	6,813,111	4,165,974	10,979,085	90,559	10,354	10,710,178	– 5,572	268,161	– 5,254	10,979,085	805,931	488,816	303,115	...	180	...	532,482	...	532,482	16,010,207
			Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	8,785,547	21,672	8,807,219	131,052	– 130,374	– 5,322	6,361,113	2,395,388	8,756,801	50,418	31,602	8,522,211	– 31,239	255,155	– 20,865	8,756,801	1,305,744	652,877	752,867	7,520	...	327,572	417,505	261	417,766	11,700,185
			Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	24,905,107	571,826	25,476,933	279,193	– 303,924	– 27,731	18,306,322	7,015,260	25,411,582	65,351	81,136	24,949,611	– 103,161	481,636	– 10,665	25,411,582	3,727,632	1,812,877	1,014,905	12,054	...	699,143	1,196,289	1,999	1,198,288	33,158,519
			Total ...	100,000	...	100,000	44,760,298	593,198	45,353,798	511,560	– 472,470	12,090	31,570,816	13,576,622	45,147,168	206,328	122,182	44,188,000	– 142,973	1,005,352	– 35,784	45,147,168	5,915,087	2,854,570	3,061,117	20,183	180	1,026,715	2,146,276	2,260	2,148,536	61,169,211

(a) Works in addition 107·13 miles of the Pátri Branch, the Gackwar's Dabhoi, and the Gackwar's Petlád Railways.
(b) Works in addition 203·31 miles of the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amráoti, and Wardha Coal Railways.

(c) Includes Rs. 5,20,159-15-4 on account of rent of leased lines payable by the company.
Ditto 23,212-0-0 representing irrecoverable outstanding earnings written off.

RANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO END OF THE YEAR 1892.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
CAPITAL OUTLAY.					REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1892.						GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID FOR 1892.			GUARANTEED INTEREST FROM COMMENCEMENT TO END OF 1892.							LOSS TO STATE.		CONTROL.		LAND.					
ction r.	On Stores		On suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contribution to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on Capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Net earnings from commencement to end of 1892.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1892.	Interest charged in accounts on Capital overdrawn from commencement to end of 1892.	Railway Company's moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1892.	During 1892.	From commencement to end of 1892.	State charge for control for 1892.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1892.	Value of land made over during 1892.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1892.	Value of land restored to Government during 1892.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1892.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1892 capitalised.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1892 capitalised.
To end of 1892.	During 1892.	To end of 1892.																												
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,03,761	- 60,784	29,25,394	- 57,319	11,97,71,837	96,21,670	53,32,537	12,92,733	...	2,065	...	58,08,890	...	58,08,890	17,16,56,863	...	17,16,56,863	8,57,06,753	...	25,147	...	15,18,822	8,80,75,187	1,31,639	30,59,289	13,747	13,13,889	329	3,49,080	3,611	8,60,504
29,89,575	-3,73,517	27,86,786	- 2,27,626	9,55,28,745	1,12,14,178	60,31,388	82,13,090	82,131	...	35,73,509	45,51,509	2,951	45,57,170	12,76,41,652	2,28,556	12,78,70,208	12,51,50,166	8,12,157	7,30,324	1,64,76,030 (d)	-17,86,755	2,01,29,553	2,22,256	48,66,939	154	59,81,259	3,047	95,820	116	1,82,103
21,77,576	-11,25,422	52,51,209	2,14,536	27,72,17,255	4,03,65,627	1,97,76,811	2,08,88,786 (c)	1,41,317	...	76,27,013	1,30,50,125	21,910	1,30,72,235	39,50,02,012	17,01,373	39,07,93,395	18,03,50,216	15,11,200	4,17,815	4,80,94,506 (e)	-33,09,355	3,92,66,709			6,108	57,76,123	5,172	19,76,089	580	4,18,128
2,50,912	-15,59,722	1,09,66,388	- 1,99,175	19,25,17,825	6,45,31,775	3,11,10,766	3,33,91,009	2,23,448	2,065	1,12,00,522	2,34,13,914	24,061	2,34,38,575	66,73,00,177	50,19,929	67,23,20,106	50,17,16,135	23,23,200	11,73,576	6,45,70,530	- 35,77,288	11,86,71,710	3,53,955	79,26,228	20,099	1,31,04,571	8,548	24,20,269	4,307	17,60,730
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£								
16,178	-5,572	268,161	-5,251	10,979,085	895,631	488,816	303,785	...	189	...	532,182	...	532,182	16,010,207	...	16,010,207	7,856,152	...	2,332	...	139,225	8,156,046								
22,211	-34,239	255,155	-20,865	8,756,801	1,305,744	552,877	752,867	7,520	...	327,572	417,505	261	417,766	11,700,485	20,951	11,721,436	11,500,424	71,418	66,016	1,510,303	-103,780	1,872,709								
19,611	-103,184	481,636	-19,665	25,411,582	3,727,632	1,812,877	1,914,805	12,054	...	699,143	1,136,289	1,909	1,138,288	33,458,519	439,209	33,897,728	34,883,770	138,528	38,299	4,108,663	-303,358	3,599,448								
8,600	-142,975	1,005,252	-45,784	45,147,468	5,915,687	2,854,570	3,061,117	20,483	189	1,026,715	2,140,276	2,210	2,148,536	61,160,211	460,160	61,620,371	54,240,346	212,976	107,577	5,918,966	-327,919	13,628,243								

(c) Includes Rs. 5,20,159-15-4 on account of rent of leased lines payable by the company.
Ditto 25,212-0-0 representing irrecoverable outstanding earnings written off.

(d) Excludes Rs. 4,638 payable to the Company on account of its share of profits.

(e) Excludes Rs. 105 12 9 payable to the Company on account of its share of profits.

itri Branch, the Gaekwar's Dabhoi, and the Gaekwar's Petlád Railways.
ond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amráoti, and Wardha Coal Railways.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 37.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF CONTINUOUS AUTOMATIC BRAKES IN USE ON RAILWAYS IN INDIA DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED THE 31st DECEMBER, 1892.

No. 359 R. Stat., dated Simla, the 5th September, 1893.

Read again—

Public Works Department letter No. 62R. Stat., dated the 19th October 1891.

Read also—

Endorsement No. 327 Stat., dated the 25th July, 1893, from the Director General of Railways, forwarding tables Nos. I and II showing the railways on which continuous automatic brakes were in use, the number of rolling-stock fitted with the brakes, and the results of their working during the six months ended the 31st December, 1892.

ORDER.—Ordered that tables Nos. I and II be forwarded, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

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

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

Further, that this order with the tables be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Tables Nos. I and II showing the railways on which continuous automatic brakes were in use, the number of rolling-stock fitted with the brakes, and the results of their working during the six months ended the 31st December, 1892.

TABLE No. I.

Statement showing the Indian railways on which continuous automatic brakes were in use on the 31st December, 1892, the description and number of rolling-stock and the mileage run by trains fitted with the brakes.

Railways (including branch lines worked).	Locomotives fitted.	Vehicles. Braked.	Vehicles. Piped.	Number of miles run by trains fitted.	Proportion per cent. Of vehicles piped or fitted on total.	Proportion per cent. Of mileage run by trains fitted on total train-mileage.	Remarks.
STANDARD GAUGE.							
State lines worked by the State.							
North Western (State)	199	(a) 1,222	68	(b)	10·65	...	(a) Includes 30 vehicles made over to the Mushkaf-Bolán railway. (b) *Vide* "Remarks" in column 5 of table No. II.
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) . . .	13	108	10	167,076	2·38	14·44	
Eastern Bengal (state)	10	88	12	149,840	4·22	13·58	
Line worked by guaranteed company.							
Great Indian Peninsula	66	159	50	293,448	2·17	7·14	

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing for the six months ending 31st December, 1892, all cases in which the continuous automatic brakes failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with each description of continuous automatic brake.
Standard gauge. **State lines worked by the State.**				
North Western (state)	Vacuum Automatic.	12th October, 1892	(iii) Failure of material.—Universal hose coupling pipe broken.	Mileage has not been recorded, as the vehicles did not run continuously on trains fitted throughout with the brake. In future the mileage will be recorded as accurately as possible.
		10th December, 1892.	(iii) Failure of material.—Five minutes lost between Sirhind and Sarái Banjára in order to secure brake-tie rod, in consequence of arm of brake shaft having broken.	
		31st December, 1892.	(iii) Neglect of servants—Sixteen minutes lost at Sarái Banjára in disconnecting and adjusting rod of front brake-van.	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state).	Vacuum Automatic.	27th August, 1892	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up mail, Sháhjahánpur to Chandausi, was delayed fifteen minutes between Basháratganj and Aonla, owing to flange of the universal coupling plug on engine No. 132 having broken.	
		24th September, 1892.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—When No. 1 up mail, Chandausi to Saháranpur, was approaching Nagína station, the lever of the bottom damper of engine No. 127 broke and wrenched the left hand canvas pipe off engine cylinder. No delay.	
		7th October, 1892	(iii) Failure of machinery.—Brake-van No. 618 on No. 2 down mail, Saháranpur to Chandausi, was unable to maintain vacuum owing to joint of vacuum gauge pipe having given way and admitted air. No delay.	
		7th November, 1892.	(iii) Failure of material.—Twelve minutes' delay between miles 361 and 362 to No. 2 down mail, owing to dummy bracket having broken and universal coupling on engine No. 130 having been crushed by running over a buffalo.	167,076
		15th November, 1892.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 down mail, Sháhjahánpur to Lucknow, was delayed twelve minutes at Sandila, owing to one brake block hanger pin on brake-van No. 616 having broken.	
		7th December, 1892.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up mail, Lucknow to Sháhjahánpur, was delayed seven minutes at Rosa in order to release the brake in consequence of the coupling pipes leaking between 3rd class female carriage No. 173 and postal van No. 450.	
Eastern Bengal (state)	Vacuum Automatic.	...	No failure or delay.	149,840
Line worked by guaranteed company.				
Great Indian Peninsula.	Vacuum Automatic.	2nd July, 1892 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—Four minutes' delay occurred at Lonávla in detaching the tender of engine No. 535 of No. 20 up passenger train, owing to the India rubber rolling rings of both tender cylinders having twisted and become jammed.	
		14th September, 1892.	(iii) Failure of material.—Small India rubber pipe leading to brake cylinder of road van No. 6533 on 149 down passenger broke in halves. Fifteen minutes' delay occurred in starting from Victoria terminus for ascertaining the cause of leakage and plugging up the pipe.	293,448
		23rd December, 1892.	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—The driver created a higher vacuum on journey with 162 up passenger than he was able to maintain. Twenty minutes and two minutes' delay at Shelárvádi and Talegaon respectively, as the driver was unable to release the brakes to start.	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1893, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR.

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. 1892.	1893.	Syce or Horse-keeper. 1892.	1893.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. 1892.	1893.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma—						
Tenasserim—						
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	10 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	25 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0
Pegu (deltaic)—						
Pegu	15 0 0	12 8 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 25-0	15 0 0
Rangoon	14-0 to 16-0	15 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	12 0 0	30-0 to 45-0	25-0 to 30-0
Thóngwa	15 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Bassein	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Pegu (inland)—						
Shwegyin	20-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 30-0	15 0 0	15 0 0	25-0 to 30-0	25 0 0
Tharrawaddy	20-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Upper Burma—						
Mandalay	10 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	15-0 to 24-0
Bamo	15 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Pakókku	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	32 0 0	29 8 0
Meiktila	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
Arakan—						
Sandoway	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu	10 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0
Akyab	30-0 to 35-0	17-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—						
Surma—						
Sylhet	7 0 0	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0	13-0 to 30-0	13-0 to 30-0
Cachar	6 8 0	6-0 to 7-0	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 11-4	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 33-12
Garo Hills	5-10 to 7-8	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 12-0	7-8 to 12-0	20-0 to 40-0	20-0 to 40-0
Brahmaputra—						
Goálpára	8-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 60-0	15-0 to 30-0
Kámrúp	7-0 to 8-0	9-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 50-0
Darrang	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 30-0	6-0 to 30-0
Nowgong	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
Sibságar	7-b to 12-0	7-0 to 12-0	9-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 40-0	15-0 to 35-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 50-0	15-0 to 60-0
Bengal—						
Eastern hill tracts—						
Chittagong Hill Tracts	12 0 0	12 0 0	*	12 0 0	20-0 to 25-0	12-0 to 20-0
Hill Tipperah	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nágá Hills	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 26-4	10-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 18-0	20-0 to 30-0	23-0 to 45-0
Eastern—						
Backergunge	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	13-8 to 15-0	13-8 to 15-0
Noakhali	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Chittagong	11 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	13 0 0	6-0 to 20-0
Tippera	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 15-0	6-0 to 13-0
Dacca	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 20-0	7-0 to 15-
Mymensingh	7-0 to 10-0	7 8 0	7-0 to 8-0	8 0 0	12-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 15-
Deltaic—						
Khulna	7 8 0	7-8 to 9-6	8 0 0	7-0 to 9-0	18-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 30-0
24-Parganas	9-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Midnapore	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 12-0	7-12 to 12-0
Howrah	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 20-0
Calcutta	...	....	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15-0 to 15-8

* Information not available. † Not stated.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1893, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal—*contd.*						
Deltaic—contd.						
Hooghly	9 13 6	9 6 0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 30-0	8-0 to 30-0
Nadia (Kishnagar)	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Jessore	7 8 0	7 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	6 0 0	10-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 20-0
Faridpur	9 6 0	10 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 9-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 30-0
Central—						
Bankura	6-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 6-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Burdwan	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Birbhum	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-0	7-8 to 12-0
Murshidabad	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0	8-0 to 10-0
Sonthal Parganas	3-12 to 4-4	4-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Pabna	5-0 to 6-8	5-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 20-0	7-0 to 20-0
Bogra	7 8 0	7 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 20-0
Rajshahi	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 16-0	7-8 to 16-0
Malda	7 8 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
Northern—						
Rangpur	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	6-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 30-0
Dinajpur	7 8 0	7 8 0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Jalpaiguri	7 8 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 20-0
Darjeeling	7-8 to 8-0	7 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 9-0	15-0 to 22-0	12-0 to 30-0
Orissa—						
Puri	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0
Cuttack	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Balasore	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 12-0
Chota-Nagpur—						
Singhbhum	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0
Manbhum	5 2 6	4-11 to 5-10	6 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	10-5 to 18-12	11-4 to 28-8
Lohardaga	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	3-12 to 9-6	5-10 to 9-6
Palámau	3 12 0	5 10 0	3-0 to 5-0	3-8 to 5-0	7-8 to 11-4	9 6 0
Hazáribágh	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Bihár, South—						
Monghyr	3-12 to 5-10	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	3-0 to 4-0	4-11 to 15-0	7-8 to 11-4
Gaya	2-8 to 3-8	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 5-0	3-0 to 5-0	5-8 to 8-0	5-8 to 8-0
Patna	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	7-8 to 11-4	7-0 to 8-0
Shahabad	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-4	4-0 to 6-4	3-0 to 10-8	3-0 to 10-4
Bihár, North—						
Purnea	4-11 to 5-10	4-11 to 5-10	4 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 15-0
Bhágalpur	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 16-0	8-0 to 12-0
Darbhanga	3-12 to 5-10	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 9-0	5-10 to 7-8
Muzaffarpur	3-12 to 5-10	3-12 to 5-10	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	5-10 to 9-6	5-10 to 9-6
Saran	3-12 to 7-8	3-12 to 7-8	4-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-10 to 10-0	5-10 to 10-0
Champaran	3-12 to 4-0	3-12 to 4-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0
N.-W. Provinces—						
Eastern—						
Mirzapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 11 0	8 11 0
Ghazipur	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0
Central—						
Bánda	2-4 to 4-0	2-0 and 3-0	5 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 and 9-6	7-8 and 9-6
Fatehpur	2-8 to 3-12	2 8 0	4-0 to 5-0	3-8 to 4-0	5-10 and 7-8	5-10 and 7-8
Cawnpore	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Etawah	3-8 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Farrukhabad	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	9-4 and 10-0	7-8 and 9-6
Mainpuri	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0
Etah	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 20-0	8-0 to 20-0
	3-12 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	4-8 and 5-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
Western—						
Jhánsi	3-8 and 4-0	3-0 and 3-8	5-0 and 6-0	5-0 and 6-0	10-0 and 12-0	10-0 and 12-0
Agra	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	10-0 and 11-0	10-0 and 11-0
Muttra	4 11 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0
Aligarh	3-12 to 4-0	4 0 0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
Bulandshahr	3-0 to 4-0	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	8-0 and 10-0	8-0 and 10-0
Sub-montane—						
Ballia	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	7 8 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1893, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*						
Sub-montane—contd.						
Gorakhpur	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	7-8 and 9-12	7-8 and 9-12
Basti	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
Sháhjahánpur	2-0 to 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0
Budaun	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Pilibhit	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Bareilly	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 and 5 0	4-0 and 5-0	7 8 0	10-0 and 12-0
Naini Tal	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Almora	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 and 6-0	5-0 and 6-0	10-0 to 12 0	10-0 to 12-0
Bijnor	4 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Muzaffarnagar	4 0 0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	10-0 and 12-0	12-0 and 14-0
Meerut	5-0 and 6-0	4-0 and 5-0	5-0 and 6-0	5-0 and 6-0	12-0 and 15-0	12-0 and 15-0
Saháranpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Dehra Dun	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Garhwál	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Oudh—						
Southern—						
Partabgarh	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
Sultanpur	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareli	3-8 and 4-0	3-8 and 4-0	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 and 4-8	7-0 and 8-0	7-0 and 8-0
Unao	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9-4 and 11-4	9-4 and 11-4
Lucknow	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	11-4 and 15-0	11-4 and 15-0
Hardoi	3 12 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 6 0	10 0 0
Northern—						
Fyzabad	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 8 to 4-0	4 0 0	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Barabanki	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Gonda	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	3 0 0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	8-0 to 10-0	10 0 0
Sitapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Kheri	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 8-8	9 8 0
Rajputana—						
Eastern—						
Partábgarh	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 16-14	15-0 to 16-14
Bánswára	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 to 18-12	11-4 to 18-12
Meywar (Oodeypore)	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-8 to 7-0	5-8 to 7-0	25-0 to 35-0	25-0 to 35-0
Sirohee	5-0 to 6-0	5 8 0	4-0 to 5-0	4 8 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
Erinpura	12 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Abu	7 8 0	7 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	6 0 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Kishengarh	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-8 to 15-12	4-8 to 15-12
Boondee	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-0	7-8 to 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 30-0	5-0 to 30-0
Tonk	5 10 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	2 13 0	7-8 to 15-0	7 8 0
Jeypore	2-0 to 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 10-5	7-8 to 10-5
Kerowlee	2 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0
Dholpur	1-14 to 4-11	1-14 to 4-11	...	...	5-10 to 20-0	5-10 to 20-0
Bhurtpore	1-8 to 3-0	1-8 to 3-0	...	...	4-8 to 17-0	4-0 to 17-0
Ulwur	4-0 to 4-8	4-0 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	4-8 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0	6-0 to 15-0
Deoli Cantonment	3-12 to 7-8	3-12 to 5-10	...	...	5-10 to 9-6	5-10 to 9-6
Nusseerabad Cantonment	6-0 to 7-0	7 8 0	6-0 to 9-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	9-6 to 15-0	9-0 to 15-0
Bálmer	3 4 6	5 8 0	...	...	9 6 0	9 8 0
Anádra	...	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...
Shahpoora	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	3 12 0	7-8 to 15-0	7 8 0
Western—						
Jodhpore	5 10 0	7 8 0	4 11 0	5 10 0	10 5 0	13 2 0
Jeysalmere	...	8 0 0	...	5 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bickaneer	3 8 3	4 13 6	2 14 3	3 15 9	6-9 to 9-8-6	8-7 to 12-10-6
Central India—						
Indore	5 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nimach Cantonment	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0	12-0 to 13-0
Goona	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Gwalior	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11-4 to 15-0	12-4 to 15-0
Panjab—						
Southern—						
Hissar	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozepore	5 8 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	22 8 0	17 8 0
Montgomery	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1893, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. 1892.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. 1893.	Syce or Horse-keeper. 1892.	Syce or Horse-keeper. 1893.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. 1892.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. 1893.
Panjab—*contd.*	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Central—						
Gurgaon	5 10 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	11 4 0	12 8 0
Delhi	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	12 3 0	12 3 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 4	9 5 4
Karnál	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Lahore	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sub-montane—						
Umballa	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ludhiána	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	12 6 0
Jullundur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0
Hills—						
Simla	6 9 0	10 5 0	6 2 0	6 4 0	11 14 0	13 9 6
Kángra	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
North-western—						
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Gujránwála	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrát	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 5 0	10 5 0
Jhelum	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Ráwalpindi	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	22 8 0	21 14 0
Hazára	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Pesháwar	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	20 0 0	20 8 0
Kohát	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	22 0 0	23 0 0
Western—						
Shahpur	5 12 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Jhang	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Mooltan	8 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0	18 0 0
Bannu	6 4 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	15 13 0
D. I. Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	5 8 0	4 8 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	20 10 8	16 4 0
D. G. Khan	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karáchi	12-0 to 20-0	15 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12 0 0	25-0 to 40-0	30 0 0
Hyderabad	12 0 0	15 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	7-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	19-0 to 39-0	20 0 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	22-8 to 30
Quetta	15 0 0	15 0 0	13 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	35-0 to 40-0	30-0 to 40-0
Bombay—						
Konkan—						
Karwar	8 7 0	8 7 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	18-2 to 22-0	18-12 to 22-8-0
Ratnágiri	5 15 0	6 4 8	8 12 0	7 8 6	10-5 to 15-0	12-9 to 15-1-4
Alibág (Colába)	5 10 0	5 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Bombay	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-0	27-8 to 42-0
Tanna	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Deccan—						
Dharwar	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 22-8
[illegible]	7 0 0	6 10 8	9 0 0	8 8 4	18 0 0	14 13 4
[illegible]	7 0 0	5 15 3	9 0 0	7 13 4	15-0 to 22-8	15-1-4 to 17-6-3
[illegible]pur	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 25-0	20-0 to 30-0
[illegible]pur	4 11 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	18-12 to 22-8
Poona	7 8 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	6-0 to 9-0	15-0 to 22 8	15-0 to 30-0
Khandesh—						
Ahmadnagar	7 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Násik	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Dhulia (Khandesh)	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	12-0 to 15-0	22-8 to 26-4
Guserat—	5-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 25-0	15-0 to 25-0
Surat	4 11 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Broach	7 8 0	5 10 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	9-6 to 15-0	11-4 to 22-8
Kaira	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	18-12 to 22-8
Baroda (Camp)	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Ahmadabad	5 8 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 19-0	15-0 to 19-0
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	5 10 0	5 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Deesa Cantonment						

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1893, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. 1892.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. 1893.	Syce or Horse-keeper. 1892.	Syce or Horse-keeper. 1893.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. 1892.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. 1893.
Bombay—*contd.*	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Kattywar—						
Rájkot	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 22-8
Central Provinces—						
Western—						
Nimár	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	15 0 0
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cantonment	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	6 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 30-0
Betúl	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Chhindwára	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nágpur	4 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	11 0 0
Wardha	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Central—						
Narsinghpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 16-0	12-0 to 16-0
Saugor	5 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0
Damoh	5 0 0	4 11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13-0 to 14-0	11-0 to 11-4
Jubbulpore	3-0 to 4-0	3 4 0	4-5 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15 0	10-0 to 15-0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Mandla	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Seoni	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Bálághát	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0
Bhandára	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Chánda	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	11-4 to 15-0
Eastern—						
Biláspur	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0
Raipur	5 10 0	5-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 23-0
Sambalpur	4 8 0	2 12 4	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Berar—						
Buldána	5 0 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Básim	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	19 0 0	22 0 0
Akola	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	28 0 0	22 8 0
Ellichpur	7 0 0	6 12 0	8 8 0	7 10 0	21 10 0	19 8 0
Amráoti	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	17 13 0	18 2 0
Wún	6 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-0 to 30-0	13-0 to 30-0
Boláram	...	...	5-2-1 to 6-13-6	5-2-1 to 6-13-6	9-11-0 to 19-3-6	9-11 to 25-10
Chadarghat	7-0 to 8-0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—						
Malabar Coast—						
Malabar	5-8-5 to 7-5-8	7 5 8	6-4-7 to 6-11-2	6 11 2	13-7-1 to 15-10-8	14-14-8 to 16-6-8
S. Canara	6-2-11 to 6-14-0	6 14 0	6-10-3 to 6-12-0	6 12 0	14-10-8 to 18-2-0	16-14 to 18-12
South, central—						
Coimbatore	4-13-4 to 5 0-2	5 2 8	4-10-9 to 5-10-8	6 5 4	15-15-5 to 16-4-0	16-10-8 to 20-0
Nilgiris	6-12-0 to 7-8-0	7 8 0	8-8-0 to 8-12-0	8 12 0	23 12 0	23 12 0
Salem	2-11-8 to 3-9-4	3 12 0	4-2-0 to 5-2-8	5 2 8	11-1-4 to 11-13-4	11-10-8 to 12-10-8
Central—						
Bellary	4-3-8 to 5-5-0	6 4 0	5-8-0 to 7-0-0	7 0 0	14-7-10 to 17-8-0	18-12 to 20-10
Anantapur	4-11-8 to 6-0-0	6 0 0	5-8-9 to 8-0-0	8 0 0	15-9-5 to 20-0-0	20 0 0
Cuddapah	5-6-6 to 7-8-0	7 8 0	5-3-1 to 7-8-0	7 8 0	14-12-0 to 15-0-0	15 0 0
Kurnool	5-0-0 to 5-1-1	5 10 0	4-15-8 to 6-0-0	6 0 0	13-10-2 to 18-12-0	15-0 to 18-12
East Coast, north—						
Ganjam	4-1-9 to 4-2-6	4 2 6	4-11-2 to 5-4-0	5 12 0	9-12-8 to 9-15-3	9-11 to 12-3
Vizagapatam	3-8-10 to 5-5-3	4 10 9	4-2-5 to 5-12-0	5 8 0	11-11-6 to 12-6-3	10-14 to 13-1-6
Godávari	4-6-3 to 5 13-4	5 10 8	5-13-4 to 6-8-0	5 10 8	13-11-0 to 15-5-9	14-4 to 15-4
East Coast, central—						
Kistna	5-7-4 to 6-10-8	6 10 8	5-9-11 to 7-5-4	7 5 4	14-5-2 to 18-4-0	17-4 to 23-3-4
Nellore	4-12-11 to 5-8-0	6 0 0	5-0-0 to 6-12-0	6 12 0	15-0-9 to 17-8-0	15-0 to 17-8
East Coast, south—						
Madras	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	6 8 0	14 10 8	13-0 to 16-0
Chingleput	4-9-6 to 4-15-0	4 15 0	5-2-5 to 5-4-0	5 4 0	12-15-2 to 14-12 8	13-8 to 16-6
N. Arcot	4-13-9 to 5-12-10	5 14 5	5-4-3 to 6 6-5	6 6 5	13-8-0 to 16-11-2	15-11-2 to 17-14-5
S. Arcot	5-1-4 to 5-1-6	5 1 4	5-3-11 to 6-3-4	6 3 4	12-5-9 to 12-11-4	11-14 to 13-2
Tanjore	5-0-7 to 6 6-3	6 7 4	5-1-7 to 6-3-2	6 8 0	13-7-9 to 15-11-0	16-2 to 16-5
Trichinopoly	3-15-0 to 6-4-2	6 10 0	4-11-1 to 7-0-0	7 0 0	11-7-11 to 13-12-0	13-2 to 14-1

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1893, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*concluded.*

Districts.	Average wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras—*contd.*						
Southern—						
Tinnevelly	4-9-7 to 5-4-0	5 4 0	5-10-8 to 6-10-8	6 10 8	11-2-10 to 13-5-4	12-6-8 to 14-13-4
Madura	4-14-0 to 5-14-1	5 5 0	5-2-11 to 5-8-0	5 14 0	12-9-0 to 13-4-6	12-13 to 13-7
Mysore—						
Mysore	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	5-0-0 to 10-0-0	5-0 to 10-0	7 0 0	5-0 to 7-0	18-12-0 to 22-8-0	11-4 to 22-8
Kolar	7 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Túmkúr	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0-0 to 25-0-0	15-0 to 25-0
Hassan	5 10 0	2-8 to 5-0	8 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	18-12 to 30-0
Kadur	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22 0 0
Shimoga	2-8-0 to 5-0-0	2-8 to 5-0	3-0-0 to 8-0-0	3-0 to 8-0	10-0-0 to 25-0-0	10-0 to 25-0
Chitaldroog	5 0 0	2-0 to 5-0	7 0 0	5-0 to 7-0	15 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Coorg—						
Coorg	7-8-0 to 9-6-0	7-8 to 9-6	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 6 0	22 8 0
Aden	...	...	10 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0-0 to 37-8-0	30-0 to 37-8

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.																								TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.		
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BURMA.														
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1871-72	4,48	28,91	8,81	3,47	14,29	1,58	49	37	54	1,45	5,22	6,30	69	1,70	8,54	10,93	10,38	50,49	25,77	86,84	1,40	1,74	2,27	12,97	69	1,36	1,91	16,41	19,68	42,20	42,83	39,15	41,35	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1872-73	5,66	28,14	9,03	2,23	15,63	1,35	47	38	89	1,66	5,03	4,98	1,36	1,91	16,41	19,68	11,38	62,47	32,66	95,13	1,74	1,74	2,23	11,67	1,36	1,91	16,41	19,68	42,83	39,15	41,35	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1873-74	4,20	28,20	6,75	2,54	13,97	1,38	51	25	48	1,58	5,50	6,25	1,37	1,88	13,09	16,34	10,20	60,00	27,95	87,95	1,24	1,24	2,54	13,33	1,37	1,88	13,09	16,34	39,15	39,15	41,35	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1874-75	4,96	31,23	5,16	2,69	16,55	1,49	53	25	56	1,45	5,95	5,64	1,75	2,70	9,16	13,61	11,38	68,06	22,01	90,07	1,34	1,34	2,69	13,04	1,75	2,70	9,16	13,61	41,35	41,35	41,35	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1875-76	5,28	32,25	6,67	2,78	16,79	3,37	52	35	85	1,79	6,11	6,24	1,45	1,81	16,41	19,67	11,82	69,13	33,54	1,02,67	1,72	1,72	2,78	14,14	1,45	1,81	16,41	19,67	44,20	44,20	44,20	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1876-77	5,56	25,98	4,83	3,49	13,64	48	57	25	9	2,46	5,56	3,81	1,99	2,15	11,82	15,96	14,07	61,65	21,03	82,68	91	91	3,49	11,83	1,99	2,15	11,82	15,96	36,37	36,37	44,20	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1877-78	6,21	32,73	4,94	3,74	16,84	49	92	30	15	2,27	3,25	73	2,10	2,24	9,24	13,58	15,24	70,60	15,55	86,15	1,37	1,37	3,74	6,25	2,10	2,24	9,24	13,58	43,88	43,88	36,37	44,20	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1878-79	5,62	27,50	5,65	3,49	15,08	85	81	20	10	2,43	4,14	1,80	3,21	2,77	11,94	17,92	15,56	65,25	20,34	85,59	1,11	1,11	3,49	8,37	3,21	2,77	11,94	17,92	38,77	38,77	43,88	36,37	44,20	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1879-80	4,88	24,46	3,39	3,70	12,70	80	1,21	33	8	2,20	3,59	2,12	2,96	2,36	15,59	20,91	14,95	43,44	58,39	63,19	25,53	88,72	1,62	7,91	2,96	2,36	15,59	20,91	34,73	34,73	38,77	43,88	36,37	44,20	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1880-81	5,52	23,25	3,93	3,53	17,23	69	1,77	42	9	2,28	4,35	4,16	2,07	3,02	16,66	21,75	14,92	48,27	63,19	25,53	88,72	1,62	2,28	10,54	2,07	3,02	16,66	21,75	34,70	34,70	34,73	38,77	43,88	36,37	44,20	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1881-82	5,69	23,43	5,93	4,25	16,54	65	1,60	54	13	2,27	4,29	2,85	2,90	3,01	20,08	25,99	16,59	47,81	64,40	29,64	94,04	1,63	2,27	9,29	2,90	3,01	20,08	25,99	35,05	35,05	34,70	34,73	38,77	43,88	36,37	44,20	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1882-83	5,99	1	6,25	4,36	—98*	55	3,94	5,09	1,50	2,23	1	1,78	3,48	3	25,34	28,85	17,45	—90*	16,55	34,13	28,68	46,50	1,70	4,02	3,48	3	25,34	28,85	12,25	12,25	35,05	34,70	34,73	38,77	43,88	36,37	44,20	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1883-84	5,97	4	7,32	4,47	17	45	5,09	1,50	1	2,19	3	2,40	3,35	9	18,32	21,76	17,48	34	17,82	28,68	20,70	37,37	1,70	4,62	3,35	9	18,32	21,76	13,33	13,33	12,25	35,05	34,70	34,73	38,77	43,88	36,37	44,20	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1884-85	5,07	13	4,27	4,23	17	71	5,11	1,64	3	2,00	1	2,79	3,35	4	12,75	16,14	16,29	38	16,67	20,70	28,22	45,18	1,85	4,80	3,35	4	12,75	16,14	9,47	9,47	13,33	12,25	35,05	34,70	34,73	38,77	43,88	36,37	44,20	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1885-86	5,45	7	5,22	4,70	19	34	5,23	1,74	2	2,02	2	1,31	2,72	3	21,05	23,80	16,63	33	16,96	28,22	24,27	43,52	2,06	10,74	4,70	3	21,05	23,80	10,74	10,74	9,47	13,33	12,25	35,05	34,70	34,73	38,77	43,88	36,37	44,20	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1886-87	5,41	12	4,25	4,92	24	48	5,64	1,97	6	2,56	5	2,27	3,86	6	16,89	20,81	18,72	53	19,25	24,27	43,52	47,06	2,41	9,78	4,92	6	16,89	20,81	22,17	22,17	10,74	9,47	13,33	12,25	35,05	34,70	34,73	38,77	43,88	36,37	44,20	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1887-88	4,78	15	5,29	5,63	19	69	6,51	2,07	3	2,39	3,73	1	2,03	1	4,01	5,77	20,22	40	20,62	26,44	47,06	48,72	2,39	10,22	5,63	19	4,01	5,77	16,14	16,14	22,17	10,74	9,47	13,33	12,25	35,05	34,70	34,73	38,77	43,88	36,37	44,20	9,78	10,22	15,43	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28
1888-89	6,02	2,46	6,95	5,76	1,23	54	7,53	2,08	60	2,86	4,17	33	2,26	6,76	3,82	11,95	21,85	4,99	26,84	21,88	48,72	58,50	2,86	15,43	5,76	1,23	3,82	11,95	16,14	21,85	22,47	25,08	30,35	29,70	22,92	25,14	23,36	7,13	32,27	24,44	56,71	59,79	1,40	1,74	1,24	1,34	1,72	91	1,37	1,11	1,62	2,28	2,27	1,63	1,70	1,85	2,06	2,41	2,39	2,86	2,77	3,30	2,92	2,87	2,88
1889-90	5,89	3,69	5,36	6,65	98	85	8,48	2,18	36	2,77	4,12	39	2,72	3,63	1,52	19,93	25,08	22,47	29,09	36,23	67,31	89,50	4,94	15,43	6,65	98	19,93	25,08	14,94	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28
1890-91	6,61	3,32	6,93	7,03	1,98	68	9,69	2,60	37	3,30	4,72	51	1,88	3,74	20	26,41	30,35	24,70	31,08	34,58	64,56	89,50	4,94	16,86	7,03	1,98	26,41	30,35	16,86	16,86	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28
1891-92	6,26	4,07	6,38	6,66	2,06	46	9,18	2,31	34	2,92	4,33	11	1,78	6,05	3,34	17	25,69	29,70	22,92	25,14	56,71	89,50	4,94	16,86	6,66	2,06	17	25,69	16,71	16,71	16,86	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28
1892-93	6,94	4,62	5,17	7,17	1,80	68	9,65	2,29	30	2,87	4,33	11	1,60	6,04	4,41	30	16,71	21,42	25,14	23,36	7,18	30,54	2,87	16,73	7,17	1,80	30	16,71	16,73	16,73	16,71	16,86	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28
1893-94	6,39	3,95	5,94	7,25	2,47	70	10,42	2,24	42	2,88	4,33	27	2,07	6,22	4,33	7	20,32	23,99	23,36	59,79	7,13	32,27	24,44	56,71	7,18	30,54	23,25	59,79	16,28	16,28	16,73	16,71	16,86	14,94	16,86	16,71	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28	16,39	16,02	16,61	16,38	16,73	16,28

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 14th September, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE BLIND, THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

No. $\frac{8 \text{ Education}}{296-306}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 13th September, 1893.

Read—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 87 (Public), dated the 15th August 1889, forwarding a copy of a letter, dated the 16th July 1889, from Lord Egerton of Tatton, together with the Report of the Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots and Imbeciles;

Home Department Circular Nos. 498—505, dated the 26th October 1889; and

The replies of Local Governments and Administrations to the above-quoted Circular.

RESOLUTION.

With his Despatch of the 15th August 1889, the Secretary of State forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India the Report of the Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots and Imbeciles. The views and recommendations of the Commission, briefly stated, were as follows:—

(1) that it is more advantageous for the local Authority or the State to expend its funds in educating the blind than to have to support them through life in idleness or to allow them to live on charity;

(2) that the parents of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and educable idiots should pay for their education to the extent of their ability;

(3) that the blind should be compelled to attend school from the age of 5 years to the age of 16;

(4) that the deaf and dumb should be compelled to attend school till they attained the age of 16 years, and should be educated on the purely oral system; and

(5) that power should be taken to ascertain whether imbeciles are educable or not, and to provide for such of them as are educable being sent to suitable institutions for their education.

In circulating the Secretary of State's Despatch and the Report of the Royal Commission with the Home Department letter of the 26th October 1889 cited in the preamble, Local Governments and Administrations were asked to state

their opinion as to the extent to which the conclusions of the Royal Commission were applicable to the classes referred to in India.

2. Before coming to a final decision, the Government of India have awaited the publication of the returns of the census taken in 1891; these returns show that out of a population of 274,373,929, the numbers in each of these unfortunate classes are—idiots and persons of unsound mind, 74,289; congenital deaf-mutes, 196,861; blind persons, 458,868.

3. Local Governments and Administrations are unanimous in agreeing that the recommendations of the Royal Commission are unsuitable for India. The family system in India has caused it to be generally recognized as an obligation by all able-bodied persons to provide for the support of those members of their families who, from congenital or other defects, are unable to earn their own livelihood. The State has, moreover, not yet succeeded in securing instruction in the rudiments of learning for those classes who suffer from no natural disqualification. As general primary education is still so backward among the masses, the Government of India consider that it would be premature to incur expenditure in endeavouring to train persons who at the best could only very imperfectly respond to the efforts made on their behalf, and whose education would be exceptionally expensive. The Government of India have therefore decided that the assistance of Government in this direction should for the present be limited to grants-in-aid of public or private charity.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 9th, 1893.

Very unsettled weather has prevailed throughout the greater part of the Indian region during most of the week under review. The cyclonic storm which appeared over the Bay at the close of the previous week travelled from the Bay north-westward and passed into the North-West Himalayas. It occasioned very general rain during its passage. After it disappeared the barometer rose, the barometric differences became much slighter, and the weather became much finer. On the 8th, however, a fresh barometric fall appeared over Bengal and the Bay, and during the 8th and 9th a fresh storm developed at the head of the Bay. As this storm increased in intensity, barometric gradients increased, the wind rose, and rainy weather prevailed, except in the extreme north of the country. In the interval between the two storms temperature rose, and on the 6th and 7th the heat was greater than usual in most Provinces of India, but during the rainy periods which accompanied the passage of the first and the appearance of the second storm the mean temperature of India was lower than usual.

The chart of the 3rd showed that the cyclonic storm which had developed over the head of the Bay at the close of the last week had commenced to move north-westward, and had crossed the coast close to Balasore. The storm was fairly deep, the abnormal depression of the barometer near the centre being about 0·35 inch. The barometer was falling, except in parts of North-East, of North-West, and of North India, and gradients were steep very generally. The winds were cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the depression, and blew from the normal monsoon directions elsewhere. There had been no rain over the south of the Punjab, Western Rajputana, Sind, or the South Carnatic, but elsewhere rain had been general, and in the neighbourhood of the depression heavy. Balasore reported 4·47 inches, Cuttack 3·67 inches, False Point 3·42 inches, Darjeeling 2·32 inches, and many stations over 1 inch. By 8 A.M. on 4th September the cyclonic storm had reached the neighbourhood of Allahabad. The barometer was falling over the North-West Provinces, but was rising elsewhere. Gradients were less steep than on the preceding day. The winds were cyclonic near the storm and blew from the ordinary directions elsewhere. The rainfall distribution was similar to that reported on the preceding day, except that there had been some increase in the extent of rainfall over the Punjab, and that the region of heaviest fall had been transferred from Lower Bengal to the North-West Provinces. Cawnpore had received 6·00 inches, Karwar 4·21 inches, Allahabad 3·91 inches, Lucknow 2·63 inches, Tavoy 2·59 inches, Gnatong 2·38 inches, Saugor 2·35 inches, Mussoorie 2·09 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the 5th the cyclonic storm lay between Delhi and Meerut. The storm was filling up and the barometer was rising almost everywhere. A fresh fall had, however, appeared over Burma. Gradients had still further decreased, and the winds were rather variable over a large part of the country. There was very little rain over the west of the Punjab, Sind, Guzerat, and Madras, but elsewhere the fall continued fairly general, and in the neighbourhood of the depression the amounts were heavy. Ranikhet reported 6·36 inches, Lucknow 5·55 inches, Umballa 3·00 inches, Roorkee 2·44 inches, Mercara 2·36 inches, Chakrata 2·28 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. By the morning of the 6th the storm had disappeared across the North-West Himalayas, and an area of relatively high pressure had been established over the north of the Punjab. The barometric fall noticed over Burma on the 5th was passing out into the Bay, and pressure was recovering over Tenasserim. Gradients were slight, and the winds, which were rather variable,

were generally light. Rain had fallen generally over Burma, over and at the foot of the North-West Himalayas, and along the West Coast, but elsewhere only scattered showers had occurred. Moulmein had received 3·70 inches, Tavoy 2·24 inches, and Ranikhet 2·07 inches; but these were the only important falls. On the 7th pressure was decreasing, except over the south of the Peninsula and in Burma. Pressure was lowest over the west of the Punjab and highest over the south of the Bay. The wind was generally between south and west. Light showers had fallen over the Indian Peninsula, moderate rain in Burma, and heavy rain in North Bengal. Jalpaiguri reported 7·65 inches, Kendat 3·85 inches, and Tavoy 2·98 inches. On the 8th the barometer was falling, except over North Bengal and the south of the Peninsula. Gradients had increased, and a fresh cyclonic storm was developing over the Bay. The winds were rising in force, and blew from monsoon directions, except at the head of the Bay, where the directions were irregular. There was no rain over North-Western India, the South Carnatic, or parts of Lower Bengal, but elsewhere the weather was rainy. The amounts were not, however, heavy, the largest being 2·77 inches at Tavoy, 2·44 inches at Silchar, and 2·10 inches at Fort Stedman. The chart of the 9th showed that the barometer was falling everywhere—most in the north; that gradients had increased considerably; and that the cyclonic storm at the head of the Bay was developing into an important disturbance. The winds were cyclonic around the Bay, and blew from normal monsoon directions elsewhere. There was still very little rain over North-Western India, but in all other places the fall was general. Moulmein had received 4·38 inches, Nowgong 3·89 inches, Akyab 3·29 inches, Jubbulpore 3·08 inches, Tavoy 2·94 inches, Dehra Dun 2·72 inches, Murree 2·35 inches, Hazaribagh 2·23 inches, and several stations over 1 inch.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	September 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·3	−0·5	+1·6	+1·6	+0·9	−1·5	−2·2	−0·1
Bengal and Assam	+0·5	+0·1	+0·8	+2·3	+1·4	−1·2	−0·4	+0·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	−1·3	−3·2	−4·9	−2·3	+0·3	+1·4	−1·8	−1·7
Punjab	−0·3	−3·6	−3·5	−3·8	−1·0	+2·1	+3·2	−1·0
Bombay	+0·1	−1·0	−0·4	+0·3	+0·9	−1·8	−1·5	−0·4
Central Provinces and Berar	−3·5	−3·2	−5·6	+0·6	+2·1	+0·3	−1·4	−1·5
Central India and Guzerat	−0·8	+0·1	−0·6	+0·2	+1·4	+1·4	−0·4	+0·2
Sind and Rajputana	−0·2	−0·1	0	+1·0	+1·6	+0·2	−1·0	+0·2
Madras	−2·5	−1·7	+0·3	+1·5	+1·4	−1·5	−1·5	−0·6
Mean for whole of India	−0·9	−1·4	−1·4	+0·2	+1·0	−0·1	−0·8	−0·5

On the 6th and 7th the mean temperature of the whole of India was slightly above the normal average, but on all other days it was below, the abnormal deficiency ranging from 1·4° on the 4th and 5th to only 0·1° on the 8th. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature of the week for the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces was 1½°, and that for the Punjab was 1·0° below the average, but in all the other Provinces the average variations for the week were very small, though on particular days during the week there were instances of considerable departures both above and below the normal.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that the rainfall throughout India during the week has been generally similar to that reported last week, except that relatively to the normal it has been on the whole somewhat heavier. Sind and

Rajputana (West) were the only divisions which received no rain, more or less falling in all other parts of the country. The heaviest average actual rainfall was 13·46 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 6·50 inches in the East Coast (North *a*) and by 6·01 inches in Oudh (South), while the lightest average actual rainfall was 0·05 inch in Kathiawar. According to the normal, the heaviest average rainfall should be 7·90 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 7·14 inches in Assam (Surma) and 5·22 inches in Arakan, while the lightest normal average rainfall is 0·26 inch in Sind. The principal difference then between the normal and actual average rainfall consists in the excess in Tenasserim and Oudh and the deficiency in Assam. The third column of the table shows that the actual average rainfall was in excess of the normal average in twenty-eight of the rainfall divisions and in defect in twenty-three divisions. The greatest actual excess was 5·56 inches in Tenasserim and the greatest actual deficiency was 3·53 inches in Assam (Surma). The regions where the rainfall was excessive included the following divisions, *viz.*: Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, both the Behar divisions, all the North-West Provinces divisions, the Central, Submontane, and Hill divisions of the Punjab, Malabar, Coorg, the Konkan, the Deccan, the East and Central divisions of the Central Provinces, Central India (East), the East Coast (North and Central), and Hyderabad (South). In all the remaining divisions the fall was deficient.

The three concluding columns of the table show the actual rainfall from May 28th to September 9th of 1893, the normal rainfall for the same period, and the difference between the two. In Lower Burma, in Coorg, and in Mysore the rainfall has been in defect; in Assam (Surma), in Chota Nagpur, in the North-West Provinces (East), in Oudh (North and South), in the Punjab (North-West), in the Deccan, in Khandeish, in Rajputana (West), in the East Coast (North), and in Hyderabad (South) it has been excessive, while in all the other divisions it has been approximately normal.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	16·41 inches.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	15·15 „
Arakan	Akyab	Sudder	6·36 „
Assam	Sylhet	Sunamganj	5·60 „
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Falakata	8·08 „
Behar	Darbhanga	Roserha	10·24 „
Oudh	Lucknow	Mohanlalganj	12·31 „
North-Western Provinces.	Allahabad	Meja	12·19 „
Punjab	Rohtak	Sudder	10·15 „
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Mandangad	13·99 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	13·41 „
Central Provinces	Balaghat	Sudder	9·14 „
East Coast	**Ganjam**	Parla-Kimedi	8·23 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 9th.			Rainfall data from May 28th to September 9th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to September 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	13·46	7·90	+ 5·56	137·26	139·64	— 2
	Lower Burma	3·67	3·40	+ 0·27	56·17	70·05	— 20
	Central Burma	4·60	2·46	+ 2·14	50·44	54·86	— 8
	Upper Burma	1·20	?	?	21·36	?	?
	Arakan	4·84	5·22	— 0·38	139·90	144·90	— 3
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·08	4·14	— 2·06	70·09	63·02	+ 11
	Assam (Surma)	3·61	7·14	— 3·53	150·00	112·80	+ 33
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·13	2·85	— 0·72	46·79	50·06	— 6
	Deltaic Bengal	1·25	2·72	— 1·47	41·69	39·35	+ 6
	Central Bengal	1·70	2·96	— 1·26	43·21	39·13	+ 10
	North Bengal	3·94	5·06	— 1·12	82·86	73·81	+ 12
	Orissa	3·44	2·49	+ 0·95	30·90	36·19	— 14
	Chota Nagpur	3·60	2·40	+ 1·20	46·79	38·38	+ 22
	Bihar (South)	3·24	2·09	+ 1·15	35·50	31·00	+ 15
	Do. (North)	3·27	2·60	+ 0·67	41·42	36·20	+ 14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	5·00	1·89	+ 3·11	35·50	29·27	+ 21
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	2·86	1·88	+ 0·98	27·19	31·02	— 12
	Oudh (South)	6·01	1·65	+ 4·36	38·27	27·49	+ 39
	Do. (North)	5·62	1·83	+ 3·79	36·73	29·89	+ 23
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	4·68	1·48	+ 3·20	27·80	26·57	+ 5
	North-Western Provinces (West).	3·01	1·46	+ 1·55	21·05	22·21	— 5
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	5·39	2·08	+ 3·31	36·64	34·37	+ 7
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·67	0·86	— 0·19	9·60	10·24	— 6
	Do. (Central)	3·27	1·22	+ 2·05	19·03	16·42	+ 16
	Do. (Submontane)	3·22	1·57	+ 1·65	24·96	21·40	+ 17
	Do. (Hill Districts)	4·48	2·30	+ 2·18	47·77	53·09	— 10
	Do. (North-West)	0·76	0·79	— 0·03	21·37	13·44	+ 59
	Do. (West)	0·22	0·28	— 0·06	4·54	5·28	— 14
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	3·46	2·47	+ 0·99	75·67	89·03	— 17
	Madras (South Central)	0·94	1·58	— 0·64	18·26	18·75	— 3
	Coorg	5·49	2·94	+ 2·55	63·79	99·52	— 36
	Mysore	0·66	1·39	— 0·73	14·33	19·80	— 28
	Konkan	4·97	4·29	+ 0·68	94·29	101·53	— 7
	Bombay Deccan	1·76	1·01	+ 0·75	25·57	19·20	+ 33
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	1·12	1·50	— 0·38	23·05	16·65	+ 38
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·75	1·96	— 0·21	27·11	27·61	— 2
	Central Provinces (West)	1·42	2·75	— 1·33	29·63	32·30	— 8
	Ditto (Central)	3·99	2·57	+ 1·42	44·90	42·85	+ 5
	Ditto (East)	3·16	2·38	+ 0·78	47·16	39·81	+ 18
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·15	3·33	— 3·18	39·73	37·70	+ 5
	Kathiawar	0·05	1·74	— 1·69	14·40	17·31	— 17
	Sind	0	0·26	— 0·26	4·51	4·23	+ 7
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·61	1·83	+ 0·78	32·15	31·66	+ 2
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·07	2·01	— 0·94	23·37	24·09	— 3
	Rajputana (West)	0	1·06	— 1·06	19·58	11·92	+ 64
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·08	1·74	+ 0·34	24·47	19·96	+ 23
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	6·50	2·92	+ 3·58	54·61	42·67	+ 28
	Hyderabad (South)	4·54	1·12	+ 3·42	31·74	17·52	+ 81
	Madras (Central)	0·76	1·82	— 1·06	13·10	12·78	+ 3
	East Coast (Central)	1·40	1·27	+ 0·13	13·51	12·51	+ 8
	Ditto (South)	0·32	1·45	— 1·13	11·74	12·33	— 5
	Madras (South)	0·24	0·68	— 0·44	5·54	5·27	+ 5

Simla, *14th September, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 9th September.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast and in the Circars; light rain elsewhere. Want of rain is felt in the Southern and Central districts, and is beginning to affect cultivation in some of them. Standing crops generally good, but require more rain in parts. Harvest of early crops continues. Fodder is generally available, but pasture is getting scarce in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices continue very high with an upward tendency in a few of the Southern and Central districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Want of water still felt in parts of Sind. Rain almost throughout the Presidency Proper; slight in Guzerat; moderate and beneficial to standing crops elsewhere. More rain is required in parts of the Deccan, Karnatic, and Kathiawar. Standing crops withering for want of rain in parts of five, and damaged by rats or insects in parts of four, districts. Sowing of early or late crops continues in six districts and transplantation in one. Prices steady and fodder sufficient, except in two districts. Agricultural stock generally good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th September.*—There has been general rain over the whole Province during the week. It has done good to the winter rice, which is now nearly all transplanted. Harvesting of early rice, jute, and other autumn crops is almost finished, and preparation of lands for spring sowings has begun. Prospects are generally favourable, except, as previously reported, in the flooded tracts of East Bengal and Behar. Distress is reported in a portion of Backergunge, where relief operations will soon be undertaken. In Faridpur three thanas will soon be in need of relief works. Agricultural loans have been sanctioned according to requirements in the tracts affected. Reports from Muzaffarpur and Champaran show that the condition of the people in the flooded tracts is not so bad as at first anticipated, and there appear to be no signs of immediate distress. Prices have risen in the eastern districts, but are almost stationary in Behar and elsewhere. Fodder is not yet sufficient in the flooded tracts of East Bengal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Rain has been general and rather heavy in some districts. Crops have greatly benefited, and prospects are good everywhere. Supplies sufficient. Prices show a falling tendency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Rain has fallen in all but two districts. Irrigation of autumn crops by wells continues. Ploughings and sowings for spring crops in progress in some districts. Condition of standing crops is generally good. Prospects average in most districts. Crops withering for want of rain in Hissar and Sialkot, and rain is required in other

districts also. Sugarcane and maize in parts of Lahore and *jowar* (*Holcus sorghum*) and *bajra* (*Penicillaria spicata*) in parts of Dera Ismail Khan have been damaged by insects. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Sialkot and parts of Multan and Shahpur, where it is getting scarce. Prices unsettled in one district and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Rainfall heavy in two districts; elsewhere moderate to light rainfall. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding operations progressing. Land being prepared for winter sowings in places. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th September.*—In Lower Burma agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, and transplanting is nearly finished in some districts. In Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy considerable areas under paddy cultivation are under water, and will probably be destroyed. Slight damage has also been done by floods to the crops in Bassein. Rainfall ample in Upper Burma. Agricultural operations for wet-weather cultivation are progressing satisfactorily. Reaping of early paddy and of sesamum progressing. Maize being reaped in Magwe. Crop prospects are generally good, but in Yeu, although prospects have improved, rain is still wanted, and in Shwebo, where the rainfall is inappreciable, the crop prospects are unsatisfactory. In Pakokku, owing to heavy and constant rain, some nurseries are under water. In Kyaukse some damage may be caused by the overflow of the Zawgyi river. Slight damage has been done to crops by floods and rain in Katha and Magwe. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has risen slightly in three districts, and in Upper Burma it has risen considerably in the Southern Shan States and fallen in five other districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th September.*—Weather seasonable. Transplanting of winter paddy nearly over. Condition of cattle and supply of fodder normal. Water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th September.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts of two districts; slight in other parts. More rain is wanted throughout the State. Prices risen in Kolar.

COORG: Rainfall good. Rice and coffee crops in good condition. The *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) crop is ripening. Picking of cardamoms continues. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle ample.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th September.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition. Land being prepared for ensuing spring crops. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Weeding of autumn crops and irrigated paddy continues. Sowing of spring crops in progress. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Rain general throughout Central India, but more rain is required in parts of Gwalior. Agricultural

operations in progress in all parts. Land being prepared for spring sowings. Standing crops in good condition, except in West Malwa and the Neemuch district, where Indian-corn has been partially damaged by rain. Prices of food-grains falling in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Goona, and steady in other parts.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Slight rain in parts. Good rain in six States. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices fluctuating in two States, falling in four others, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 12th September.*—Moderate rain during the week. Rice crops in good condition and ready for harvesting. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th September.*—Weather warm and sultry. Harvesting of upland rice commenced. Prospects of crops good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 3RD SEPTEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 2ND SEPTEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 3rd September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 2nd September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 3rd September 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 2nd September 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	8,10,142	494	1,634	8,12,098	497	67,37,011	73,22,988	5,85,977	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	59,258	71	803	60,533	70	5,96,199	6,51,527	55,331	...
Indian Midland	106	752	55,986	74	752	69,313	92	5,99,713	5,92,080	...	7,633
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,896	90	112	5,599	50	19,086	49,412	30,346	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,08,663	184	1,699	3,00,810	177	27,90,769	26,77,212	...	1,19,557
South Indian	135	1,106	1,44,541	131	1,043	1,48,017	142	12,68,435	13,87,682	1,19,247	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	59,265	57	1,156	90,254	78	6,31,400	8,07,936	2,00,530	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	62,557	83	756	69,740	92	6,53,537	6,74,723	21,186	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	8,038	40	199	9,044	45	87,781	89,238	1,457	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	15,10,346	188	8,214	15,65,408	191	1,33,89,908	1,43,42,798	9,52,890	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,06,458	162	2,509	5,53,745	221	32,30,219	43,73,438	11,43,219	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,02,860	149	692	1,37,891	199	10,28,858	11,97,819	1,68,961	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	2,79,005	359	778	2,94,160	378	20,02,679	19,87,398	...	15,281
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	14,555	116	125	16,970	136	1,19,248	1,31,945	12,697	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	10,704	62	...	(*g*) 28,475	28,475	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,00,907	141	730	84,627	116	8,86,503	8,17,118	...	69,385
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,394	56	25	1,553	62	13,573	14,601	1,088	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	155	19	8	341	43	2,105	3,104	939	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	9,05,334	187	5,039	10,99,991	218	72,83,245	85,53,958	12,70,713	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	3,72,932	250	1,490	3,96,585	266	41,72,097	39,01,054	...	2,71,043
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	1,72,793	375	461	1,86,000	403	14,94,138	16,42,922	1,48,784	...
Madras	224	840	1,68,557	201	840	2,05,627	245	15,20,527	17,99,837	2,79,310	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	7,14,282	256	2,791	7,88,212	282	71,87,662	73,44,713	1,57,051	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,665	31,29,962	200	16,044	34,53,611	215	2,78,60,815	3,02,41,409	23,80,654	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	15,942	98	161	19,393	120	1,65,979	1,89,619	23,640	...
Tarkessur	226	22	3,963	180	22	4,359	198	43,925	40,583	...	3,342
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,900	103	67	5,549	83	71,424	60,605	...	10,819
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	10,063	129	78	11,218	144	98,334	91,048	...	7,286
TOTAL	129	329	36,868	112	328	40,519	124	3,79,662	3,81,855	2,193	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	39,959	120	333	39,879	120	4,19,213	4,00,011	...	18,302
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	885	68	13	1,010	78	8,014	8,059	45	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	11,160	103	82,104	1,16,896	34,792	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	23,141	74	331	29,172	88	2,21,181	2,73,953	52,772	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	2,822	30	93	4,120	44	29,374	33,998	4,624	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,383	48	29	1,536	53	13,325	16,829	3,504	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,425	34	72	3,330	46	24,808	29,218	4,410	...
TOTAL	103	959	79,514	83	979	90,207	92	7,98,019	8,79,864	81,845	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	19,434	58	334	22,836	68	1,70,150	2,26,390	56,240	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,450	53	...	21,945	21,945	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	292	15,667	54	364	14,700	40	1,49,886	1,27,648	...	22,238
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	5,336	57	94	4,641	49	43,984	46,127	2,143	...
TOTAL	62	720	40,437	56	838	44,627	53	3,64,020	4,22,110	58,090	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,673	32,86,781	186	18,189	36,28,964	200	2,94,02,516	3,19,25,298	25,22,782	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 2nd September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

Simla, the 14th September, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXI OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 3rd September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 2nd September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 3rd September 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 2nd September 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	8,10,142	494	1,634	8,12,098	497	2,07,31,424	2,08,57,149	1,25,725	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	59,258	71	863	60,533	70	24,17,344	25,95,144	1,77,800	...
Indian Midland	129	752	55,986	74	752	69,313	92	21,08,216	20,79,286	...	28,930
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,896	90	112	5,599	50	37,725	1,39,254	1,01,499	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,08,663	184	1,699	3,00,810	177	94,65,862	92,38,409	...	2,27,453
South Indian	139	1,106	1,44,541	131	1,043	1,48,017	142	32,52,774	35,82,067	3,29,293	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	59,265	57	1,156	90,254	78	18,44,796	26,58,024	8,13,228	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	62,557	83	756	69,740	92	23,01,220	22,98,179	...	3,041
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	8,038	40	199	9,044	45	2,87,255	2,91,727	4,472	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	15,10,346	188	8,214	15,65,408	191	4,24,46,646	4,37,39,239	12,92,593	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,06,458	162	2,509	5,53,745	221	1,02,40,707	1,18,74,776	16,34,069	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,02,860	149	692	1,37,891	199	36,71,298	37,35,533	64,235	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,79,005	359	778	2,94,160	378	42,53,104	44,29,012	1,75,908	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	14,555	116	125	16,970	136	3,02,593	3,19,818	17,225	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	10,704	62	...	(*g*) 28,475	28,475	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,00,907	141	730	84,627	116	26,99,826	25,24,081	...	1,75,745
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,394	56	25	1,553	62	29,835	32,998	3,163	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	155	19	8	341	43	6,373	8,724	2,351	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	9,05,334	187	5,039	10,99,991	218	2,12,03,736	2,29,53,417	17,49,681	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	3,72,932	250	1,490	3,96,585	266	1,69,48,841	1,59,20,325	...	10,28,516
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,72,793	375	461	1,86,000	403	66,04,515	67,16,528	1,12,013	...
Madras	226	840	1,68,557	201	840	2,05,627	245	38,60,817	44,38,298	5,77,481	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	7,14,282	256	2,791	7,88,212	282	2,74,14,173	2,70,75,151	...	3,39,022
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,665	31,29,962	200	16,044	34,53,611	215	9,10,64,555	9,37,67,807	27,03,252	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	15,942	98	161	19,393	120	4,46,385	5,10,344	63,959	...
Tarkessur	252	22	3,963	180	22	4,359	198	1,24,120	1,22,376	...	1,744
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,900	103	67	5,549	83	2,09,883	1,90,902	...	18,981
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,063	129	78	11,218	144	2,30,579	2,22,889	...	7,690
TOTAL	135	329	36,868	112	328	40,519	124	10,10,967	10,46,511	35,544	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	39,959	120	333	39,879	120	10,65,860	11,59,549	93,689	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	885	68	13	1,010	78	27,773	25,698	...	2,075
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	11,160	103	2,11,033	2,97,326	85,693	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	23,141	74	331	29,172	88	5,46,219	7,29,085	1,82,866	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	2,822	30	93	4,120	44	1,16,052	1,30,669	14,617	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,383	48	29	1,536	53	36,488	47,970	11,482	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,425	34	72	3,330	46	1,14,355	1,09,424	...	4,931
TOTAL	107	959	79,514	83	979	90,207	92	21,18,380	24,99,721	3,81,341	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	19,434	58	334	22,836	68	7,58,297	9,33,071	1,74,774	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,450	53	...	(*j*) 51,230	51,230	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	15,667	54	364	14,700	40	4,15,001	3,53,280	...	61,721
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,336	57	94	4,641	49	1,42,245	1,36,566	...	5,679
TOTAL	80	720	40,437	56	838	44,627	53	13,15,543	14,74,147	1,58,604	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,673	32,86,781	186	18,189	36,28,964	200	9,55,09,445	9,87,88,186	32,78,741	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 2nd September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 15th April to 2nd September 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

Simla, the 14th September, 1893.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 38.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present ortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 4	12 0	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	18 14‡
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	12 8	11 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 1	12 5	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 14	13 7	14 14	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 13	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 7	13 0	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 12	11 12	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	*	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	*	...	*	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	14 14	14 14	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	*	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	20 4	18 13	...	...	11 8	11 1	12 6	12 0	30 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	29 5	24 0	9 11	9 11	79 0	79 0	16 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	182 0	182 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 5	9 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	*	4 3	...	...	8 14	10 11	11 9	11 9	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 0	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	12 7	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 1	9 13	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	10 3	13 7
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 0	10 9	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 14	8 9	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	5 12	6 2	6 14	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 10	6 0	...	...	4 3	4 6	5 10	5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	6 3	6 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 [illegible]	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 [illegible]	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 [illegible]	8 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 6	9 4 to 10 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 7
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 8
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 7	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	7 8	7 0	...	...	10 0	10 8
Dacca	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 7	11 7	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
24-Parganas	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 10	11 6	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 8	12 8	17 1	17 2	7 7	7 12	9 12	10 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	15 3	15 9	20 0	20 0	18 12	19 0	90 0	90 0	10 14	10 8
Hooghly	13 15	11 12	17 3	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	12 8	...	...	11 7	13 6	160 0	120 0	11 6	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	8 7	8 7	10 10	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 12	...	...	24 8	24 8	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 9
Jessore	11 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	10 0
Faridpur	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	13 14	13 4	...	...	10 4	10 0	12 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	12 0	280 0	280 0	10 5	10 5
Burdwan	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 4	9 8	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	108 0	106 0	11 9	11 0
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	160 0*	60 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 8	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	22 8	23 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	17 4	17 4	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	13 8	13 2	...	...	9 0	8 4	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	13 8	13 8	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 12	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 8	...	...	20 12	20 14	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	32 0	...	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 2	11 1	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	70 0	80 0	10 0	9 0
Dinajpur	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 9½	12 0	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	5 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 8	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0†	16 0†	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	11 13	11 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0†	19 11†	...	...	20 0	21 8	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 8 8	10 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 8	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	20 0	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 11 0	12 8	14 0	11 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 11 0	13 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	...	...	10 8 to 11 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	12 0 and 18 0	12 0 and 13 0	140 0	140 0	8 4	8 0
Palámau	12 15	13 8	23 10	23 10	11 13	10 11	12 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	23 10	23 10	30 6	27 0	...	...	8 2½	8 2½
Hazáribágh	12 0 to 12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	12 4	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	...	...	15 0 to 15 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. ‡ Sold in bundles. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1893—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued*.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 12	{ 14 0 to 15 4	21 0	21 0	10 8	{ 8 0 to 10 0	11 8	{ 11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	12 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 3	20 0	{ 126 0 to 148 0	{ 160 0	11 0	10 12
Gaya	14 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 4	18 8	...	22 8	21 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	{ 16 0 and 18 0	{ 14 0 and 17 0	25 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 4
Shahabad	14 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	20 3	21 7	10 1	11 6	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	25 4	22 11	22 11	22 11	126 4	126 4	10 8	10 12
Darbhanga	13 2	12 9	20 12	20 4	12 2	12 9	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 14	15 5	15 5	20 12	20 12	24 0	22 6	23 0	23 9	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	14 8	14 8	22 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 8	20 0	22 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	16 0	15 8	23 4	21 8	10 9	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 12	22 0	24 0	23 12	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	14 12	14 8	23 4	22 8	8 4	9 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	24 4	24 0	...	...	21 8	21 0	20 12	21 0	22 12	22 8	180 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 8	14 6	20 5	20 1	7 11	7 9	10 0	10 5	18 7	18 7	17 5½	17 1	...	...	14 14½	15 3	20 0	19 14½	...	...	22 6	22 10	105 0	105 0	9 5½	9 10
Ghazipur	12 12	12 12	16 8	19 12	6 7	6 7	11 8	11 8	...	...	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 12	...	...	20 8	20 8	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	16 0	15 4	22 8	21 8	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	...	...	26 0	25 0	170 0	170 0	10 4	10 0
Allahabad	13 0	13 2	19 0	18 12	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	21 8	21 4	105 0	105 0	10 8	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 12	13 8	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	...	...	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpúr	13 0	13 12	...	17 0	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	25 0	27 8	140 0	140 0	10 4	11 0
Jalaun	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Cawnpore	16 0	15 8	21 0	20 12	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	12 0
Etáwah	15 0	15 0	19 12	19 12	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	18 12	16 8	17 6	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	21 12	21 9	23 0	22 0	24 8	23 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 0	14 4	19 12	19 12	5 0	4 12	6 4	7 0	21 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	...	...	24 8	23 12	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 8	16 8	22 0	21 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	18 0	16 0	26 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 8	17 8	25 8	24 8	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	22 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	25 8	24 8	...	...	17 8	22 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 0	15 4	21 8	21 4	7 4	7 4	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	15 0	14 12	24 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	25 8	24 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	22 12	19 0	19 0	16 8	16 0	95 0	95 0	11 8	11 4
Muttra	15 0	15 0	23 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	28 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	28 0	27 8	...	...	29 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	16 8	16 0	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 4	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	26 0	25 8	20 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 8
Bulandshahr	17 2	16 10	25 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	23 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 4	25 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	23 8	23 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 12	15 8	23 8	23 14	9 0	9 10	13 5	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 10	...	...	16 4	16 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 15	22 6	23 6	9 0	8 9	13 8	12 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	21 8	21 0	20 10	20 10	23 6	24 6	140 0	140 0	9 2	10 0
Basti	16 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	21 0‡	22 0‡	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	23 0	18 8	18 8	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahanpur	16 8	16 8	28 4	28 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 12	24 12	...	...	23 0	23 0	115 0	120 0	10 4	...		
Bareilly	15 8	16 0	22 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Pilibhit	15 12	15 0	27 8	26 4	9 0	9 0	12 8	11 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	23 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 10	10 8
Bareilly	14 11	14 1	23 7	21 2	5 14	5 14	10 5	9 6	23 4	23 7	14 11	14 11	...	...	11 14	10 10	22 4	21 2	18 12	18 12	22 4	21 4	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	15 6	15 4	25 0	24 12	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 4	17 8	15 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 12	22 8	19 0	19 0	21 1	20 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Naini Tal	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	17 8	13 4	12 8	...	...	25 0	17 8	15 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	7 0
Almora	10 8	10 0	14 0	13 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	9 0§	10 0§	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	16 10	15 8	27 0	26 7	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	...	20 4	14 1	14 10	...	...	...	...	24 12	23 10	...	...	...	...	160 0	135 0	10 11	10 6
Muzaffarnagar	17 9	16 9	29 8	27 8	8 8	9 14	9 12	22 0	22 0	11 0	8 12	8 12	6 9	6 9	23 4	23 2	17 9	17 9	15 7	15 7	132 0	132 0	10 12	10 12		
Meerut	16 8	17 0	24 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 8	25 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 4
Saháranpur	14 0	14 0	28 0	25 0	5 0	...	7 8	25 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	25 0	12 12	23 0	22 0	22 0	8 8	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8	
Dehra Dún	14 8	14 9	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	15 0	...	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	6 0	5 0	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	7 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 8	15 8	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	160 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
Sultanpur	16 0	16 12	23 0	23 8	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	21 0	15 8	16 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	24 8	26 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 4	16 2	20 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	10 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	19 8	21 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	15 8	14 8	25 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	18 8	17 0	...	...	24 0	22 0	23 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	18 8	18 8	26 4	26 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 8	26 0	...	...	17 0	16 8	120 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 4	13 8	21 12	19 8	10 2	10 0	12 8	12 0	20 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 8	...	...	23 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	16 0	15 8	22 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 8	21 0	20 0	15 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	23 4	22 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 12	16 0	23 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	21 0	20 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	10 0	...	23 12	22 0	22 4	21 8	23 8	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	9 12
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	28 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	17 0	16 8	28 0	28 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	26 0	25 0	130 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Kheri	19 0	17 8	...	28 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	27 0	...	...	27 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	8 10	10 4
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 8	16 4	25 0	25 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 14	21 14	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 14	21 14	28 2	28 12	...	...	14 7	14 1
Bánswara	18 12	18 2	21 4	20 0	7 8	8 12	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	33 12	21 4	25 0	18 12	17 8	...	...	9 6	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	13 4½	25 0	25 12½	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	25 0	26 9	17 3	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	23 7	21 14	28 2	28 2	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	13 4	12 0	22 0	21 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8
Erinpura	14 1	14 1	24 5	24 5	...	...	8 1	8 1	24 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	24 15	24 15	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	15 3	15 5	29 0	30 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	28 0	28 10	25 0	22 10	...	...	...	...	28 8	29 8	29 0	30 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	12 6	11 9	18 8	18 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 8	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	16 8	16 0	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	14 4	13 12	28 4	28 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	28 8	28 12	26 0	25 12	†	†	†	†	30 12	30 8	24 4	24 0	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	16 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
Kotah	12 0	12 0	18 0	23 0	5 8	6 0	6 8	7 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	9 12	10 0
Jhallawar	11 11½	11 8	16 15	17 7	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 6	17 2	...	...	...	...	16 10	17 13	19 8½	18 5	16 10	16 10	9 6	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 2½
Tonk	16 9	15 14	26 6	24 6	6 10	7 4	7 12	8 4	29 4	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 14	25 4	...	...	...	...	100 0	105 0	11 2	11 4
Jeypore	15 4	14 0	25 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	24 0	22 8	20 8	19 8	†	†	13 0	13 0	24-8 & 25 0	23-4 & 24 8	21 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Kerowlee	16 15	15 10	22 8	21 4	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 12	21 4	20 0	18 12	...	...	15 0	12 8	26 4	23 2	...	...	33 12	30 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 5½
Dholpur	15 12	15 10½	23 0	22 8½	8 2½	8 2½	10 2	10 2	21 0¼	20 9½	21 15	21 8¼	...	...	12 6	12 6	26 4¾	24 8¾	...	...	30 6	31 2¼	90 0	90 0	11 4	11 13
Bhurtpore	16 2	16 2½	24 4	24 5½	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	27 4	27 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 4	26 5¼	24 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	16 4	15 10	24 12	23 9	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 12	26 0	27 7	26 8	26 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 12	26 4	20 0	26 0	32 0	32 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Deoli Cantonment	15 12	14 9	27 15	27 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	29 8	26 15½	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	29 2	25 8½	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	25 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 6	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	13 13	13 13	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	22 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	14 10	13 10	21 0	21 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	11 8
Shahpoora	13 8	13 8	28 0	28 14	7 8	9 0	11 0	11 4	28 7	27 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 12	25 8	28 0	28 0	...	...	200 0	160 0	10 11	10 5
Western—																										
Jodhpore	{ 14 6 and 15 10	{ 14 1 and 15 10	27 8	27 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	26 4	23 12	{ 20 0 and 22 8	{ 18 2 and 20 0	...	...	...	{ 26 4 to 27 2	28 2	15 0	15 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	13 4	13 12
Jeysulmere	14 6	13 10	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	18 4	18 6	18 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 4	11 0	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 8	5 8	...	...	20 12½	19 10	...	...	...	...	20 6½	19 3	...	...	11 5½	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	13 4	13 0	17 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	25 0	24 0	20 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	16 0	†	†	...	...	25 0	24 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	10 0
Goona	16 4	16 0	22 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 15	13 15½	21 4	21 8	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 8	19 10½	19 10½	19 2	19 2	...	...	14 14	11 11	17 10½	17 4½	...	...	17 6½	17 8½	170 0	170 0	11 11	11 11

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

PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	40 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	‡	‡	†	†	34 0	32 0	†	†	†	†	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	‡	‡	16 0	12 0	29 0	28 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	31 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	‡	‡	†	†	28 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	29 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	17 0	16 0	33 0	31 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	35 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	31 0	30 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	18 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	29 0	28 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	28 0	29 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 9	12 12
Ludhiána	20 0	19 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	21 0	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Jullundur	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	20 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	107 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Amritsar	18 0	17 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	11 0	10 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	100 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sálkot	15 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	17 0	13 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	14 0
Jhelum	19 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	‡	‡	*	*	25 0	26 0	20 0	16 0	*	*	130 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	16 0	16 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	30 0	25 0	18 0	17 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	55 0	70 0	12 12	12 0
Hazára	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	†	*	100 0	100 0	10 8	11 0
Pesháwar	15 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	92 0	92 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	175 0	125 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	18 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	12 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	180 0	11 12	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	7 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	18 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	14 0	9 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	20 0	22 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	32 0	35 0	18 0	19 0	13 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	48 0	42 8
D. I. Khan	18 0	21 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	28 0	29 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	9 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 8
D. G. Khan	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	28 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	12 8	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 8	18 8	19 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	121 14	121 14	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	11 12	...	...	12 4	11 12	15 8	15 2	...	...	21 4	21 2	‡	‡	...	...	7 4	7 12	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	24 0	23 8	22 5	22 8	‡	‡	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	142 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 8	8 8	9 8	10 0‡	25 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	12 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	11 8	‡	‡	71 1‡	71 1	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	8 5	9 4	...	...	9 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	13 5	15 3	11 4	11 4	14 6	16 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	*	*	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	*	*	13 1	13 1	15 4	15 4	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	*	*	136 13	136 13	10 6	10 6
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	10 12	9 14	*	12 12	*	*	...	...	10 3	11 14	...	...	*	*	92 11	99 12	11 14	11 14
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 13	7 13	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	87 6	87 6	8 6	11 0
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 11	9 11	*	*	14 6	14 6	17 4	17 4	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	*	*	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 12	11 12	18 1	18 1	18 15	18 15	...	*	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 8	15 1	80 0	80 0	10 2	10 2
Belgaum	13 0	12 12	...	...	10 12	10 8	11 8	11 4	19 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	13 8	13 4	...	...	17 0	16 8	99 13	124 12	11 0	12 0
Satara	9 6	9 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 6	9 6	15 14	14 7	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	*	*	114 0	111 15	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 6	10 6	17 14	17 14	20 10	20 10	*	*	...	...	18 0	17 2	...	...	18 4	18 4	75 5	71 2	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	11 15	11 8	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 8	10 15	19 6	18 12	24 4	22 14	*	*	...	...	14 15	14 9	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	17 10	17 10	17 4	17 4	14 13	14 13	...	...	15 8	14 15	...	...	19 10	19 10	86 14	76 0	10 3	10 3
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 1	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 9	10 9	20 10	20 10	19 0	20 7	*	*	...	...	16 10	18 0	...	...	22 2	25 1	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	14 5	14 5	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	*	16 15	16 15	19 9	19 9	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	*	*	106 6	106 6	12 12	12 12
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	22 7	22 7	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	15 0	13 0	13 8	*	*	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 0
Kaira	13 8	14 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 10	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 5	11 0	11 0	16 6	16 8	14 6	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 12	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 8	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	9 0	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	22 8	23 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 0	11 13	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	17 4	17 8	...	...	*	*	65 0	62 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	15 1	14 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 1	12 13	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	18 7	16 15	...	...	7 9	8 5	10 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	25 6	...	...	20 9	20 9	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	150 0	150 0	8 0	7 2
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	19 11	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	6 10	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 2	14 2	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 13	16 13	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 11	18 11	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Jubbulpore	16 0	13 12	10 8	11 0	13 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0
Saghalkhand (Sutna)	16 0	10 0	8 0	8 4	15 0	13 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	21 8	20 8	...	...	24 12	23 4	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 2
Mandla	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0
Seoni	19 7	19 7	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	12 8	12 13	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	160 0	196 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	13 11	14 10	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	11 1	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	9 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	21 5	19 14	...	...	12 5	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	15 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	19 11	18 11	10 4	10 4	18 4	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 5	8 13	90 0	90 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	14 7	14 14	11 6	11 6	13 2	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	8 0	9 0
Basim	13 10	13 2	7 0	7 12	9 0	9 12	14 13	15 12	15 0	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	14 13	...	...	12 5	12 14	77 0	80 0	8 10	9 2
Akola	12 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 5	15 8	16 10	14 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 10	...	...	12 8	13 0	74 0	74 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 8	10 0	*	*	7 2	7 2	9 13	9 4	14 2	14 2	21 7	20 1	27 0	23 0	*	*	12 7	12 7	*	*	17 12	17 12	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 10
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	*	*	8 2	8 2	9 5	9 5	15 15	14 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	13 4	12 13	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 8	8 8	*	*	7 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	*	*	*	*	14 8	13 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penisetum typhoideum*).		Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Akhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 3	8 2	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 8	10 8	16 8	16 8	**	**	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 4	13 0	13 0	136 2	136 2	12 3	12 3
S. Canara	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	17 11	17 11	**	**	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 8	16 8	17 8	17 8	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	17 11	17 11	16 2	16 2	19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 6	7 14	10 5	9 14	18 11	18 11	23 0	14 13	22 3	20 8	...	...	...	...	8 6	7 14	...	...	145 13	138 0	13 8	14 2
Central—																										
Bellary	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 5	11 5	20 10	19 2	18 13	18 13	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 8	12 8
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	17 13	17 13	20 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 14	9 10	...	...	11 10	12 14	12 14	12 14	16 10	17 6	20 5	19 1	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 14	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	10 3	9 8	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	22 14	21 10	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	...	...	104 0	104 0	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	21 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 14	12 14
Godavari	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	14 11	13 11	**	**	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	14 5	14 5	21 2	21 2	**	**	23 2	24 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 10	10 10	...	...	**	**	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 13	14 13	14 13	17 3	17 3	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	10 5	11 5	11 5	10 8	17 5	17 5	16 3	16 3	20 8	20 14	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	100 10	100 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 8	10 8	14 5	14 5	16 8	16 8	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 13	9 13	9 13	12 11	12 11	16 0	16 0	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 6	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 3	10 3	10 3	15 14	15 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 2	10 6	10 6	...	...	**	**	**	**	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 5	14 5
Madura	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	17 13	16 3	16 3	16 3	18 10	**	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 4	25 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	8 4	8 4	13 8	13 8	96 0	102 0	10 0	9 8
Bangalore	9 10	10 0	9 2	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 1	20 7	21 0	...	...	23 12	25 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 4	9 4	7 4	6 4	9 4	9 4	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	27 0	26 0	11 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Timkur	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	20 8	20 8	25 8	26 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	340 0	340 0	8 8	8 8
Hassan	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 3	9 7	13 10	15 8	25 12	26 12	...	...	34 10	34 10	...	...	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 8
Shimoga	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Chitaldroog	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

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

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 16th, 1893.

The main feature in the meteorology of the week has been the history of a cyclonic storm which had formed in the north of the Bay of Bengal at the close of the previous week. It intensified slowly, and crossed the South Bengal Coast between Saugor Island and Balasore on the morning of the 11th, and advanced steadily at the rate of about 8 to 10 miles an hour in a west-north-westerly direction till on the 16th its centre was over the Western desert to the north-west of Mount Abu and Deesa. After leaving the Bay, it rapidly decreased in intensity, and on the 14th it was of comparatively little importance; but between the 14th and 15th it suddenly increased in intensity to a very marked degree, and became nearly as intense as when it left the Bay, and it continued almost equally intense on the 16th. It had given the usual phenomena of strong winds of cyclonic direction in its neighbourhood, and this circulation affected the winds over the greater part of India almost throughout the week. At first the storm only brought up moderate rain, which was fairly general; but when it increased in intensity on the 15th, it commenced to give exceptionally heavy local rain in its neighbourhood, but the general rain accompanying it was still only light to moderate in amount. With the advance of the storm inland at the beginning of the week, a wave of monsoon winds followed it, and these winds advanced from both the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea; and hence the general weather conditions throughout the week had been of monsoon character, the monsoon conditions being much more strongly developed than is usual in the middle of September.

At the close of the previous week a barometric depression or cyclonic storm had developed at the head of the Bay of Bengal, and on the 9th the centre was to the east of False Point. From the 9th to the 10th the storm slowly developed, the fall of pressure round the north-west angle of the Bay equalling about 0·04 inch, while pressure was rising over a large part of Bengal and over Assam and Burma, and a very rapid increase of pressure had taken place over parts of North-Western India, though a slow fall was reported over the Peninsula. This brought the storm into decidedly greater prominence, and it was the dominant feature in the meteorology of the 10th. The storm had also moved slowly in a north-westerly direction from the 9th to the 10th, and its centre was to the north-east of False Point, and rather close to the land. Round the north-west angle of the Bay the pressures recorded were from a fifth to a quarter of an inch in defect, and baric gradients in the rear of the storm were decidedly steep. Rainfall was to a great extent absent in West Bengal, Bihar, and the North-Western Provinces, or over the area in front of the storm, while rain was falling in East Bengal and Burma, and rather numerous showers were received in other districts. On the morning of the 11th the storm was passing inland, the centre lying between Saugor Island and Balasore, where a pressure of about 29·29 inches was recorded at 8 A.M. Pressure had fallen by 0·16 inch at these two stations, so that it is probable the storm had again intensified as well as moved nearer to these stations, and pressure at Saugor Island was 0·38 inch in defect. Pressure, on the other hand, had again risen moderately to rather rapidly over the whole of the Indian area which was not being affected by the storm, and hence the storm on this day was very pronounced. The storm was giving moderate to strong winds over North-Eastern India, and the cyclonic circulation indeed affected all districts, except North-Western and Western India. The storm gave heavy rain in its inland passage, Saugor Island reporting 6 inches, Balasore, False Point, and Bassein from 3 to 4 inches, and many stations an inch and upwards. In the rear of the storm a heavy wave of monsoon winds was advancing up the Bay of Bengal,

giving heavy rain to Burma, and Akyab on the 11th reported 8·61 inches and Moulmein 6·00 inches. Moderate rain was also falling in the Central Provinces and in the west and south of the Peninsula, but over North-Western and Northern India rainfall had to a great extent ceased. On the morning of the 12th the centre of the storm was in the south-west of Chota Nagpur, and, though it was filling up, it was still an important depression. It had, therefore, moved roughly about 250 miles in a west-north-westerly direction in the 24 hours from 8 A.M. of the 11th to the 12th, or at the rate of about 10 miles an hour. The cyclonic circulation of winds round the storm centre was very definite, and practically the winds over the whole of India formed part of this circulation, and winds at the stations near the storm were fairly strong, Hazaribagh, for instance, reporting 29 miles an hour. On the 12th general and moderately heavy rain was received in Bengal and the Central Provinces and also in Burma and the south of the Peninsula, but little rain fell elsewhere. The heaviest rainfall reported on this day was 2·91 inches at Chaibassa. On the 13th the storm had again moved in a west-north-westerly direction, and its centre was between Sutna and Jubbulpore, the defect of pressure at these stations equalling only 0·2 inch, or half that which had been registered on the 10th at Saugor Island and Balasore, so that it was clear the storm was decreasing rapidly in intensity, and had partly filled up. It had also moved in the 24 hours over a distance of roughly 250 miles, or at the rate of about 10 miles an hour. The cyclonic circulation of winds was less strong, and only moderate winds were blowing near the storm, while the winds in North-Western and Southern India were unaffected by the circulation. Moderate general rain had now extended to the North-Western Provinces, and rainfall was becoming fairly general over India, except in Madras, Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab, where local rain only was reported. The heaviest falls reported on this day were 7·63 inches at Vizagapatam, between 3 and 4 inches at Rangoon, Sutna, and Gopalpur, and between 2 and 3 inches at Mandalay, Cuttack, and Cuddalore, so that the falls in the neighbourhood of the storm were not very heavy, and also pointed to the decrease in the intensity of the storm.

On the 14th the centre of the depression was between Saugor and Neemuch, where pressure was from 0·05 inch to 0·08 inch in defect. The centre had therefore again moved about 200 miles in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction, or at the rate of perhaps 8 miles an hour. Pressure had fallen slowly only in the area over which the storm had advanced, while pressure was rising rather rapidly over the remainder of India, and was indeed generally in large excess, except over the area occupied by the storm. A moderate cyclonic circulation of winds was accompanying the small storm, and winds in North-Western and Southern India were quite unaffected by it, and were of normal character. Rain was again fairly general, except in the Punjab, Sind, and in parts of Madras, and the heaviest falls reported were 5·40 inches at Vizagapatam and 3·70 inches at Nowgong. On the 15th a great change had taken place in the character of the storm. The centre had again moved in a west-north-westerly direction over nearly 200 miles, or at the rate of about 8 miles an hour, and it was near Mount Abu and Deesa and to the north-east of these stations. Instead, however, of the barometric depression at the centre equalling about a tenth of an inch, the defect registered at Mount Abu and Deesa equalled nearly a quarter of an inch, and with this increase in the strength of the storm very heavy rain began to fall near its centre, Mount Abu reporting 8·17 inches on the 15th. Over India generally, however, rainfall was smaller in amount, and was confined to Rajputana, Central Provinces, and Central India, and parts of Madras, Bombay, and Punjab. On the 16th, or the last day of the week, the position of the storm centre is difficult to determine, as it was over the Western desert; but it was to the north-west of Deesa and Mount Abu instead of to the north-east, as on the previous day, and it was therefore probably still travelling in a west-north-westerly direction; but it had not advanced very far, as the defect at Mount Abu and Dessa was still nearly 0·2 inch. It was again giving exceedingly heavy rain, Mount Abu reporting 15·51 inches on the morning of the 16th and Dessa 13·76 inches, and fairly general rain was falling over India, except in the Punjab and over parts of Madras and Bombay. The cyclonic circulation of winds in connection with the storm was strong, Mount Abu reporting a wind velocity of 27 miles and Deesa 33 miles,

and this circulation affected the winds of all districts, except the south of the Peninsula and North-Eastern India, where winds were normal.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India. Temperature, it will be seen, has been in defect of the normal practically throughout the week in all districts, except the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and Bombay, by amounts averaging about half to one degree:

Province.	September 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—2·4	—3·2	—3·4	—2·6	—0·6	+0·5	+1·5	—1·5
Bengal and Assam	—0·2	—0·9	—2·7	—3·0	—2·0	—1·5	—0·1	—1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—2·4	—0·7	+0·7	—2·3	—2·1	—1·2	—0·1	—1·2
Punjab	+0·3	—1·2	+1·4	+1·7	+2·3	+1·5	—0·1	+0·8
Bombay	—0·6	—0·2	+0·1	—0·2	+1·0	+0·4	+0·4	+0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	—2·9	—3·1	—2·1	—1·0	—2·1	—0·9	—0·2	—1·8
Central India and Guzerat	—1·6	—1·5	+0·3	—0·8	—0·6	—1·0	—3·4	—1·2
Sind and Rajputana	—0·8	+0·6	+1·0	+2·6	+0·8	—0·3	—0·6	+0·5
Madras	—1·7	—0·7	+0·3	+0·4	—0·5	—1·1	—1·5	—0·7
Mean for whole of India	—1·4	—1·2	—0·5	—0·6	—0·4	—0·4	—0·5	—0·7

Rain.—The concluding table shows that rain has been received during the week in every district except Sind. The falls were in moderately large excess in Burma, Central Provinces, Guzerat, Central India, and Rajputana, and in small or moderate excess in Bengal and in the hill and north-west districts of the Punjab, but elsewhere the falls have been defective during the week. The defects have been large in Assam, particularly in the Burma district, and considerable in the Madras Presidency, in Mysore, the Deccan, Khandesh, Oudh, and the Submontane districts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces.

The heaviest average actual rainfall of 12·13 inches has been received in Tenasserim, while Arakan has registered 9·70 inches, and average falls of about 6 inches have been received in Lower Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Central India (East); while, on the other hand, average falls of only half an inch or less have been recorded in Assam (Surma), Oudh (North), Punjab (South, Submontane, and West), Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central), and East Coast (Central).

The third column of the table shows that out of 51 districts the falls were in defect in 28 and in excess in 23 only. The defect during the week has exceeded 50 per cent. of the normal fall in the following districts: Assam (Surma, defect 95 per cent.), Assam (Brahmaputra), North Bengal, North Bihar, Oudh (North), North-Western Provinces (Submontane *a*), Punjab (Submontane), Mysore, Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Sind, Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central), and East Coast (Central). It will be seen in the case of the first seven of these districts that they represent practically the whole of the area at the foot of the Himalayas, while the other stations represent the centre and north of the Peninsula. This distribution of the defective rainfall is easily explained by the course taken by the cyclonic storm, which travelled from the north-west angle of the Bay to Rajputana; and, as is usual in such cases, the storm more or less concentrated the rainfall over its immediate path, while by the indraught towards the storm the rain-bearing current was prevented from reaching the areas to the north and south of the path; and hence the areas abovementioned received very defective rainfall throughout the week.

The three concluding columns of the table show the actual rainfall for the south-west monsoon period (*i. e.*, from the end of May) compared with the normal rainfall up to the 16th September. For this period out of 51 districts 31 have received falls larger than usual, while the remaining 20 districts show defective falls, but the only cases where the defects shown are at all large are Coorg and Mysore, while moderate defects are registered in Lower Burma, North-Western Provinces (Submontane *a*), the west of the Punjab (defect 14 per cent.), Malabar, Central Provinces (West), and Kathiawar.

The following statement shows the largest total amounts received at single stations in various districts during the week, as reported in the rainfall telegrams :

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim . .	Amherst . .	Thaton . .	12·30 inches.
Arakan . .	Akyab . .	Akyab . .	14·00 ,,
Bengal (Deltaic) . .	Midnapur . .	Ghatal . .	11·43 ,,
Ditto . .	Hooghly . .	Jehanabad . .	11·41 ,,
Orissa . .	Pooree . .	Pooree . .	11·00 ,,
Punjab (Hill Districts)	Kangra . .	Kangra . .	6·69 ,,
Ditto (North-West) .	Hazara . .	Hazara . .	6·73 ,,
Madras (South-Central)	Nilgiris . .	Devala . .	14·67 ,,
Konkan . .	Karwar . .	Bhatkal . .	7·13 ,,
Central Provinces (Central.)	Saugor . .	Bavda . .	8·22 ,,
Guzerat . .	Ahmedabad . .	Viramgam . .	8·28 ,,
Central India . .	Bhopal . .	Narsingarh. .	15·26 ,,
Ditto . .	Sutna . .	Nagode . .	12·08 ,,
Rajputana (East) .	Palanpur . .	Palanpur . .	19·07 ,,
East Coast (North) .	Vizagapatam . .	Waltair . .	17·76 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 16th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 28th to September 16th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to September 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	12·13	7·08	+ 5·05	149·39	146·72	+ 2
	Lower Burma	6·46	2·84	+ 3·62	62·63	72·89	— 14
	Central Burma	2·79	2·30	+ 0·49	52·23	57·17	— 7
	Upper Burma	2·03	?	?	23·34	?	?
	Arakan	9·70	6·60	+ 3·10	149·60	151·50	— 1
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·90	2·70	+ 0·20	72·99	65·72	+ 11
	Assam (Surma)	0·31	6·34	— 6·03	150·31	119·14	+ 26
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·75	2·19	— 1·44	46·38	52·65	— 12
	Deltaic Bengal	5·46	1·95	+ 3·51	47·14	41·31	+ 14
	Central Bengal	3·05	2·43	+ 0·62	46·26	41·56	+ 11
	North Bengal*	1·78	3·87	— 2·09	84·63	77·68	+ 9
	Orissa	6·68	2·58	+ 4·10	37·58	38·76	— 3
	Chota Nagpur	6·37	2·44	+ 3·93	53·16	40·82	+ 30
	Bihar (South)	1·29	1·91	— 0·62	36·79	32·91	+ 12
	Do. (North)	0·67	2·38	— 1·71	42·08	38·58	+ 9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	2·07	2·10	— 0·03	37·58	31·37	+ 20
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0·62	2·03	— 1·41	27·80	33·05	— 16
	Oudh (South)	1·26	1·70	— 0·44	39·52	29·19	+ 35
	Do. (North)	0·28	1·91	— 1·03	37·00	31·80	+ 16
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·67	1·56	+ 0·11	29·53	28·13	+ 5
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·34	1·25	+ 0·09	22·39	23·46	— 5
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·92	1·42	— 0·50	37·57	35·81	+ 5
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·41	0·60	— 0·19	10·01	10·84	— 8
	Do. (Central)	0·67	1·14	— 0·47	19·70	17·56	+ 12
	Do. (Submontane)	0·47	1·05	— 0·58	25·43	22·45	+ 13
	Do. (Hill Districts)	2·79	1·62	+ 1·17	50·56	54·71	— 8
	Do. (North-West)	1·36	0·77	+ 0·59	22·73	14·21	+ 60
	Do. (West)	0·16	0·19	— 0·03	4·70	5·48	— 14
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	3·70	2·45	+ 1·25	77·37	91·48	— 15
	Madras (South Central)	1·03	1·57	— 0·54	19·29	20·31	— 5
	Coorg	4·21	2·94	+ 1·27	68·00	102·46	— 34
	Mysore	0·53	1·07	— 0·54	14·86	20·87	— 29
	Konkan	3·30	3·84	— 0·54	97·59	105·37	— 7
	Bombay Deccan	0·50	1·11	— 0·61	26·06	20·31	+ 28
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·66	1·71	— 1·05	23·71	18·36	+ 29
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·08	1·18	— 0·10	28·18	28·79	— 2
	Central Provinces (West)	1·27	2·26	— 0·99	30·90	34·56	— 11
	Ditto (Central)	2·53	2·24	+ 0·29	47·43	45·09	+ 5
	Ditto (East)	3·83	2·01	+ 1·82	51·00	41·82	+ 22
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	3·27	1·80	+ 1·47	43·00	39·50	+ 9
	Kathiawar	0·59	0·77	— 0·18	14·99	18·08	— 17
	Sind	0	0·09	— 0·09	4·51	4·32	+ 4
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	5·74	1·23	+ 4·51	37·89	32·89	+ 15
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·36	0·74	+ 2·62	26·73	24·83	+ 8
	Rajputana (West)	0·80	0·64	+ 0·16	20·38	12·56	+ 62
Madras	East Coast (North)	3·16	1·66	+ 1·50	27·63	21·63	+ 28
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1·50	2·29	— 0·79	56·11	44·90	+ 25
	Hyderabad (South)	0·50	1·15	— 0·65	32·23	18·67	+ 77
	Madras (Central)	0·16	0·99	— 0·83	13·26	13·77	— 4
	East Coast (Central)	0·43	1·01	— 0·58	13·94	13·52	+ 3
	Ditto (South)	0·90	1·01	— 0·11	12·65	13·35	— 5
	Madras (South)	0·53	0·52	+ 0·01	6·07	5·79	+ 5

Simla, *16th September, 1893.*

ALEX. PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 16th September.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast, Nilgiris, and in the two Northern districts of the Karnatic. Light rain in Godavari, Kistna, and parts of Central and Southern districts; elsewhere only scattered showers. Want of rain continues to be felt, and water-supply for irrigation is getting insufficient in parts of the Karnatic, the Central, and Southern districts. Standing crops generally good, but dry crops in parts of the above districts are suffering for want of rain. Fodder is generally available, but pasture is getting scarce in parts. Condition of cattle is generally good. Prices continue very high, but are slightly easier in the Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Rain throughout the Presidency; slight in Sind; more rain required in the Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops withering for want of rain or damaged by excessive rain, blight, or rats in parts of four districts. Preparations for late crops continue in nine districts. Reaping of early crops progressing in two districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th September.*—There was general rain during the week, the falls being heavy in South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. More rain is wanted in parts of North Bihar. Prospects of standing crops show a slight improvement and are generally good, except in the flooded tracts in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. Fresh seedlings of rice are being planted where the water has sufficiently subsided. The autumn harvest, which is nearly completed, has suffered from excessive rain in some districts, and in the flooded tracts in Bihar the outturn will be poor. Prices are steady. A slight fall is reported from some districts owing to the appearance of new autumn rice in the market. Cattle are generally in good condition, except in parts of Noakhali, Tipperah, Dacca, and Faridpur, where want of sufficient fodder is felt. Test relief works will again be tried at minimum wages in the affected area in Faridpur and Backergunge; if necessary, test works will also be opened in the Dacca district.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Weather generally cloudy, and rain in most districts. The falls were heaviest in the Central and Submontane districts. Prospects good everywhere. Autumn crops are being reaped, and preparations for the spring sowings are in active progress. Supplies ample. Prices continue to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Rain fell throughout the Province. Ploughing for spring crops commenced. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good and prospects average. In some districts crops withering for want of rain. More rain is wanted in Hissar, Lahore, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan. Some autumn crops in parts of Dera Ismail Khan and Rawalpindi have been damaged by insects. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Shahpur, where it is scarce. Prices fluctuating in Peshawar, falling in Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepore, and Amritsar, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Weather generally cloudy with frequent showers of rain. Rice has been attacked by rust in one district and by blight in another; other autumn crops are doing well. Preparation of land for winter sowings in progress. Fodder ample.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th September.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was ample. Transplanting generally is finished, but fields which had been damaged by floods are now being replanted in Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, and Thongwa, as the floods have partially subsided. Standing crops generally are good. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts, and sowing and transplanting of late paddy continue, while early paddy and sesamum are being reaped, and in Myingyan cotton is being picked. Crops generally are in good condition, but more rain is required in Shwebo and Yeu, while damage has been done by floods in Kyaukse. The price of paddy rose in Rangoon, Tharrawaddy, Pakôkku, and Mandalay, and fell in the Upper Chindwin and in the Southern Shan States.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th September.*—Weather seasonable. Transplanting of winter paddy over. Prospects fair. Condition of cattle and supply of fodder normal. Water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th September.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kadur, and Shimoga; slight elsewhere. Standing crops withering, except in Hassan, Kadur, and Shimoga. Prices stationary. Prospects favourable, but more rain is needed.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Rice and coffee crops continue in good condition. Picking of cardamoms in progress. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle ample.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th September.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition, except in Basim taluka, where the cotton crop has suffered from excessive rain. Land being prepared for the ensuing spring crops. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Standing autumn crops being spoiled by heavy rainfall. Sowing of spring crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Rain general throughout Central India; excessive in Baghelkhand. Agricultural operations in progress in all parts. Land being prepared for the spring sowings. Standing crops good in all parts, except in Baghelkhand and parts of Bhopawar. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) damaged to some extent in Western Malwa by excessive rain. Prices of food-grains falling in Gwalior, slightly rising in Bhopal, and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana. Standing crops and cattle generally satisfactory, though in some parts damage to crops from excessive rain is reported. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in six States and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 19th September.*—Rainfall moderate. Reaping of rice and maize crops commenced. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th September.*—Slight rain. Weather seasonable. Upland rice being rapidly harvested. Outturn good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	6,359	5,942	23,717	...	...	...	6,359	5,942	23,717
Bombay ...	...	...	...	67,081	81,217	89,231	...	...	...	67,081	81,217	89,231
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,892*	6,108	9,097	18,892	6,108	9,097
Bengal ...	6,495	8,924	7,593	8	...	...	...	...	...	6,503	8,924	7,593
N.-W. P. & O.	4,255	9,270	328	620	5,430	640	...	...	...	4,875	14,700	968
Punjab ...	...	...	286	121	206	...	21*	397	452	142	603	738
Cent. Provs.	2	...	1	1,102	122	3	...	...	...	1,104	122	4
Berar ...	364	...	...	8,317	3,705	2,564	...	...	...	8,681	3,705	2,564
Assam ...	250	50	1,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	50	1,857
Raj. & C. I.	1,161	...	...	42,285	39,621	4,149	...	...	...	43,446	39,621	4,149
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	3,152	3,307	4,558	...	...	...	3,152	3,307	4,558
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
TOTAL ...	12,527	18,244	10,065	1,29,045	1,30,610	1,24,888	18,913	6,505	9,549	1,60,485	1,64,359	1,44,502
WHEAT—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	5	...	...	44,921	1,16,793	9,072	...	...	...	44,926	1,16,793	9,072
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,17,743*	2,06,526	5,08,602	7,17,743	2,06,526	5,08,602
Bengal ...	3,56,417	1,47,135	95,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,50,417	1,47,135	95,565
N.-W. P. & O.	2,42,299	1,28,659	1,37,603	76,383	19,864	3,107	...	...	...	3,18,682	1,48,523	1,40,710
Punjab ...	60,981	5,303	28,881	3,02,119	19,011	52,791	11,27,008*	4,20,780	6,97,253	15,50,708	4,51,103	7,78,925
Cent. Provs.	2,344	2,856	4,237	1,34,098	2,33,037	1,89,531	...	...	...	1,36,442	2,35,893	1,93,768
Berar ...	...	...	...	3,392	19,230	...	...	...	...	3,392	19,230	...
Assam ...	...	175	3,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	3,149
Raj. & C. I.	547	1,624	...	38,353	40,731	29,230	...	...	...	38,900	42,355	29,230
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	6,62,593	2,85,752	2,69,435	6,59,396	4,48,666	2,83,731	18,45,351	6,33,315	12,05,855	31,67,340	13,67,733	17,59,021
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	2,041	3,712	...	...	...	...	2,041	3,712
Bombay ...	...	...	...	17,459	40,595	14,095	...	...	...	17,459	40,595	14,095
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	8,27,352	2,47,680	5,53,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,27,352	2,47,680	5,53,291
N.-W. P. & O.	4,22,809	1,60,052	2,76,211	16,971	2,257	7,146	...	...	...	4,39,780	1,62,309	2,83,357
Punjab ...	...	3,503	2,039	...	...	396	...	...	1,648	...	3,503	4,083
Cent. Provs.	10,535	2,958	16,001	54,162	19,939	25,986	...	...	...	64,697	22,897	41,987
Berar ...	...	...	...	17,049	29,619	18,442	...	...	...	17,049	29,619	18,442
Assam ...	14,096	4,214	3,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,096	4,214	3,159
Raj. & C. I.	6,532	303	9,878	24,181	24,818	29,648	...	...	...	30,713	25,121	39,526
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	8,070	20,068	8,234	...	...	...	8,070	20,068	8,234
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	12,81,324	4,18,710	8,60,579	1,37,892	1,39,337	1,07,659	...	...	1,648	14,19,216	5,58,047	9,69,886
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	85	...	9	...	...	...	85	... 4	9
Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	1,072	25
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305*	1,072	81	305	28	81
Bengal ...	28	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	25	1
N.-W. P. & O.	16	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	46	...
Punjab ...	...	9	...	...	...	2	93*	196	...	93	205	2
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...
Berar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	44	80	1	86	6	36	398	1,268	81	528	1,354	118

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 17 and 20 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports during April, May, June, and July 1891, the figures from January to March 1891 not having been available.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 22nd September, 1893.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of July 1893, and from 1st January to 31st July 1893, periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

Total from January 1st, including total of month.													Articles, and whence exported.
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.				
1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
			14,968	5,984	1,04,445	...	...	...	14,968	5,984	1,04,445	Madras.
... 6	...	19	33,14,318	36,85,141	31,64,359	...	...	...	33,14,324	36,85,141	31,64,378	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,70,604*	2,01,826	1,43,277	2,70,604	2,01,826	1,43,277	Sind.
36,454	73,068	79,658	18	...	19	...	...	...	36,472	73,068	79,677	Bengal.
2,15,742	1,96,038	1,27,221	3,99,561	1,61,914	1,95,359	1	...	...	6,15,304	3,57,952	3,22,580	N.-W. P. & O.
14,258	237	40,183	62,483	1,837	60,383	46,675*	12,213	1,77,145	1,23,416	14,287	2,77,711	Punjab.
4,658	13,643	4,529	1,05,446	73,973	79,255	...	...	...	1,10,104	87,616	83,784	Cent. Provs.
10,451	10,134	2,071	16,45,497	14,49,747	9,57,874	...	...	...	16,55,948	14,59,881	9,59,945	Berar.
3,705	14,578	32,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,705	14,578	32,009	Assam.
31,340	9,951	11,559	10,30,943	7,13,599	5,62,978	...	...	...	10,62,283	7,22,650	5,74,537	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	17,119	18,388	16,270	...	...	...	17,119	18,388	16,270	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	632	...	...	...	...	...	632	Mysore.
3,16,614	3,16,749	2,97,249	65,90,353	61,10,583	51,41,574	3,17,280	2,14,039	3,20,422	72,24,247	66,41,371	57,59,245	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
... 5	...	...	19,88,475	9,55,994	14,25,385	...	...	...	19,88,480	9,55,994	14,25,385	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,47,079*	11,11,102	13,84,232	24,47,079	11,11,102	13,84,232	Sind.
17,14,866	10,09,697	5,68,287	24	1	...	...	...	...	17,14,890	10,09,698	5,68,287	Bengal.
31,80,179	40,86,020	18,03,809	17,84,918	24,68,233	2,68,852	2,812	1,353	556	49,67,909	65,55,612	21,33,217	N.-W. P. & O.
1,94,607	85,794	84,579	12,60,844	9,19,116	1,63,520	41,82,341*	39,84,956	16,47,635	56,37,792	49,89,866	18,95,734	Punjab.
64,124	15,914	1,66,858	66,79,254	43,82,920	39,40,196	...	...	...	67,43,378	43,98,834	41,07,054	Cent. Provs.
735	...	...	4,57,800	3,62,167	41,548	...	...	...	4,58,535	3,62,167	41,548	Berar.
367	453	3,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	453	3,989	Assam.
1,319	12,209	2,193	9,35,028	10,46,557	10,39,420	...	...	...	9,36,347	10,58,766	10,41,613	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	3,035	2	2,286	...	...	...	3,035	2	2,286	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
51,56,202	52,10,093	26,89,715	1,31,09,378	1,01,34,990	68,81,207	66,32,232	50,97,411	30,32,423	2,48,97,812	2,04,42,494	1,26,03,345	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	1,518	2,041	63,027	...	...	...	1,518	2,041	63,027	Madras.
... 488	...	...	9,50,937	9,01,516	9,83,556	...	...	...	9,50,937	9,02,004	9,83,556	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	18	...	... 7	...	...	...	7	...	Sind.
...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	...	...	32,26,767	18,57,432	35,57,230	Bengal.
32,25,606	18,57,414	35,57,230	2,61,298	1,01,122	1,95,246	...	...	...	24,09,123	24,04,054	19,59,788	N.-W. P. & O.
21,47,825	23,03,532	17,64,542	...	1,841	1,027	347*	60	1,660	347	6,881	4,726	Punjab.
...	4,980	2,039	16,87,855	10,47,818	17,06,554	...	...	...	17,86,361	13,32,289	18,76,428	Cent. Provs.
98,506	2,84,471	1,69,874	10,05,975	10,14,277	...	...	...	...	10,05,975	10,14,810	8,05,154	Berar.
...	533	...	...	...	8,05,154	...	...	...	53,872	31,486	10,081	Assam.
53,872	31,486	10,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,89,632	11,01,706	10,79,722	Raj. & C. I.
1,53,110	1,79,078	90,035	9,36,522	9,22,628	9,89,687	...	...	...	5,54,063	4,43,295	3,47,078	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	5,54,063	4,43,295	3,47,078	...	...	...	...	...	83	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56,78,919	46,61,982	55,93,801	53,99,329	44,34,556	50,91,412	347	67	1,660	1,10,78,595	90,96,605	1,06,86,873	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...	309	285	740	...	...	...	309	285	740	Madras.
...	...	...	207	415	431	...	...	...	207	415	431	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	21	2,339*	4,273	5,368	2,339	4,273	5,389	Sind.
2,025	7,796	6,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,025	7,796	6,255	Bengal.
1,775	3,910	551	...	39	141	...	...	...	1,775	3,949	692	N.-W. P. & O.
1,051	9	...	65	5	5	969*	2,532	2,060	2,085	2,546	2,065	Punjab.
...	3	5	13	3	2	...	...	...	19	6	7	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	...	...	211	690	572	...	...	...	211	690	572	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	35	1	...	...	...	...	35	1	...	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
4,851	11,718	6,811	846	1,438	1,912	3,308	6,805	7,428	9,005	19,961	16,151	

imports during April, May, June, and July 1891, the figures from January to March 1891 not having been available.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 10TH SEPTEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 9TH SEPTEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 10th September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 9th September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 10th September 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 9th September 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	7,84,143	478	1,634	7,90,898	484	75,21,154	81,07,504	5,86,350	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	57,021	69	863	65,669	76	6,53,217	7,17,196	63,979	...
Indian Midland	106	752	56,507	75	752	65,801	88	6,56,220	6,59,462	3,242	...
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,247	59	112	4,456	40	20,313	54,606	34,293	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	2,39,928	143	1,699	3,09,810	182	30,36,697	29,87,022	...	49,675
South Indian	135	1,106	1,53,869	139	1,043	1,48,041	142	14,22,394	15,36,883	1,14,579	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	63,775	61	1,156	89,138	77	6,95,175	9,90,795	2,95,620	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	61,338	81	756	65,380	86	7,14,875	7,31,740	16,865	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	7,785	39	199	8,713	44	95,566	97,375	1,809	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	14,25,613	178	8,214	15,47,906	188	1,48,15,521	1,58,82,583	10,67,062	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,66,020	186	2,509	5,09,381	203	36,96,239	48,95,420	11,99,181	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,02,910	149	692	1,27,885	185	11,31,768	13,23,891	1,92,123	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,02,962	390	778	3,00,000	386	23,05,641	22,74,594	...	31,047
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	17,187	137	125	16,830	135	1,30,435	1,49,010	12,575	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	174	11,656	67	...	(*g*) 40,777	40,777	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,11,515	156	730	82,944	114	9,98,018	9,10,062	...	87,956
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,546	62	25	1,832	73	15,119	16,493	1,374	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	154	19	8	409	51	2,319	3,513	1,194	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	10,02,294	207	5,041	10,50,937	208	82,85,539	90,13,700	13,28,221	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	309	1,490	3,99,294	268	1,490	3,99,563	268	45,72,291	43,14,411	...	2,57,880
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	1,30,809	284	461	1,91,000	414	10,24,047	18,33,922	2,08,975	...
Madras	224	840	1,68,922	201	840	2,07,417	247	10,80,449	20,29,327	3,30,878	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	6,99,025	250	2,791	7,97,980	286	78,86,687	81,77,660	2,90,973	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,665	31,26,932	200	16,046	33,96,823	212	3,09,87,747	3,36,74,003	26,86,256	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	18,358	113	161	19,669	122	1,84,337	2,08,190	23,862	...
Tarkessur	226	22	4,514	205	22	4,762	216	48,439	44,672	...	3,767
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,635	99	67	4,683	70	78,659	65,914	...	12,145
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	10,711	137	78	10,475	134	1,09,045	1,01,466	...	7,579
TOTAL	129	329	40,218	122	328	39,589	121	4,19,880	4,20,251	371	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	38,837	117	333	39,397	118	4,58,050	4,39,570	...	18,480
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	779	60	13	910	70	8,793	8,969	176	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	11,160	103	91,003	1,28,950	37,953	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	26,720	86	331	32,732	99	2,47,901	3,08,909	61,008	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	1,684	18	93	3,820	41	31,058	37,818	6,760	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,697	59	29	1,792	62	15,022	18,415	3,393	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	1,740	24	72	3,520	49	26,548	32,738	6,190	...
TOTAL	103	959	80,356	84	979	93,331	95	8,78,375	9,74,565	96,190	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	15,941	48	334	23,905	72	1,86,091	2,49,581	63,490	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,455	53	...	24,150	24,150	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	11,980	41	364	16,600	46	1,61,866	1,44,248	...	17,618
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	3,809	41	94	4,102	44	47,793	50,625	2,832	...
TOTAL	62	719	31,730	44	838	47,062	56	3,95,750	4,68,604	72,854	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,672	32,79,236	186	18,191	35,76,805	197	3,26,81,752	3,55,37,423	28,55,671	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 9th September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 21st September, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXII of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 10th September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 9th September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th September 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th September 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	7,84,143	478	1,634	7,90,898	484	2,15,15,567	2,16,41,665	1,26,098	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	57,021	69	863	65,669	76	24,74,365	26,61,687	1,87,322	...
Indian Midland	129	752	56,507	75	752	65,801	88	21,64,723	21,46,668	...	18,055
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,247	59	112	4,456	40	39,002	1,46,608	1,07,606	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	2,39,928	143	1,699	3,09,810	182	97,05,790	95,48,219	...	1,57,571
South Indian	139	1,106	1,53,869	139	1,043	1,48,041	142	34,06,643	37,73,403	3,66,760	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	63,775	61	1,156	89,138	77	19,08,571	27,50,883	8,42,312	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	61,338	81	756	65,380	86	23,62,558	23,55,196	...	7,362
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	7,785	39	199	8,713	44	2,95,040	2,99,864	4,824	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	14,25,613	178	8,214	15,47,906	188	4,38,72,259	4,53,24,193	14,51,934	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,66,020	186	2,509	5,09,381	203	1,07,06,727	1,23,96,758	16,90,031	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,02,910	149	692	1,27,885	185	37,74,208	38,01,605	87,397	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,02,962	390	778	3,00,000	386	45,56,066	47,16,208	1,60,142	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	17,187	137	125	16,830	135	3,19,780	3,36,883	17,103	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	174	11,656	67	...	(*g*) 40,777	40,777	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,11,515	156	730	82,944	114	28,11,341	26,17,025	...	1,94,316
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,546	62	25	1,832	73	31,381	34,830	3,449	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	154	19	8	409	51	6,527	9,133	2,606	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	10,02,294	207	5,041	10,50,937	208	2,22,06,030	2,40,13,219	18,07,189	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	3,99,294	268	1,490	3,99,563	268	1,73,48,135	1,63,69,856	...	9,78,279
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,30,809	284	461	1,91,000	414	67,35,324	69,07,528	1,72,204	...
Madras	226	840	1,68,922	201	840	2,07,417	247	40,29,739	46,67,788	6,38,049	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	6,99,025	250	2,791	7,97,980	286	2,81,13,198	2,79,45,172	...	1,68,026
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,665	31,26,932	200	16,046	33,96,823	212	9,41,91,487	9,72,82,584	30,91,097	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	18,358	113	161	19,669	122	4,64,743	5,28,924	64,181	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,514	205	22	4,762	216	1,28,634	1,26,465	...	2,169
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,635	99	67	4,683	70	2,16,518	1,96,211	...	20,307
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,711	137	78	10,475	134	2,41,290	2,33,307	...	7,983
TOTAL	135	329	40,218	122	328	39,589	121	10,51,185	10,84,907	33,722	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	38,837	117	333	39,397	118	11,04,697	11,96,048	91,351	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	779	60	13	910	70	28,512	26,608	...	1,944
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	11,160	103	2,20,532	3,08,486	87,954	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	26,720	86	331	32,732	99	5,72,939	7,64,131	1,91,192	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	1,684	18	93	3,820	41	1,17,736	1,34,489	16,753	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,697	59	29	1,792	62	38,185	49,556	11,371	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	1,740	24	72	3,520	49	1,16,095	1,12,944	...	3,151
TOTAL	107	959	80,356	84	979	93,331	95	21,98,736	25,92,262	3,93,526	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	15,941	48	334	23,905	72	7,74,238	9,56,262	1,82,024	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,455	53	...	(*j*) 53,435	53,435	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	11,980	41	364	16,600	46	4,26,981	3,69,880	...	57,101
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	3,809	41	94	4,102	44	1,46,054	1,41,064	...	4,990
TOTAL	80	719	31,730	44	838	47,062	56	13,47,273	15,20,641	1,73,368	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,672	32,79,236	186	18,191	35,76,805	197	9,87,88,681	10,24,80,394	36,91,713	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 9th September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 9th September 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 21st September, 1893.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 39.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 23rd, 1893.

The main features in the meteorology of the week have been connected with the history of two cyclonic storms. The first storm had been in existence throughout the previous week, and on the last day of that week it was to the north-west of Mount Abu and Deesa, and had been previously moving in a west-north-westerly direction at the rate of 8 or 10 miles an hour. From the beginning of the present week the storm commenced to recurve, and moved first in a northerly, and then in a north-easterly direction. While recurving, it moved very slowly, perhaps at the rate of 1 to 3 miles an hour ; but when it had taken up its north-easterly course, it again moved at nearly the rate of 10 miles an hour, and passed close to Sirsa and Ludhiana, and into the hills to the west of Simla, where it broke up between the 19th and 20th. The storm gave strong winds and heavy rain in its neighbourhood almost throughout its existence, and behind it a moderate inrush of monsoon winds took place, so that during this period south-west monsoon weather again prevailed generally over India.

On the day the first storm broke up in the Himalayas—that is, on the 20th—another small storm developed in the north of the Bay of Bengal, and this steadily increased in intensity up till the close of the week, when it crossed the coast moving in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction, and on the morning of the 23rd was a short distance to the south-east of Cuttack. This also was a rather severe storm, and by the indraught towards it the monsoon winds were prevented from reaching the greater part of India from the 20th to the 23rd, though the storm gave heavy rain in Orissa, Bengal, and Burma. Thus

during the last three days of the week little rain fell over the greater part of India, except to the north and east of the storm.

On the 16th September, or the last day of the previous week, the cyclonic storm which had travelled across India from the head of the Bay of Bengal was still moving in a west-north-westerly direction, though its rate of advance had become slower, and at 8 A.M. of the 16th the centre of the small storm was to the north-west of Deesa and Mount Abu, or to the south-west of Bikanir. It was a considerable storm, and still formed the dominant feature in the meteorology of India on this day. On the 17th pressure was falling over the Punjab and locally at Bikanir and Hyderabad, while it was rising over Central and Western India and the remainder of Northern India, though a slight fall was in progress over the Bay of Bengal and at the adjacent coast stations. The storm on this day was to the west-south-west or south-west of Bikanir, and had moved only very slowly in a northerly direction since the previous day. It cannot have advanced more than about 80 miles in the 24 hours, or at the rate of 3 miles an hour on this day, instead of at the rate of 8 or 10 miles on the previous days. This again is an instance of the fact that when a cyclonic storm recurves, its velocity of advance is much retarded. The storm still formed the main feature in the meteorology of the 17th, and it was giving very heavy rain over the area affected by it, Mount Abu reporting 9·20 inches and Deesa 3·07 inches. Mount Abu had thus received a rainfall in connection with this storm of 32·88 inches within three days. On the 18th the storm was rather close to Bikanir, but the centre was still to the south or south-west of that station, so that it had advanced in a northerly, or perhaps even a north-north-easterly, direction during the previous day, and at an even slower rate of speed than on the previous day—probably at only about a mile an hour. Pressure had continued to fall moderately in the Punjab and over parts of Sind and Rajputana, while a slow fall had taken place over the remainder of India. The storm was still influential, and pressure was in defect over North-Western India by amounts ranging up probably to about a quarter of an inch at Bikanir, while over the Peninsula and North-Eastern India pressure was in moderate excess. The storm was still giving heavy rain over the area affected by it, and Mount Abu had again received 9·20 inches, making the large total of 42·08 inches of rain within four days. Fairly general rain was also being received over India owing to the monsoon currents brought up in the rear of the storm, except in parts of the Peninsula, the North-Western and Central Provinces, and the west and south of the Punjab. On the 19th the storm had moved rapidly in a north-easterly direction, and its centre was between Ludhiana and Sirsa, so that it had advanced over at least 200 to 250 miles, or again at the rate of nearly 10 miles an hour, as contrasted with about one mile an hour on the previous day. This again illustrates the fact that after a storm has finished recurving (during which process it moves very slowly), it again quickly increases in the rapidity of its advance. The storm was still deep on the 19th, and the defect of pressure at Ludhiana and Sirsa equalled about a fifth of an inch, though the strength of the cyclonic circulation of winds accompanying the storm was not very great. The storm had given moderate to heavy rain to all districts, except the south of the Peninsula and Bombay, many stations near the storm centre reporting two and three inches on the 19th. The rainfall on this day had extended over the Punjab as far as Mooltan, which received 0·62 inch. From the 19th to the 20th the storm continued its north-easterly movement and broke up in the hills to the west of Simla, and on the morning of the 20th there was no indication of its existence. A very rapid increase of pressure then occurred over North-Western India, the increase at Ludhiana equalling 0·236 inch, and with this rapid increase pressure became in excess of the normal, except at the extreme western stations, over the south of the Peninsula, and over the Bay of Bengal. The storm in breaking up had again given heavy rain over North-Western India, and general rain was received in the Punjab, except at the extreme western stations. Chakrata received 5·40 inches, Umballa and Mussoorie more than 3 inches, Dehra Dun, Sialkot, and Ranikhet more than 2 inches, Meerut, Roorkee, Ludhiana, Rawal Pindi, and Simla more than 1 inch, Delhi ·085 inch, and Lahore 0·42 inch. Thus this storm brought up a large amount of rainfall

in its actual track, and gave good general rain to the greater part of the Punjab, while the monsoon currents flowing in behind it gave also good general rain to the greater part of Northern and Central India.

On the 20th, or the day on which the storm in North-Western India disappeared, a small barometric depression, or the commencement of another storm, made its appearance in the north of the Bay of Bengal, but it was on this day very feeble. On the 21st pressure was rising moderately to rapidly over North-Western India, while it was falling elsewhere, the fall being moderate in Bengal and at the head of the Bay, so that the barometric depression over the north of the Bay became more pronounced, and on this day it probably existed as a definite storm, though of slight importance, off the South Orissa Coast. On the 22nd a rapid fall of pressure had taken place in connection with the small storm, the fall at False Point equalling 0·103 inch; a small fall had also taken place over the Peninsula and Northern India, and a rather rapid increase in East Bengal and Burma. The small storm was very well defined on this day, and had a centre a short distance to the south-east of False Point, where pressure was 0·185 inch in defect. It was also clear that the storm on this day was beginning to move in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction. This storm again formed the dominant feature in the meteorology of the 22nd, and it was giving moderate to heavy rain in Orissa, Bengal and Burma, and over parts of the Central Provinces, while from the indraught towards the storm, which drew away the monsoon winds towards the storm area, the remainder of India was almost rainless. On the 23rd, or the last day of the week under review, the centre of the small storm had crossed the coast to the south of False Point, probably near Pooree, and had advanced to the south-east of Cuttack, where the very low pressure of 29·186 inches was reported—a pressure no less than 0·508 inch below the normal. It was therefore a storm of very considerable intensity, and was giving a very strong cyclonic circulation of winds, and rather heavy weather was experienced in the Bay of Bengal From the 22nd to the 23rd the movement of the storm was slow, probably not more than 2 or 3 miles an hour, and in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction. The strong cyclonic circulation of winds which accompanied the storm affected the wind circulation over practically the whole of India. On the 23rd heavy rain was reported in Orissa, Bengal, and Burma, and moderate rain in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, while showers due to the disturbed weather caused by the storm were occurring in other districts.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India. Temperature, it will be seen, has been in defect practically throughout the week in every district. The defect has been largest in the Punjab, where it has equalled 4°, and the mean defect for the whole of India for the week has been 1·8°.

Province.	September 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·9	+0·2	—0·4	—1·6	—1·4	—1·3	—1·6	—0·7
Bengal and Assam	—1·2	—2·0	—1·9	—0·7	—0·7	—0·4	—2·4	—1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—1·2	—1·4	—2·9	—4·9	—3·3	—2·0	—1·8	—2·5
Punjab	—1·1	—2·8	—5·3	—6·9	—6·8	—3·7	—1·5	—4·0
Bombay	+0·4	—0·2	—0·3	—0·7	—0·5	—0·4	—0·8	—0·4
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·5	—0·7	—1·0	—1·9	—2·5	—2·1	—1·2	—1·4
Central India and Guzerat	—2·7	—2·4	—2·0	—2·4	—2·7	—1·8	—1·4	—2·2
Sind and Rajputana	—2·3	—1·8	—3·7	—3·4	—2·5	—1·9	—2·3	—2·6
Madras	—0·5	—0·5	—1·5	—0·9	—1·3	+0·1	—0·6	—0·7
Mean for whole of India	—0·9	—1·3	—2·1	—2·6	—2·4	—1·5	—1·5	—1·8

Rainfall.—The concluding table shows that rain has been received during the week in every division of India. The falls have been comparatively large in

all districts, except in Bombay, the Malabar Coast districts, Madras (except the north-eastern sections), Berar, Khandeish, Guzerat, Kathiawar, and over parts of the North-Western and Central Provinces and Oudh, where somewhat defective falls have been received. The defects have been largest in the districts of Malabar, Madras (South Central), Madras (South), Coorg, Mysore, Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Guzerat, and Kathiawar, where the actual falls have been less than half the usual amounts. On the other hand, large excess falls, where the amounts have been twice as large as usual, have occurred during the week in North Behar, South Punjab, Central Punjab, Submontane Punjab, North-West Punjab, West Punjab, East Central Provinces, Rajputana, West Central India, and Madras East Coast (North *a*), and over the whole of the Punjab the falls have varied from about three to ten or twenty times as large as usual. Indeed, the heaviest actual rainfall for the week has occurred in the Submontane districts of the Punjab, where an average of no less than 7·59 inches has fallen, against a normal fall of 0·70 inch. The hill districts of the Punjab have also received a fall of 6·58 inches against the usual amount of 1·18 inches. The Madras East Coast (North *a*) has also received the heavy fall of 7·30 inches, and Tenasserim has received an average fall of 6·31 inches. The smallest falls have been received in the districts of Madras (South and South Central), Mysore, Kathiawar, and Sind, where the falls have been less than a quarter of an inch, and in Malabar, Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, and Madras (East Coast South), where the falls have been less than half an inch. Of the 51 districts into which India has been divided, the falls during the past week were in excess in 26 districts and in defect in 25; but the excess falls have decidedly more than counterbalanced the defective falls, and the fall for the week has been unusually heavy.

The last column of the table gives the comparisons between the actual rainfall in the present year with the fall in normal years of the south-west monsoon season from the 28th May up to the 23rd of September. It will be seen again that out of the 51 rainfall divisions, the falls have been in excess of the normal in 35 districts and in defect in 15 districts, while the fall has been normal in one (Arakan). The divisions in which the falls have been rather largely defective up to date are Coorg, Mysore, and Kathiawar, while they have been moderately defective in Lower Burma, North-West Provinces (Submontane *a*), Malabar, and Central Provinces (West). On the other hand, the falls up to date have been excessive in West Rajputana, North-West Punjab, and Hyderabad (South).

The following statement shows the largest amounts of rain received at single stations in various districts during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	7·43 inches.
Assam	Goalpara	Goalpara	7·59 ,,
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	8·87 ,,
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree	7·40 ,,
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	7·14 ,,
South Bihar	Monghyr	Monghyr	7·39 ,,
North Bihar	Champarun	Motihari	7·51 ,,
North-Western Provinces (Submontane *b*).	Garhwal	Kotdwara	11·58 ,,
Punjab (South)	Ferozepore	Moga	9·20 ,,
Punjab (Submontane)	Ludhiana	Jagraon	11·69 ,,
Ditto	Jullundur	Jullundur	15·20 ,,
Ditto	Hoshiarpur	Dasuya	14·05 ,,
Ditto	Gurdaspur	Pathankot	15·36 ,,
Punjab (Hill Districts)	Kangra	Nurpur	14·32 ,,
Punjab (North-West)	Sialkot	Daska	11·98 ,,
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Khed	8·17 ,,
Ditto	Colaba	Mavigaon	9·17 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 23rd, 1893. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 28th to September 23rd, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to September 23rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·31	4·50	+ 1·81	155·70	151·22	+ 3
	Lower Burma	3·34	3·22	+ 0·12	65·97	76·11	— 13
	Central Burma	3·03	2·59	+ 0·44	56·27	59·76	— 6
	Upper Burma	2·79	?	?	26·02	?	?
	Arakan	4·48	3·21	+ 1·27	154·08	154·71	0
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·58	2·59	— 0·01	75·57	68·32	+ 11
	Assam (Surma)	3·55	4·68	— 1·13	153·86	123·82	+ 24
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·34	2·31	+ 0·03	49·94	54·55	— 9
	Deltaic Bengal	1·62	1·78	— 0·16	48·77	43·09	+ 13
	Central Bengal	1·91	1·87	+ 0·04	48·18	43·44	+ 11
	North Bengal	2·83	3·76	— 0·93	87·46	81·44	+ 7
	Orissa	4·62	2·67	+ 1·95	42·20	41·44	+ 2
	Chota Nagpur	2·13	1·55	+ 0·58	55·28	42·37	+ 30
	Bihar (South)	2·17	1·19	+ 0·98	38·96	34·09	+ 14
	Do. (North)	3·73	1·44	+ 2·29	45·82	40·02	+ 14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·94	1·37	+ 0·57	39·52	32·73	+ 21
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	2·49	1·77	+ 0·72	30·29	34·82	— 13
	Oudh (South)	1·68	1·82	— 0·14	41·20	31·01	+ 33
	Do. (North)	1·73	2·06	— 0·33	38·73	33·86	+ 14
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·13	1·46	— 0·33	30·66	29·59	+ 4
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·91	1·15	— 0·24	23·29	24·61	— 5
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	2·99	1·85	+ 1·14	40·59	37·66	+ 8
Punjab	Punjab (South)	3·93	0·21	+ 3·72	13·93	11·05	+ 26
	Do. (Central)	2·01	0·77	+ 1·24	21·71	18·33	+ 18
	Do. (Submontane)	7·59	0·70	+ 6·89	33·02	23·15	+ 43
	Do. (Hill Districts)	6·58	1·18	+ 5·40	57·13	55·89	+ 2
	Do. (North-West)	2·33	0·37	+ 1·96	25·06	14·57	+ 72
	Do. (West)	0·95	0·08	+ 0·87	5·65	5·56	+ 2
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·28	2·28	— 2·00	77·65	93·76	— 17
	Madras (South Central)	0·10	0·82	— 0·72	19·39	21·13	— 8
	Coorg	0·94	2·94	— 2·00	68·94	105·40	— 35
	Mysore	0·11	0·90	— 0·79	14·97	21·77	— 31
	Konkan	2·93	4·19	— 1·26	100·51	109·55	— 8
	Bombay Deccan	0·40	0·99	— 0·59	26·46	21·30	+ 24
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·41	1·16	— 0·75	24·13	19·52	+ 24
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·92	1·65	— 0·73	29·10	30·45	— 4
	Central Provinces (West)	1·14	1·68	— 0·54	32·04	36·24	— 12
	Ditto (Central)	2·12	1·55	+ 0·57	49·55	46·64	+ 6
	Ditto (East)	3·41	1·48	+ 1·93	54·40	43·30	+ 26
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·62	1·60	— 0·98	43·62	41·10	+ 6
	Kathiawar	0·20	0·99	— 0·79	15·18	19·07	— 20
	Sind	0·10	0·01	+ 0·09	4·60	4·32	+ 6
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·77	1·19	— 0·42	38·66	33·98	+ 14
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·18	0·49	+ 0·69	27·91	25·32	+ 10
	Rajputana (West)	4·90	0·21	+ 4·69	25·28	12·77	+ 98
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·95	2·09	— 0·14	29·58	23·71	+ 25
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	7·30	1·69	+ 5·61	63·41	46·65	+ 36
	Hyderabad (South)	1·28	1·00	+ 0·28	33·51	19·66	+ 71
	Madras (Central)	0·55	1·05	— 0·50	13·81	14·81	— 7
	East Coast (Central)	0·97	1·06	— 0·09	14·91	14·58	+ 2
	Ditto (South)	0·49	0·76	— 0·27	13·14	14·11	— 7
	Madras (South)	0·13	0·33	— 0·20	6·19	6·11	+ 1

SIMLA, *28th September, 1893.*

ALEX. PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd September.*—Rainfall good in the Circars, and moderate, though partial, in the Deccan and Karnatic. Generally little or no rain in the Central, Western, and Southern districts, though fair rain in some parts of Tanjore. Sowings being retarded and standing crops suffering for want of rain in many districts. Early crop harvest proceeding with fair outturn. Fodder is sufficient, but pasture is growing scarce in many parts Prices almost stationary in the Circars and on the West Coast, but have risen generally elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Rain throughout the Presidency, but more is required, especially in the Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops withering for want of moisture and damaged by excessive rain or rats in parts of six districts. Preparations for, and sowing of, late crops continue in nine districts. Reaping of early crops progressing in three districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd September.*—There has been good general rain over the whole Province during the week. Prospects of standing crops continue to be generally promising, except as previously reported, in the flooded parts of Eastern Bengal and Bihar. In Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur the work of retransplantation is proceeding. The autumn harvest is almost over. Jute is being steeped and washed. In many districts lands are being prepared for the early spring sowings which have begun in some districts. Prices are steady, but in some of the Bihar districts a slight tendency to fall is reported. Cattle are generally in good condition, and the fodder supply is sufficient, except in parts of East Bengal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Rain has fallen in almost all reporting districts; the falls were heaviest in the Central and Submontane districts. Prospects everywhere favourable. Harvesting of the autumn crops is in progress, and the ground is being prepared for the spring sowings. Supplies and fodder plentiful. Prices falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Sialkot. Harvesting of autumn crops commenced in Umballa. Ploughings for spring crops in progress. Crops are generally reported to be in good condition; prospects average in some districts. Crops suffering for want of rain in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient in all districts except Shahpur, where it is scarce. Prices unsettled in one district, falling in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Weather alternately clear and cloudy with heavy falls of rain in the Chhattisgarh country. Excessive rain in Sambalpur has checked the growth of the crops, and in Chanda *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has suffered from the same cause. Sowing of winter crops begun in Nagpur. Fodder plentiful.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd September.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient. Transplanting almost completed; replanting of areas damaged by floods in Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy and Thongwa progressing. Early crops on hills in Toungoo being reaped. Slight damage done to crops in parts of the Shwegyin district, but elsewhere standing crops are generally good. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts. Sowing and transplanting of wet-weather paddy continue. Early paddy reaped in Kyaukse, and reaping in progress in three other districts. Sesamum is being reaped and cotton is being picked. Crops are generally good, and, owing to the fair rainfall, the crop prospects in Shwebo have slightly improved; but rain is still wanted in parts of that district and in Yeu for the plants in nurseries. Slight damage has been done to crops in Myingyan and Kyaukse by floods and in Minbu by excessive rain. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has risen slightly in three districts and fallen considerably in one; while in Upper Burma it has risen in four districts and fallen slightly in one.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th September.*—Weather seasonable. Crop prospects favourable. Transplanting of late rice finished. Fodder insufficient in the Surma Valley, but sufficient in the Assam Valley. Condition of cattle normal.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th September.*—MYSORE: Standing crops withering, except in Hassan and Shimoga and part of Chitaldrug. Prices risen in all but two districts. Prospects favourable, but rain is much needed.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Rice and coffee crops continue in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) crop ripening. Picking of cardamom continues. Slight rise in prices. Fodder and water for cattle ample.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th September.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition. Cotton in flower and pods in some places. Land under preparation for next spring crops. Weeding operations continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Weeding of irrigated crops in progress. Sowing of spring crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Rain general throughout Central India; more than sufficient in Baghelkhand. Agricultural operations in progress in all parts. Land is being prepared for spring sowings in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Standing crops good in all parts, but damaged in Baghelkhand by rain and storms and in parts of Bhopawar, where *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has been damaged slightly by insects. Prices of food-grains falling in Gwalior, rising in Bhopal, fluctuating in parts of Bhopawar, and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Good rain in Marwar; slight elsewhere. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Crops damaged in parts by excessive rain. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 26th September.*—Rainfall moderate. Reaping of rice and maize crops in progress. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd September.*—Slight showers. Prospects good. Prices stationary.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4183-Statistics.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS.

Simla, the 27th September, 1893.

Read the following communications submitting the reports of Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1892-93:

From the Government of Madras, No. 1184, dated the 12th June 1893.
From the Government of Bombay, No. 5483, dated the 29th July 1893.
From the Government of Bengal, No. 2071-P., dated the 1st July 1893.
From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 496—VII—117-B., dated the 30th June 1893.
From the Government of the Panjab, No. 37, dated the 19th June 1893.
From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C—41, dated the 1st July 1893.
From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 649—1-T-3, dated the 30th June 1893.
From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 860-Misc.—4779-G., dated the 9th May 1893.
From the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 648—817, dated the 21st June 1893.
From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1131—85-86, dated the 24th July 1893.
From the Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 178, dated the 26th June 1893.
From the Resident in Mysore, No. 2314—53-85 and No. 2870—53-85, dated respectively the 8th July and the 22nd August 1893.

RESOLUTION.—At the close of 1891-92 there were 950 joint stock companies in existence registered under the Indian Companies Act. They possessed a total nominal capital of Rx. 36,023,238, the actual (paid up) capital being Rx. 26,585,481. The capital of 89 of these companies was increased in 1892-93 nominally by about Rx. 207,698, and actually by about Rx. 492,388; while 69, with a paid-up capital of about Rx. 820,444, ceased to work.

During 1892-93 the number of companies registered was 71, their nominal capital being Rx. 1,134,437; the paid-up capital cannot be completely stated, the amount not having been as yet reported in several cases.

At the close of 1892-93 there existed 956 companies whose nominal capital was Rx. 35,372,842, the actual capital, so far as reported, being Rx. 26,793,186. This gives an increase in the year in the paid-up capital of Rx. 207,705, or ·78 per cent. The table in the next paragraph shews that the greatest part of this increase, namely, Rx. 180,890, occurred in Bengal. Small increases occurred in all the other Provinces, with the exception of Bombay, where there was a decrease of Rx. 114,698.

2. The following table shews the number of companies and the amount of paid-up capital in each of the provinces in the last two years:

Province.	Number of Companies.		Paid-up capital.		Increase or decrease per cent. in capital in 1892-93.	Provincial proportion of paid-up capital to all paid-up capital in 1892-93.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.		
			Rx.	Rx.		
Bengal	322	325	11,729,761	11,910,651	+ 2	44·5
Bombay	229	233	10,788,771	10,674,073	— 1	39·8
Madras	203	188	1,907,387	1,945,827	+ 2	7·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	55	55	976,288	1,000,534	+ 2	3·7
Panjab	20	21	425,577	443,338	+ 4	1·7
Burma	17	17	155,162	161,207	+ 4	·6
Central Provinces	9	10	205,003	243,721	+ 19	·9
Assam	1	2	*	500	...	...
Mysore	85	94	327,903	342,392	+ 4	1·3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	3	4	2,572	3,606	+ 40	...
Ajmere-Merwara	6	7	67,057	67,337	+ ·4	·2
Total ...	950	956	26,585,481	26,793,186	+ ·78	...

* Not reported.

C

3. Of the whole invested capital, Bengal has 44½ per cent. and Bombay about 40 per cent. In Madras the number of companies is large, but the capital invested is not more than about one-sixth of the capital invested in either Bengal or Bombay. Two-thirds of these Madras companies are money-lending concerns, each trading on a very small capital.

4. The following table shews the distribution of the aggregate capital in the principal classes of joint-stock enterprise:

Companies.		Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
			Rx.	Rx.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance	Banking and loan	256	5,762,787	3,749,863
	Insurance	8	469,500	79,306
	Total ...	264	6,232,287	3,829,169
Trading	Merchants and traders	117	2,642,602	1,863,652
	Navigation	7	1,031,500	873,940
	Railways and tramways ...	10	1,137,000	979,582
	Co-operative associations... ...	24	73,640	51,395
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing ...	5	73,000	56,889
	Total ...	163	4,957,742	3,825,458
Mills and Presses ...	Cotton mills	59	5,780,225	4,965,026
	Jute mills	12	1,688,000	1,209,485
	Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, &c.	68	5,462,450	4,188,952
	Cotton and jute screws and presses ...	87	1,534,550	1,374,081
	Other mills and presses	37	881,280	547,460
	Total ...	263	15,346,505	12,285,004
Tea and other Planting Companies.	Tea	142	4,332,908	3,636,898
	Coffee and chinchona	5	42,500	38,339
	Others	10	108,500	95,628
	Total ...	157	4,483,908	3,770,865
Mining and quarrying		54	2,578,250	1,661,160
Ice manufacture		12	235,050	186,387
Sugar manufacture		3	227,500	162,204
Breweries		3	170,000	169,540
Others		37	1,141,600	903,399
	Grand Total ...	956	35,372,842	26,793,186

Nearly 46 per cent. of the paid-up capital is invested in mills and presses chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The greater number of these are registered in Bombay, that Presidency representing under this head a paid-up capital of Rx. 8,289,710, or over two-thirds of the whole, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. Rx. 2,332,205 represent the paid-up capital invested in mills and presses registered in Bengal, a large number of them being jute mills and presses.

The paid-up capital invested in banking or loan companies amounts to Rx. 3,829,169, of which Rx. 2,368,482 are in companies registered in Bengal and Rx. 793,322 in Madras.

Trading companies have a paid-up capital of Rx. 3,825,458, of which Rx. 873,940 are invested in coasting and river steamer companies, and about Rx. 979,582 in railways and tramways. The bulk of the railway and tramway capital is invested in the Bombay tramways (Rx. 309,800), the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway (Rx. 175,000), the Tarkessar Railway (Rx. 175,000), the Nilgiri Railway (Rx. 182,500), the Rangoon Steam Tramway (Rx. 60,000), and the Deoghur Railway (Rx. 27,500).

In tea, coffee, and other plantations Rx. 3,770,865 of paid-up capital are invested, of which Rx. 3,597,675 are held in Bengal, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta.

Of the Rx. 1,661,160 invested in mining and quarrying companies, Rx. 1,422,122 are in companies registered in Bengal, Rx. 611,070 being invested in coal-mining companies, and about Rx. 680,000 in gold-mining companies.

5. The figures below compare the paid-up capital of each of the last two years under each of the principal groups:

	Paid up in—	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.
Banking and loan	3,733,293	3,749,863
Merchants and traders	1,839,937	1,863,652
Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, and hemp	10,281,999	10,363,463
Cotton and jute presses	1,334,697	1,374,081
Tea	3,648,834	3,636,898
Mining and quarrying	1,615,895	1,661,160
Navigation	891,165	873,940
Railways and tramways	958,958	979,582

The capital invested in mills (mainly cotton mills) increased by less than one per cent., and in railways and tramways by 2·15 per cent. In mining and quarrying the increase was 2·8 per cent. In tea there was a fractional decrease. Under other heads there was no material increase of capital, and in some there was a decrease. On the whole the year shews hardly any expansion of joint-stock enterprise.

6. The following table shows the number of companies under each category during the last five years:

Companies.		1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance.	Banking and loan ...	314	291	275	259	256
	Insurance	17	16	13	14	8
	Total ...	331	307	288	273	264
Trading	Merchants and traders ...	105	108	107	119	117
	Navigation	7	9	7	8	7
	Railways and tramways ...	12	12	11	11	10
	Co-operative associations ...	20	18	18	24	24
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing.	5	5	6	6	5
	Total	149	152	149	168	163
Mills and Presses ...	Cotton mills	58	56	56	57	59
	Jute mills	10	10	11	11	12
	Mills for working cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc.	58	61	63	63	68
	Cotton and jute screws and presses.	63	68	76	83	87
	Other mills and presses ...	30	30	27	31	37
	Total ...	219	225	233	245	263
Tea and other Planting Companies.	Tea	129	133	140	144	142
	Coffee and chinchona ...	7	7	6	5	5
	Others	9	4	8	9	10
	Total ...	145	144	154	158	157
Mining and quarrying		20	21	63	57	54
Ice manufacture		13	13	12	12	12
Sugar manufacture		1	1	2	2	3
Breweries		3	3	3	3	3
Others		14	20	24	32	37
	Grand Total ...	895	886	928	950	956

The classification in the foregoing table of "cotton mills," "jute mills," and "mills for working cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc.," is taken from the Articles of Association; but of the mills in the last of these three groups, the largest number are cotton mills.

7. The following table shews, so far as reported, the total number of joint stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital at the end of each of the last ten years:

Years.	Companies at work	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Increase or decrease of paid-up capital.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1883-84	649	26,673,438	18,750,611	+1,734,707 = 10 %
1884-85	696	27,887,691	20,635,844	+1,885,233 = 10 ,,
1885-86	805	28,543,437	21,002,568	+ 366,724 = 2 ,,
1886-87	888	29,136,165	21,380,442	+ 377,874 = 2 ,,
1887-88	910	30,254,284	22,326,192	+ 945,750 = 4 ,,
1888-89	895	31,339,845	22,997,508	+ 671,316 = 3 ,,
1889-90	886	32,321,731	23,684,202	+ 686,694 = 3 ,,
1890-91	928	35,058,776	24,458,445	+ 774,243 = 3 ,,
1891-92	950	36,023,238	26,585,481	+2,127,036 = 9 ,,
1892-93	956	35,372,842	26,793,186	+ 207,705 = 0·78 ,,

8. The statistics of companies limited by guarantee, so far as they go, shew that there were 25 such companies at the close of 1891-92; 3 ceased to work in 1892-93, and 4 new companies being added, there were 26 such companies at the close of the year.

9. The fees realized and the expenditure in each province last year were—

Province.	Fees.	Expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	8,533 12 0	683 8 5
Bombay	7,225 8 0	1,043 10 0
Madras	3,001 12 0	1,438 9 9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	1,462 7 0	...
Panjab	817 14 0	...
Central Provinces	238 0 0	...
Burma	590 0 0	...
Assam	45 0 0	...
Mysore State	680 12 0	..
Bangalore	173 0 0	..
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	63 0 0	...
Ajmere-Merwara	125 0 0	...
TOTAL ...	22,956 1 0	3,165 12 2

* Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" the Panjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " " Burma.
" " " Assam.
" " " Ajmere.
" " " Coorg.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations,* and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident in Mysore.

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

TABLE I.

Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of 1892-93.

Provinces.	Capital.	Banking or Loan.		Trading.		Mills and Presses.		Tea and other Planting Companies.		Mining and Quarrying.		Ice.		Sugar.		Breweries.		Others.		Total.	
		No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.
Madras Presidency ...	Nominal ...	126	2,305,518	22	417,300	22	751,500	7	95,500	8	344,200	...	...	2	67,500	...	...	1	1,000	188	3,962,718
	Paid-up ...		795,322		284,991		644,657		85,140		135,100	...	...		2,104		...		413		1,945,827
Bombay Presidency ...	Nominal ...	8	3,7,500	42	1,853,950	163	10,253,665	3	11,000	2	93,200	5	14,750	...	...	...	...	10	743,500	233	13,445,505
	Paid-up ...		31,097		1,427,905		8,289,710		6,979		91,938		105,487		...		...		720,057		10,674,073
Bengal ...	Nominal ...	28	2,615,500	42	2,173,140	41	3,994,500	143	4,284,358	42	2,118,850	5	81,300	1	160,000	...	...	17	362,100	335	14,889,648
	Paid-up ...		2,368,482		1,791,504		2,333,205		3,597,675		1,423,132		74,612		160,000		...		164,021		11,910,631
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Nominal ...	10	317,000	19	185,500	14	551,600	3	66,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50,000	7	31,600	55	1,202,000
	Paid-up ...		258,650		111,693		509,603		55,074		...		...		...		50,000		15,508		1,000,534
Panjab ...	Nominal ...	3	160,000	7	66,500	6	163,100	1	23,750	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	1	120,000	1	2,000	21	557,350
	Paid-up ...		117,502		41,452		121,836		23,750		12,000		6,238		...		119,540		1,000		413,318
Central Provinces ...	Nominal ...	1	30,000	2	20,000	7	319,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	369,000
	Paid up ...		4,625		1,090		238,006		...		30,000		...		...		...		...		243,721
Burma ...	Nomin l...	1	20,000	13	192,653	1	11,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,500	17	255,655
	Paid up ...		8,241		151,466		...		...		...		1,000		...		...		1,500		161,207
Assam ...	Nominal ...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,500
	Paid-up ...		...		500		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		500
Mysore State ...	Nominal ...	72	310,769	3	10,000	3	91,600	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	415,369
	Paid-up ...		161,656		8,595		84,300		2,347		...		...		...		...		...		256,808
Bangalore ...	Nominal ...	15	156,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	156,000
	Paid-up ...		85,584		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		85,584
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Nominal ...	...	...	4	4,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,997
	Paid-up ...		...		3,606		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		3,606
Ajmere-Merwara ...	Nominal ...	...	...	1	3,000	6	110,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	113,100
	Paid-up ...		...		2,650		64,687		...		...		...		...		...		...		67,337
TOTAL ...	Nominal ...	264	6,322,387	163	4,057,742	263	15,346,505	157	4,483,908	54	2,578,250	12	235,050	3	227,500	3	170,000	38	1,141,600	956	35,372,842
	Paid-up ...		3,529,169		3,823,458		12,385,004		3,770,865		1,661,160		186,387		164,204		169,540		903,399		26,793,186

TABLE II.

Companies divided into shares.

PROVINCES.	WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1891-92.			REGISTERED DURING 1892-93.			CAPITAL INCREASED DURING 1892-93.			CAPITAL DECREASED DURING 1892-93.			CEASED TO WORK DURING 1892-93.			WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1892-93.		
	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.
Madras Presidency	203	4,008,993	1,907,387	12	152,090	16,440	10	68,198	27,357	...	...	...	27	266,563	79,377	188	3,962,718	1,945,827
Bombay Presidency	229	13,469,073	10,788,771	20	448,450	9,540	54	35,000	386,095	7	40,357	37,493	13	466,660	319,201	233	13,445,505	10,674,073
Bengal	322	15,505,848	11,729,761	20	393,300	...*	7	60,200	...*	...	...	...	19	1,124,500	362,790	325	14,889,648	11,910,651
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	55	1,218,250	976,288	4	25,000	...*	4	41,900	32,500	1	30,000	30,000	4	52,250	25,629	55	1,202,000	1,000,531
Panjab	20	600,350	425,577	2	7,000	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50,000	26,950	21	557,350	443,338
Central Provinces	9	339,000	205,003	1	30,000	4,625	5	...	34,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	369,000	243,721
Burma	17	229,155	155,162	2	41,500	...	5	...	12,650	...	...	...	2	15,000	6,004	17	255,655	161,807
Assam	1	1,000	...*	1	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,500	500
Mysore State	71	305,769	238,611	6	20,600	...*	1	1,000	...*	...	...	...	3	14,200	493	75	415,369	256,808
Bangalore	14	148,500	89,292	1	5,000	...*	1	2,500	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	156,000	85,584
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3	4,000	2,572	1	997	991	1	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,997	3,606
Ajmere-Merwara	6	103,100	67,057	1	10,000	30	1	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	113,100	67,337
TOTAL ...	950	36,023,238	26,585,481	71	1,134,437	32,126	89	207,698	492,388	8	70,357	67,493	69	1,989,173	820,444	956	35,372,842	26,793,186

* Not reported.

TABLE III.

Companies Limited by Guarantee, i.e., *possessing no capital paid-up.*

PROVINCES.	Number working at close of 1891-92.	Number registered during 1892-93.	Number ceased to work during 1892-93.	Number working at close of 1892-93.
Madras Presidency	11	1	3	9
Bombay Presidency	6	...	...	6
Bengal	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3	...	...	3
Panjab	5	1	...	6
Central Provinces	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Burma	...	1	...	1
Assam	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Mysore State	*Nil*	1	...	1
Bangalore	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Ajmere-Merwara	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
TOTAL ...	25	4	3	26

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 17TH SEPTEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 16TH SEPTEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 17th September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 16th September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 17th September 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 16th September 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,634	7,99,998	490	1,634	7,35,988	450	83,21,152	88,42,136	5,20,984	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	68,298	82	863	50,793	66	7,21,515	7,86,982	65,467	...
Indian Midland	106	752	59,995	80	752	70,277	93	7,10,215	7,30,790	14,575	...
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,422	68	112	4,186	37	21,735	58,523	36,788	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	2,48,002	148	1,699	3,17,010	187	32,84,699	33,02,442	17,743	...
South Indian	135	1,106	1,49,849	135	1,043	1,39,988	134	15,72,153	16,76,871	1,04,718	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	84,998	81	1,150	93,428	81	7,80,173	10,85,343	3,05,170	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	70,458	101	756	66,490	88	7,91,333	7,96,674	5,341	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	9,001	45	199	8,819	44	1,04,567	1,06,194	1,627	...
TOTAL	213	8,016	14,98,021	187	8,214	14,93,549	182	1,03,13,542	1,73,85,955	10,72,413	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,35,832	174	2,509	5,22,091	208	41,32,070	54,19,879	12,87,809	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,03,001	149	692	1,40,246	203	12,34,769	14,82,416	2,47,647	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,09,322	398	778	2,74,230	352	26,14,963	25,42,346	...	72,617
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	10,900	135	125	12,030	101	1,53,344	1,62,646	9,302	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	174	12,581	72	...	(*g*) 53,358	53,358	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,12,057	157	730	99,538	136	11,10,075	10,09,600	...	1,00,475
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,441	58	25	1,745	70	16,560	18,254	1,694	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	225	28	8	381	48	2,544	3,895	1,351	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	9,78,787	202	5,041	10,63,442	211	92,64,3251	1,00,92,394	14,28,069	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	4,24,560	285	1,490	3,97,901	267	49,90,851	47,11,807	...	2,85,044
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	1,53,315	333	461	1,78,000	386	17,78,262	20,20,442	2,42,180	...
Madras	224	840	1,86,810	222	840	2,07,795	247	18,70,259	22,37,122	3,66,863	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	7,64,685	274	2,791	7,83,696	281	86,51,372	89,09,371	3,17,999	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,660	32,41,493	207	16,046	33,40,087	208	3,42,29,230	3,70,47,720	28,18,481	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	18,853	116	161	20,372	127	2,03,190	2,27,374	24,184	...
Tarkessur	226	22	3,781	172	22	3,452	157	52,220	48,245	...	3,975
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,163	92	67	6,158	92	84,222	72,072	...	12,150
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	9,487	122	78	11,442	147	1,18,532	1,12,541	...	5,991
TOTAL	129	329	38,284	116	328	41,424	126	4,58,164	4,60,232	2,068	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	41,933	126	333	33,224	100	4,99,083	4,73,063	...	26,920
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	712	55	13	710	55	9,505	9,952	447	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	14,040	138	99,902	1,43,357	43,455	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	29,773	96	331	36,584	111	2,77,674	3,43,491	65,817	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	2,329	25	93	4,230	45	33,387	42,329	8,942	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,818	63	29	1,281	44	10,840	20,048	9,208	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,181	30	72	3,120	43	28,721	36,000	7,280	...
TOTAL	103	959	87,645	91	979	94,095	96	9,06,020	10,68,249	1,02,229	..
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	19,691	59	334	23,980	72	2,05,782	2,74,788	68,929	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,738	60	...	27,098	27,098	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	14,848	51	364	14,700	40	1,76,714	1,58,968	...	17,746
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	4,767	51	94	5,395	57	52,560	56,360	3,800	...
TOTAL	62	719	39,306	55	838	46,813	56	4,35,056	5,17,137	82,081	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,667	34,06,728	193	18,191	35,23,019	194	3,60,88,480	3,90,93,338	30,04,858	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 16th September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 28th September, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 17th September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 16th September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 17th September 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 16th September 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	7,99,998	490	1,634	7,35,988	450	2,23,15,565	2,23,76,297	60,732	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	68,298	82	863	50,793	66	25,42,003	27,31,473	1,88,810	...
Indian Midland	129	752	59,995	80	752	70,277	93	22,24,718	21,36,632	...	88,086
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,422	68	112	4,186	37	40,424	1,50,525	1,10,101	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	2,48,002	148	1,699	3,17,010	187	99,53,792	98,63,639	...	90,153
South Indian	139	1,106	1,49,849	135	1,043	1,39,988	134	35,56,492	39,13,391	3,56,899	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	84,998	81	1,156	93,428	81	19,03,503	28,35,431	8,31,862	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	70,458	101	756	66,490	88	24,39,019	24,20,130	...	18,886
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	9,001	45	199	8,819	44	3,04,041	3,08,083	4,042	...
TOTAL	243	8,016	14,98,021	187	8,214	14,93,549	182	4,53,70,280	4,67,46,201	13,75,921	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,35,832	174	2,509	5,22,091	208	1,11,42,556	1,29,55,112	18,13,553	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,03,001	149	692	1,40,249	203	38,77,209	40,20,130	1,42,921	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,09,322	398	778	2,74,230	352	48,65,388	49,83,960	1,18,572	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	10,900	135	125	12,030	101	3,30,089	3,59,519	13,830	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	174	12,581	72	...	(*g*) 53,358	53,358	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,12,057	157	730	99,538	136	29,53,308	27,10,503	...	2,06,835
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,441	58	25	1,745	70	32,822	36,59	3,769	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	225	28	8	381	48	6,752	9,515	2,763	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	9,78,787	202	5,041	10,63,442	211	2,31,84,817	2,51,26,748	19,41,931	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	4,24,560	285	1,490	3,97,901	267	1,77,72,695	1,67,67,252	...	10,05,443
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,53,315	333	461	1,78,000	386	68,88,639	70,94,048	2,05,409	...
Madras	226	840	1,86,810	222	840	2,07,795	247	42,16,549	48,75,583	6,59,034	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	7,64,685	274	2,791	7,83,696	281	2,88,77,883	2,87,36,883	...	1,41,000
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,660	32,41,493	207	16,046	33,40,087	208	9,74,37,980	9,66,09,832	31,76,852	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	18,853	116	161	20,372	127	4,83,596	5,48,090	64,503	...
Tarkessur	252	22	3,781	172	22	3,452	157	1,32,415	1,30,038	...	2,377
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,163	92	67	6,158	92	2,22,681	2,02,369	...	20,312
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,487	122	78	11,442	147	2,50,777	2,44,382	...	6,395
TOTAL	135	329	38,284	116	328	41,424	126	10,89,469	11,24,878	35,419	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	41,933	126	333	33,224	100	11,46,630	12,20,541	82,911	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	712	55	13	710	55	29,204	27,191	...	1,673
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	14,040	138	2,29,431	3,23,787	94,356	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	29,773	96	331	36,584	111	6,02,712	7,98,623	1,95,911	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	39	93	2,329	25	93	4,230	45	1,20,065	1,39,000	18,935	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,818	63	29	1,281	44	40,003	51,189	11,186	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dábhoi	68	72	2,181	30	72	3,120	43	1,18,276	1,16,215	...	2,061
TOTAL	107	959	87,645	91	979	94,095	96	22,36,381	26,85,946	3,90,565	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	19,691	59	334	23,980	72	7,93,929	9,81,392	1,87,463	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,738	60	...	(*f*) 56,383	56,383	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	14,848	51	364	14,700	40	4,41,829	3,84,000	...	57,829
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,767	51	94	5,395	57	1,50,821	1,46,799	...	4,022
TOTAL	80	719	39,306	55	838	46,813	56	13,86,579	15,69,174	1,82,595	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,667	34,06,728	193	18,191	35,23,019	194	10,21,95,403	10,59,89,840	37,94,431	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 16th September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 16th September 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 28th September, 1893.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present ortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 12	11 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339 3	339 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 8	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 5	9 4	13 6	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 13
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 0	12 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 12	11 12	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	*	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	*	...	*	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 3	14 14	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 13	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	28 3	...	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	22 0	20 4	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 9	12 6	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	11 7	29 5	29 5	9 11	9 11	80 0	79 0	16 0	16 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	9 0	...	...	6 0	5 11	182 0	182 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 0	10 0	9 5	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	*	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 9	11 9	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 0	16 0	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	12 7	12 7
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 13	10 8	10 1	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	10 8	10 3
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 3	10 8	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 2	7 0	6 15	8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 6	5 12	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 12	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 10	6 10	...	...	4 3	4 3	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 0	10 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	6 3	6 3
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 8	140 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	9 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 8	8 0	9 9	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	10 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 0	8 0 to 9 0	9 4 to 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 10	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	...	...	7 6	7 8	...	...	10 4	10 0
Dacca	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	8 8	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	10 0	11 7	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
24-Parganas	11 12	11 8	20 0	20 0	7 0	8 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 7	12 8	16 13	17 1	7 4	7 7	9 12	9 12	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 4	14 0	15 3	19 6	20 0	18 4	18 12	85 0	90 0	11 0	10 14
Hooghly	13 15	13 15	17 0	17 3	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	11 7	11 7	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 6
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	14 8	...	21 0	9 0	8 7	10 13	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	22 0	...	...	24 8	24 8	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 8
Jessore	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	14 3	13 14	...	...	10 10	10 4	13-5-2	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 6	16 0	280 0	280 0	10-10-2	10 5
Burdwan	13 6	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 4	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	108 0	108 0	11 8	11 9
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	23 8	22 8	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	16 8	17 4	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	9 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	13 5	13 8	...	...	7 8	9 0	9 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 12
Rajshahi	15 12	13 8	24 0	24 0	8 4	9 0	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	...	...	21 0	20 12	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	15 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 15	13 5	...	...	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 3	10 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	10 0
Dinajpur	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0†	16 0†	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	12 7	11 13	...	...	11 0	10 8	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0†	20 0†	...	...	21 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	...	...	11 0	10 12	130 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0 to 8 8	8 0 to 9 0	12 0 to 12 0	12 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 0	...	...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	18 0 to 19 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 to 10 8	7 8 to 10 0	13 0	12 8	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	10 8 to 11 8	22 0	18 0	11 0 and 20 0	12 0 and 18 0	140 0	140 0	8 4	8 4
Palámau	12 6	12 15	21 15	23 10	13 8	11 13	14 1	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	20 4	25 5	23 10	...	30 6	...	...	8 7	8 2½
Hazáribágh	12 4	12 0 to 12 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	15 0	15 0 to 15 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold.

† Kalai.

(*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal —*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 8	15 12	21 0	21 0	8 0 to 10 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 11	22 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 3	160 0	126 0 to 148 0	11 0	11 0
Gaya	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	17 8	17 12	...	...	20 0	...	18 0	16 0	18 12	18 4	20 0	...	22 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	18 0 and 19 0	16 0 and 18 0	25 0 to 28 0	25 0	10 8	10 0	15 0	14 0	23 0 to 24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 22 0	20 0	21 0 to 25 0	21 0	23 0	21 0	24 0 to 26 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 0
Shahabad	13 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	21 7	20 3	10 11	10 1	13 4	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	24 0	25 4	22 11	22 11	151 8	126 4	10 8	10 8
Darbhanga	13 3	13 2	20 12	20 12	12 0	12 2	14 0	14 3	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	15 8	15 5	19 8	20 12	22 0	24 0	22 8	23 0	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	21 4	22 8	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	16 12	16 0	25 0	23 4	9 8	10 9	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	20 8	21 12	24 4	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	13 8	14 12	22 0	23 4	8 8	8 4	15 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	25 8	24 4	...	...	21 0	21 8	21 0	20 12	22 4	22 12	180 0	180 0	10 10	11 0
N.-W. Provinces —																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	15 2½	14 8	21 0	20 5	7 15	7 11	10 0	10 0	19 8½	18 7	17 9	17 5½	...	...	14 10	14 14½	20 5	20 0	...	...	23 4½	22 6	105 0	105 0	9 5½	9 5½
Ghazipur	13 8	12 12	21 8	16 8	7 8	6 7	11 8	11 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	21 0	...	21 0	20 8	18 0	...	21 0	20 8	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	16 8	16 0	24 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	25 0	26 0	170 0	170 0	10 4	10 4
Allahabad	14 2	13 0	20 8	19 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	13 0	22 0	19 8	20 8	19 8	...	...	15 8	13 0	24 4	23 0	...	...	22 12	21 8	105 0	105 0	10 8	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	14 0	13 12	19 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	13 12	13 0	18 0	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	10 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	...	...	28 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	15 0	14 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	160 0	10 8	11 4
Cawnpore	16 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	23 8	23 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Etáwah	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 12	5 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	19 4	16 8	20 0	20 0	14 4	15 0	21 12	21 12	23 0	23 0	24 8	24 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 8	15 0	21 0	19 12	5 0	5 0	6 11½	6 4	22 8	21 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	...	...	21 0	24 8	110 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 8	16 8	24 8	22 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	23 8	19 8	18 0	26 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 8	17 8	25 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	22 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	25 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	7 0	7 4	11 0	12 0	21 8	20 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	25 8	25 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 8	95 0	95 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	16 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	16 8	16 8	25 0	26 0	5 4	5 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	18 4	17 2	26 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	22 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	29 2	26 4	18 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	23 8	23 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	15 8	14 12	23 8	23 8	7 8	9 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	...	...	17 10	16 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 15	22 6	22 6	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	18 0	18 0	14 6	22 6	21 8	27 0	20 10	23 6	23 6	140 0	140 0	9 2	9 2
Basti	17 8	16 8	24 0	22 0	8 12	8 8	21 0‡	21 0‡	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	24 0	23 0	20 0	18 8	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	17 0	16 8	28 4	28 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 8	24 12	35 0	...	22 0	23 0	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 4
Budaun	16 0	15 8	23 0	22 8	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	6 0	23 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Pilibhit	15 12	15 12	27 8	27 8	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 10	26 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 10	10 10
Bareilly	14 11	14 11	22 14	23 7	5 14	5 14	10 5	10 5	22 14	23 4	14 11	14 11	...	...	20 0	11 14	22 4	22 4	18 12	18 12	22 4	22 4	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	15 15	15 6	26 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	10 8	21 8	17 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 4	22 12	22 5	19 0	24 8	21 1	100 0	100 0	10 1	10 0
Naini Tal	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	20 0	12 8	13 4	...	...	17 8	25 0	15 8	15 8	25 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	11 4	10 8	15 8	14 0	9 8	8 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	9 0§	9 0§	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	17 2	16 10	29 4	27 0	9 9	9 0	10 2	10 2	...	...	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	24 12	24 12	...	...	22 8	22 8	135 0	135 0	10 11	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	17 9	17 9	27 8	27 8	5 8	5 8	9 14	9 14	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	8 12	6 9	6 9	24 3	23 4	17 9	17 9	15 7	15 7	132 0	132 0	10 12	10 12
Meerut	17 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 8	24 8	20 0	20 0	23 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	14 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	5 0	5 0	8 8	...	21 4	25 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	15 0	14 8	23 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 0	15 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	150 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	16 8	16 0	24 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	20 8	21 0	16 0	15 8	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	24 8	21 0	21 0	26 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 8	16 4	21 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 8	10 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	18 8	12 0	24 8	24 0	17 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	21 0	19 8	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Lucknow	17 0	15 8	26 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	22 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	22 0	24 0	24 8	23 8	10 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 8
Hardoi	18 0	18 8	29 0	26 4	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	10 0	26 0	27 8	...	...	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	15 0	14 4	24 8	21 12	10 6	10 2	14 6	12 8	22 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	22 8	...	...	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	16 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	15 8	24 8	24 0	18 8	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	23 4	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Gonda	16 14	16 12	23 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	22 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 12	22 4	22 4	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	27 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	18 0	17 0	30 0	28 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	140 0	130 0	10 0	10 8
Kheri	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	30 0	...	...	28 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	8 10	8 10
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partabgarh	13 8	13 8	25 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	21 14	21 14	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 14	21 14	28 2	28 2	...	...	14 7	14 7
Bánswara	18 12	18 12	20 0	21 4	7 8	8 0	13 12	13 2	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	27 8	30 0	21 4	21 4	17 8	18 12	...	...	9 6	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 1	12 8	31 4	25 0	8 3½	7 13	8 15¾	8 9½	31 4	25 0	18 12	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	22 10½	23 7	31 4	28 2	9 6	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 9	9 12¼
Sirohee	13 0	13 4	21 0	22 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	14 14½	14 1	25 4	24 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	27 12	24 15	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	15 3	15 3	28 0	29 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	28 0	28 0	28 5	25 0	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	29 0	29 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	12 14	12 6	18 12	18 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 8	15 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	14 4	14 4	28 12	28 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 4	28 8	26 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	31 4	30 12	24 8	24 4	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	16 0	16 0	29 0	27 0	7 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	5 8	5 8	7 8	6 8	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	12 5	11 11½	16 6	16 15	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	18 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	25 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	16 10	16 9	26 15	26 6	6 6	6 10	7 12	7 12	30 6	29 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 8½	17 11	16 10	9 6	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 6
Jeypore	15 12	15 4	26 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 8	†	†	13 0	13 0	27 9	26 14	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 2	11 2
Kerowlee	16 14	16 15	23 12	22 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 12	22 12	21 4	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	27 8	26 4	...	...	37 8	33 12	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Dholpur	15 12½	15 12	23 14½	23 0	8 2½	8 2½	10 2	10 2	22 1½	21 0¼	23 6	21 15	...	...	12 6	12 6	27 1	26 4¾	...	...	30 0	30 6	90 0	90 0	11 12	11 4
Bhurtpore	16 4	16 2	25 14½	24 4	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	27 4	27 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 14½	26 4	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	16 12	16 4	26 5	24 12	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	27 1	26 0	26 8	26 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 12	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Deoli Cantonment	15 11	15 12	29 1	27 15	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	30 10½	29 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	27 14½	29 2	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 8	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 12	6 4	7 4	28 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	14 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	20 8	...	...	||	**	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	14 10	13 13	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 4	13 0
Anádra	14 12	14 10	21 0	21 0	5 12	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 8	16 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	11 8
Shahpoora	13 0	13 8	30 1	28 0	7 9	7 8	11 0	11 0	30 15	28 7	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	27 13	25 12	28 0	28 0	...	...	160 0	200 0	10 12	10 11
Western—																										
Jodhpore	15 0 and 15 10	14 6 and 15 10	26 14	27 8	6 4	6 4	6 14	7 8	25 0	26 4	20 0 and 23 12	20 0 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4 to 27 2	15 0	15 0	11 4	10 0	...	...	13 4	13 4
Jeysulmere	14 7	14 6	...	...	7 4	7 0	9 0	9 0	19 4	18 4	19 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 6½	11 4	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 8	5 8	...	...	20 10	20 12¾	...	...	...	...	21 10	20 6½	...	...	11 0	11 5½	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	13 12	13 4	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 10	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 2	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	26 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	16 0	16 4	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 12	13 15	22 5	21 4	5 13½	6 6	8 8	8 8	19 10½	19 10½	19 0½	19 2	...	...	11 11	14 14	18 1	17 10¾	...	...	18 1	17 6½	170 0	170 0	11 0½	11 11

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat[1]		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	39 0	40 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	36 0	34 0	†	†	†	†	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	17 0	18 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	18 0	18 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	32 0	31 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	‡	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	18 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	29 0	28 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Delhi	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	†	†	11 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	32 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	18 0	18 0	31 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	19 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 9
Ludhiána	20 0	20 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Jullundur	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0
Hoshiárpur	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	107 0	11 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	21 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	11 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	12 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	16 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	32 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	13 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Jhelum	17 0	19 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	*	‡	*	*	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	120 0	130 0	12 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	27 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	*	‡	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	60 0	55 0	11 12	12 12
Hazára	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	†	†	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Pesháwar	14 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	92 0	92 0	39● 0	41 0
Kohát	15 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	150 0	175 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	15 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	‡	6 0	7 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 12
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	19 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	48 0	48 0
D. I. Khan	19 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	27 0	28 0	‡	‡	13 0	14 0	96 0	99 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	18 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	23 0	21 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	‡	‡	...	...	8 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	121 14	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 4	15 0	15 8	...	...	23 0	21 4	‡	‡	...	...	7 10	7 4	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	22 8	‡	‡	...	...	21 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	10 8	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	12 4	12 8	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	9 12	‡	78 12	71 1½	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	8 5	8 5	...	...	8 2	9 2	9 2	10 2	12 3	12 5	12 3	11 4	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 9	11 8	...	...	...	*	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	*	*	13 1	13 1	14 2	15 4	...	...	11 2	11 13	...	...	*	*	136 13	136 13	10 6	10 6
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 8	10 12	*	*	*	*	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	*	*	92 11	92 11	11 14	11 14
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 13	7 13	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	14 1	13 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 4	87 6	11 0	8 6
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 11	9 11			14 6	14 6	19 0	17 4	...	...	12 7	13 5	...	...	*	*	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	10 13	11 5	11 5	11 12	17 9	18 1	19 6	18 15	*	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 8	15 8	80 0	80 0	10 2	10 2
Belgaum	12 8	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 12	11 0	11 8	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	104 0	99 13	11 0	11 0
Satara	10 2	9 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 6	9 6	16 9	15 14	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 6	10 6	17 14	17 14	20 10	20 10	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 4	18 4	71 2	75 5	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 7	11 15	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	11 8	20 9	19 6	22 15	24 4	*	*	...	...	15 7	14 15	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	16 7	17 10	17 4	17 4	14 13	14 13	...	...	16 2	15 8	...	...	19 10	19 10	76 0	86 14	10 3	10 3
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 13	9 9	10 9	10 9	17 14	20 10	19 0	19 0	*	*	...	...	18 0	16 10	...	...	25 1	22 2	91 7	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	15 0	14 5	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	*	...	16 15	19 9	19 9	*	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	*	*	106 6	106 6	12 12	12 12
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 14	14 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	20 11	22 7	20 3	20 3			...	...	14 14	14 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	*	*	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	13 0	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	*	12 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 8	13 10	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 12	16 6	17 4	17 6	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 2	18 12	...	...	...	16 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	11 8	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	20 8	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	13 8	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	..	*	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	17 0	17 4	...	...	*	*	62 8	65 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	15 1	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	18 7	18 7	...	...	7 8	7 9	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	28 13	...	...	20 9	20 9	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	160 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 16	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 9	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	18 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 2	14 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 13	16 13	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 4	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Jubbulpore	17 8	16 0	...	...	10 12	10 8	14 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 8	21 8	...	...	25 8	24 12	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	12 8	12 8	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	19 14	21 5	...	...	13 8	12 5	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	19 11	19 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	18 9	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 8	10 5	90 0	90 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	15 12	14 7	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	120 0	8 12	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	8 0
Básim	12 6	12 10	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 13	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	12 2	12 5	73 0	77 0	8 10	8 10
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	15 13	15 8	13 6	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 2	15 8	...	...	12 13	12 8	74 0	74 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 3	10 8	*	*	7 4	7 2	9 13	9 13	14 2	14 4	21 7	21 7	29 9	27 0	*	*	12 7	12 7	*	*	17 12	17 12	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	8 2	8 2	10 8	9 5	16 0	15 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	13 8	13 4	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	8 8	*	*	8 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	*	*	13 8	14 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

● Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1893—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 3				9 11	9 14	10 8	10 8					18 3	18 3									136 2	136 2	12 3	12 3
S. Canara	8 0				10 10	8 0	12 0	12 0					19 5	19 5									121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 11	10 11			9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6					19 11	18 14									133 11	133 11	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8			8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13					16 10	16 10									274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	8 8	8 8			8 6	8 6	10 5	10 5					22 3	22 3									145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	11 0	11 0			10 3	10 3	11 5	11 5					21 10	21 10									97 3	97 3	12 8	12 8
Anantapur	8 10	8 10			11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0					21 3	21 3									97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 3	9 14			11 10	11 10	12 14	12 14					23 11	23 11									140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	10 3	10 3			10 5	9 14	10 11	10 6															145 13	145 13	12 2	12 2
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*				9 14	9 14	11 10	11 10					21 10	*									104 0	104 0	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0			7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3					21 3	21 3									97 3	97 3	12 14	12 14
Godavari	9 0	10 13			9 6	9 14	12 0	12 0					23 11	23 11									133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	8 14			11 8	11 8	12 6	12 2					20 14	21 13									140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10			12 11	14 13	14 5	14 5					23 2	23 2									93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5			10 5	9 14	10 14	10 10					19 3	19 3									123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput					7 8	7 8	9 13	9 13					17 13	17 13									108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot					9 6	10 5	11 5	11 5					20 8	20 8									100 10	100 10	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 11	7 2			9 10	9 10	10 8	10 8					16 11	16 14									209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	7 0	7 0			9 10	9 13	9 13	9 13					15 14	16 11									145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10			9 6	9 6	10 8	10 3					17 0	15 14									143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13			9 14	9 8	10 13	10 6					*	*									58 5	58 5	14 5	14 5
Madura	9 6	8 8			9 3	9 11	10 2	10 2					18 10	14 11									97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 12	8 12	8 0	8 8	7 4	7 8	9 4	8 12					25 0	24 0									102 0	96 0	9 8	9 8
Bangalore	9 8	9 10	9 4	9 2	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 9					24 0	23 12									96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 4	9 4	7 4	7 4	9 4	9 4	11 0	11 0					25 0	25 0									150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Tumkur	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	10 8					26 0	26 0									340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan			9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0					32 0	32 0									200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur			8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0					28 0	27 0									320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	13 10	13 10					33 1	32 0									320 0	320 0	10 4	10 4
Chitaldroog	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 6	9 3	12 10	12 0					30 0	30 0									320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	11 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0					28 8	25 0									110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	9 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	*	*	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE RESULTS OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES DURING THE YEAR 1892.

No. $\frac{33 \text{ Public}}{1465-1474}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—dated Simla, the 4th October, 1893.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{17 \text{ Public}}{2183-2193}$, dated the 10th November 1892, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India during the year 1891.

Read also the following letters from Local Governments and Administrations submitting returns for the year 1892:

From the Government of Madras, No. 468-A., dated the 1st June 1893, and annexures; also endorsement No. 2075-A., dated 6th June 1893.
From the Government of Bombay, No. 2995, dated the 25th August 1893, and enclosures.
From the Government of Bengal, No. 2487-J., dated the 30th May 1893, and enclosure.
From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1733, dated the 17th July 1893, and enclosures.
From the Government of the Punjab, No. 741, dated the 1st July 1893, and enclosures.
From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3645, dated the 13th May 1893, and enclosures.
From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 844—1 W-1, dated the 29th April 1893, and enclosure.
From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. $\frac{456 \text{ Mis.}}{5316}$ G., dated the 6th April 1893, and enclosures.
From the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. $\frac{96}{455-85}$, dated the 21st January 1893, and enclosures.
From the Resident at Hyderabad, Nos. 110 and 140, dated the 8th April 1893 and the 20th May 1893, and enclosures.
From the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, No. 347, dated the 29th March 1893, and enclosure.
From the Resident in Mysore, No. $\frac{487}{23-88}$, dated the 8th February 1893, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.

The usual statement showing the mortality caused by wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1892, and particulars of the measures taken during the year for the destruction of such animals and snakes, is appended to this Resolution.

2. The loss of human life caused by wild animals during 1892 is compared below with that reported during 1891:

Province.	No. of persons killed during: 1891.	1892.
Madras	229 (*a*)	316
Bombay	80	48
Bengal	1,584	1,664
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	236	233
Punjab	65	56
Central Provinces	310	317
Burma	121	85
Assam	200	209
Coorg	3	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	29	31
Ajmere and Merwara	4	3
TOTAL ...	2,861	2,963

(*a*) Revised figure furnished by the Madras Government.

The figures shown under 1891 differ slightly from those entered in the Resolution of the Government of India dated the 10th November 1892, corrections having been reported in the figures for the Madras Presidency. The Provinces in which the loss of life from this cause was highest in proportion to population in 1892 were, as usual, Assam, the Central Provinces, and the Lower Provinces of Bengal; the mortality in these Provinces was one in 25,996, one in 34,020, and one in 42,877 of the population respectively. The average result for all the Provinces taken together was a mortality of one person in every 74,677 of the population as compared with one person to every 77,339 in 1891. This result differs but little from that reported ten years ago; the proportion in 1882 having been one person killed to every 76,303 of the population, and in 1881 one person to every 72,124.

3. Altogether 19,025 deaths of human beings from snake-bite were reported in 1892 as compared with 21,389 deaths in 1891. As in previous years, the largest number of deaths from this cause occurred in Lower Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but in both these Provinces there was a considerable decrease in the mortality reported. The average result for all Provinces is that one person in every 11,630 of the population died from snake-bite during 1892 as compared with one person in every 10,345 in 1891. Details for each Province are shown in the following figures:

Province.	No. of persons killed by snakes during: 1891.	1892.
Madras	... 1,433	1,455
Bombay	... 1,187	1,038
Bengal	... 10,031	9,120
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	... 6,013	4,566
Punjab	.. 799	871
Central Provinces	... 1,099	999
Burma	... 418	543
Assam	... 209	208
Coorg	... 4	0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	... 145	189
Ajmere and Merwara	... 51	35
Bangalore	... 0	1
TOTAL ...	21,389	19,025

It is satisfactory that the number of deaths from snake-bite in 1892 is considerably less than that reported in any of the last three years; in 1889 and 1890 the number of deaths amounted to 22,480 and 21,361 respectively, but the average number of deaths a year between 1879 and 1888 was 19,686. The decrease in 1892 can, at present only, be regarded as accidental and temporary.

Altogether 81,668 head of cattle are reported to have been destroyed by wild beasts and snakes as compared with 70,822 in 1891; but these figures can hardly be accepted as having much value.

4. The number of wild beasts destroyed is returned at 15,988 as compared with 16,518 in 1891; the total amounts paid as rewards for their destruction was Rs. 1,07,974 against Rs. 1,06,478 in 1891. The number of snakes returned as destroyed in 1892 was 84,789 as compared with 85,159 in 1891; and the amount of the rewards paid for their destruction was Rs. 9,741 as compared with Rs. 9,163. The statistics of the destruction of snakes are not of much practical value; but it is noticed that in the Bombay Presidency the number of snakes killed in 1889 and 1890 was returned as over 400,000, while in 1892 the number, exclusive of 6,900 snakes killed in Sind without reward, has fallen to 292. Nearly all this decrease has taken place in the Satara and Ratnagiri districts; and it is said to be due to the reduction from six pies to one pie of the reward for *phursas* in Satara, and in Ratnagiri to the grant of rewards for the destruction of snakes being restricted to the months immediately preceding the breeding season. These

changes in the system of granting rewards have, it is explained, discouraged professional snake-catchers from going into the jungle and seeking out snakes, especially during the month immediately following the breeding season, when the young snakes are helpless and less poisonous and can be caught with comparatively little trouble.

5. The number of gun-licenses issued free of cost for the purpose of destroying wild animals remained about the same as in the previous year—69,310 as compared with 69,133. These figures, of course, only include licenses issued expressly for the purpose of destroying wild animals and protecting crops; they do not include the ordinary licenses, which are issued in large numbers on payment of a very small fee.

6. The measures which should be taken for reducing the lamentable mortality caused by wild beasts and snakes have been described at length in the Resolutions issued by the Government of India in the last three years; and there is nothing new to be said. As regards the prevention of mortality by wild beasts, the measures recommended by the Government of India, briefly stated, are that all possible facilities should be given for obtaining rewards for wild beasts killed, and that Police or Revenue officers in outlying parts of a district should, where practicable, be empowered to grant rewards; that arrangements should be made for the timely offer of special rewards in the case of animals which have begun to take human life or even to make a practice of attacking cattle; that shooting parties should be encouraged and assisted by local officers, especially in the killing of animals which have shown destructive tendencies; and that licenses under the Arms Act should be freely given. The reports show that these recommendations have been kept in view by Local Governments and Administrations; and it does not appear practicable to take any further general measures for reducing the mortality from this cause. The number of human beings killed by wild beasts, moreover, though it appears large in the aggregate, is comparatively small relatively to population.

7. The mortality from snake-bite is far greater, and more difficult for the authorities to deal with. In the Resolution dated the 4th December 1890, the Government of India reviewed in detail the measures which had been adopted under this head in previous years, and came to the conclusion that no system of granting rewards for snakes was likely to have any appreciable effect in reducing the mortality from snake-bite. Much good can be done by removing the jungle and undergrowth which afford cover for snakes in village sites. This measure was recommended by the Government of India in 1890, and it is now engaging the attention of Local Governments and Administrations; in order that it may be carried out on a basis likely to be successful, it is desirable that those villages in particular should be singled out for the experiment in which deaths have actually occurred from snake-bite on the village site, and it contains any dense jungle and undergrowth which is readily removable. In last year's Resolution it was suggested that pictures of poisonous snakes should be procured and circulated in districts where such snakes are common, so that the people might learn to know and readily identify those snakes which are really poisonous. Applications have been received from several Local Governments in reply to this suggestion, and will be forwarded to the Secretary of State in due course, with a request that the pictures asked for may be struck off and sent out. The Government of India will also be ready to forward to the Secretary of State any applications which private gentlemen may desire to make for these pictures: such applications should be submitted through the Local Government. For the rest, the Government of India must leave it to the people themselves to take such steps as are practicable for destroying snakes and diminishing the mortality from snake-bite. Although the Government of India are not prepared to press Local Governments and Administrations to adopt any general system of giving rewards for snakes, it is possible that in some localities a system of rewards will be found to be efficacious. In such cases the Local Governments and Administrations have entire discretion to grant, or to authorize or encourage local bodies to grant, money rewards for snakes destroyed. In the Bombay Presidency it appears that the reduction of the amounts granted and other restrictions in the system of rewards have actually had the effect of discouraging people who formerly made a practice of destroying poisonous

snakes; and it is for consideration whether the former system of rewards should not be reverted to, wholly or with modifications, in that Presidency or in any other localities in which similar changes may have been made with the same result. This and similar questions, however, can in all cases be best decided by the Local Governments and officers on the spot.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Also that a copy be communicated to the Foreign Department.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with the view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during the years 1891 and 1892.

| 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 30th, 1893.

The main feature in the meteorology of the week has been connected with the small cyclonic storm which had formed in the Bay of Bengal at the close of the previous week, and which on the last day of that week had crossed the Orissa Coast and was near Cuttack. It continued its advance in a west-north-westerly direction at the rate of about 8 miles an hour, and reached the Central Provinces to the north-west of Sambalpur on Sunday, the 24th. It then recurved and advanced in a northerly direction at the rate of rather more than 10 miles an hour, and on the 25th was between Benares and Patna, and, continuing its northerly advance, it broke up in the Himalayas to the west of Katmandu between the 25th and 26th. It gave heavy rain to the whole of North-Eastern India, and the rainfall extended to the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and during its advance it gave strong winds and bad weather generally to North-Eastern India. After the storm had broken up, the disturbed conditions due to it began to disappear, perhaps a little more slowly than usual. Pressure rose over Northern and North-Western India, and the pressure distribution became that which marks the conclusion of the south-west monsoon season, but rather hastened by the existence of a barometric depression over Burma. Hence dry north-westerly and westerly winds quickly set in over Northern India, and the moist air or monsoon current retreated southwards, and at the close of the week fine settled weather had set in over Northern India, though the monsoon currents were still affecting Burma and the Peninsula as well as parts of Bengal and Assam.

On the 23rd September, or the last day of the previous week, a small cyclonic storm which had formed in the Bay of Bengal off the Orissa coast had advanced in a westerly direction, and its centre was at a short distance to the south-east of Cuttack, where the very low pressure of 29·186 inches was reported—a pressure of no less than 0·508 inch below the normal. The storm was accompanied by a very strong cyclonic circulation of winds, and it was giving decidedly bad weather in the north of the Bay of Bengal, and also over Orissa and the neighbouring parts of South-West Bengal. From the 23rd to the 24th the storm continued to advance in a west-north-westerly direction, and at 8 A.M. on the latter date its centre was at a short distance to the north-west of Sambalpur, and it had therefore travelled over about 200 to 220 miles in twenty-four hours, or at the rate of 8 or 9 miles an hour, which was in decided contrast to the rate of advance on the previous day, when it only equalled 2 or 3 miles an hour. The cyclonic circulation of winds was still strong, but it is probable the storm was commencing to fill up, as the defect in pressure at Sambalpur was only a quarter of an inch instead of half an inch on the previous day. The storm, however, still formed the dominant feature in the meteorology of India, and was causing pressure to fall moderately to rapidly in all districts, except in its rear, and it had given general rain in Bengal and the eastern districts of the North-Western and Central Provinces, while moderate rain was falling in Bombay and showers in most other Provinces, except in the north-western districts of India. The direction of advance of the storm changed from the 24th to the 25th, and became almost northerly instead of west-north-westerly, and at 8 A.M. of the 25th the storm was between Benares and Patna, where the pressure was rather more than a quarter of an inch in defect, and hence the intensity of the storm was about the same as on the previous day. The storm had again advanced about 250 miles in a northerly direction, or at the rate of a little more than 10 miles an hour. The cyclonic circulation of winds was still perfect and winds were strong, Patna reporting an average wind velocity of 22 miles an hour, Durbhanga 20 miles, and Hazaribagh 19 miles. Again the weather of India depended mainly on the storm, for pressure was falling rapidly over Northern India and rising to the south of the storm area, while general rain had occurred in Bengal and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and showers in all districts, except North-Western and

Southern India (coast districts excepted). The heaviest falls reported on this day were 5·16 inches at Purneah, 4·51 inches at Darjiling, and falls of 2 to 4 inches at Jalpaiguri, Gnatong, Burdwan, Dhubri, Benares, and Gorakhpur. On this day the storm continued its northerly advance into the Himalayas, passing into them to the west of Katmandu, and on the morning of the 26th there was no sign of its existence. A very rapid increase of pressure had taken place at all except the eastern stations, though pressure still remained in moderate defect over Northern and North-Western India, while it was in excess over the Peninsula. Pressure had, however, again fallen over Burma, and a low pressure area was developing over Upper Burma. In breaking up the storm had given heavy rain in North Bengal, Bihar, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, Darjiling reporting 6·18 inches, Gnatong 4·60 inches, Dinajpur 4·10 inches, Purneah 3·68 inches, and Bogra 3·10 inches; and falls of about 2 to 3 inches were received at Jalpaiguri, Durbhanga, Gorakhpur, and Allahabad. With the disappearance of the storm, winds were becoming more normal and usually varied between north-west and south-west, except in or near the Himalayas, and in parts of the Punjab, Bengal, and Burma. The increase of pressure continued on the 27th, except over Burma, Bengal, Assam, and the Central Provinces; and the disturbed conditions following the breaking up of the storm continued to exist over North-Eastern India, though even there they were rapidly disappearing, while over North-Western and Central India fine settled weather was commencing. The rainfall reported on the 27th was confined to the northern and eastern districts of Bengal and to Assam, where it was rather heavy; but showers were falling in other districts, except in North-Western India, and rainfall was also recommencing over the Peninsula. The pressure changes on the 28th, 29th, and 30th resulted in the establishment of moderately high pressure, when pressure became in excess by about a twentieth of an inch over the whole of Northern, North-Western, Western, and Central India, while it was in rather large defect (0·13 inch) in the south of Burma, and small defects were registered in the south of the Peninsula. With this distribution of pressure a steady westerly and north-westerly wind current set in over practically the whole of India, except near the depression in Burma. The moist air current brought up by the storm therefore retreated from Northern India, and hence skies rapidly cleared and rainfall ceased, except in Burma and over the Peninsula, and at the end of the week the south-west monsoon current had withdrawn from the whole of Northern India, except over parts of Bengal, Central Provinces, &c. Fine settled weather therefore prevailed over practically the whole of Northern India at the close of the week.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India. Temperature, it will be seen, has been in defect on each day of the week, the usual defect being slightly larger than a degree, and for the whole week the average defect has been 1·2°. The defects have been largest in Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where they have been undoubtedly due to the heavy rainfall caused by the small storm, while rather large defects have also been registered in Central India and Guzerat:

Province.	September 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·5	+0·4	+1·2	+0·6	+0·6	+0·7	−0·7	+0·3
Bengal and Assam	−3·7	−3·6	−2·4	−2·8	−1·3	−0·5	−0·4	−2·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−2·4	−3·6	−3·4	−1·2	−2·2	−2·5	−2·3	−2·5
Punjab	−1·2	−1·1	−0·5	−0·4	−0·4	−0·9	−1·6	−0·9
Bombay	−0·6	−0·9	−0·2	+0·4	−0·3	+0·3	0	−0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	−1·7	−2·2	−1·0	−0·7	−1·3	−1·0	−0·7	−1·2
Central India and Guzerat	−0·9	−2·1	−2·4	−2·1	−3·7	−3·0	−3·4	−2·5
Sind and Rajputana	−1·0	−1·1	−1·5	−2·5	−2·5	−2·0	−1·6	−1·7
Madras	−0·9	−1·0	+0·5	+0·6	−0·5	−0·5	−0·9	−0·4
Mean for whole of India	−1·4	−1·7	−1·1	−0·9	−1·3	−1·0	−1·3	−1·2

Rainfall.—The rainfall which has fallen during the week has been brought mainly by the action of the small cyclonic storm which has been previously described, and by the monsoon currents blowing in its rear. The storm did not reach further north than the eastern and central portions of the North-Western Provinces. Hence the districts north-west of this area have received no rain, and the concluding table shows that during the week the whole of the Punjab (except the Hill Districts), the Western and Submontane (*b*) districts of the North-Western Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana (West) have received practically no rain, while the falls have been very small and unimportant in Berar and the Central Provinces (West). In other cases also the falls have been very light during the week, and this has been the case in Coorg, Malabar, Upper Burma, Guzerat, and Central India (East). The general falls during the week have also been small compared to the normal in Burma, Bombay and Malabar Coast districts, and Central Provinces. Excluding the districts above noted, in which there was practically no rain at all during the week, the falls have been more than 50 per cent. in defect of the normal in Arakan, Malabar, Coorg, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, Central Provinces (West and Central), and Guzerat. On the other hand, the falls in Bengal, Assam (Brahmaputra), the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, Oudh, and over parts of Madras have been in excess of the normal, and the falls have been more than twice as heavy as usual in North Bengal, South and North Bihar, and North-Western Provinces (East and Submontane *a*). The heaviest average falls in any district are 10·05 inches in North Bengal (6·08 inches in excess), 6·24 inches in North Bihar, and falls of 3½ to 4 inches in Assam (Surma Division), Central Bengal, and North-Western Provinces (East and Submontane *a*). Out of the 51 rainfall districts into which India is divided, 28 have received defective falls during the week under review and 23 excessive falls.

The falls during the week have not made any important alteration in the distribution of the monsoon rainfall up to date, and of the 51 rainfall districts the falls from 28th May to the 30th September have been in excess of the normal in 33 districts and in defect in 17 districts, while one district (West Punjab) has received a normal fall. The falls have, as shown in the last column of the rainfall table, been more than 50 per cent. in excess in North-West Punjab, West Rajputana, and Hyderabad (South), while they have been in defect by 10 per cent. and upwards in Lower Burma, Malabar, Mysore (29 per cent.), Konkan, Central Provinces (West), and Kathiawar.

The following statement shows the largest amounts of rain received at single stations in various districts during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
East Bengal	Backerganj	Bhola	7·23 inches.
Assam (Surma)	Khasia and Jaintia Hills.	Cherra Punji	10·20 ,,
Assam (Brahmaputra)	Kamrup	Sonapur	8·12 ,,
Bengal (Deltaic)	Hooghly	Jehanabad	7·02 ,,
Ditto (Central)	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmahal	9·74 ,,
Ditto	Malda	Gazole	18·30 ,,
Ditto (North)	Rangpur	Rangpur	12·49 ,,
Ditto	Dinajpur	Churaman	15·16 ,,
Ditto	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	12·58 ,,
Ditto	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	11·75 ,,
Ditto	Darjiling	Kalimpong	13·27 ,,
Bihar (North)	Purneah	Araria	14·09 ,,
Ditto	Durbhanga	Somastipur	7·66 ,,
Ditto	Bhagulpur	Protabganj	13·01 ,,
Ditto	Champarun	Bagaha	8·28 ,,
North-Western Provinces (Eastern districts.)	Mirzapur	Chakia	7·39 ,,
North-Western Provinces (Submontane *a*).	Gorakhpur	Hatta	7·90 ,,
Mysore	Kolar	Malur	7·90 ,,
Madras (Central)	Bellary	Harpanahatti	8·11 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 30th, 1893.			Rainfall data from May 28th to September 30th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to September 30th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	2·30	2·40	— 0·10	158·00	153·62	+ 3
	Lower Burma	1·45	2·65	— 1·20	67·42	78·76	— 14
	Central Burma	1·44	1·99	— 0·55	57·70	61·75	— 7
	Upper Burma	0·17	?	?	26·19	?	?
	Arakan	0·70	3·66	— 2·96	154·78	158·37	— 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·96	2·87	+ 0·09	78·02	71·31	+ 9
	Assam (Surma)	3·82	4·64	— 0·82	157·68	128·46	+ 23
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·78	2·55	+ 0·23	52·72	57·09	— 8
	Deltaic Bengal	2·26	1·72	+ 0·54	51·03	44·81	+ 14
	Central Bengal	3·73	2·30	+ 1·43	51·91	45·73	+ 14
	North Bengal	10·05	3·97	+ 6·08	97·51	85·41	+ 14
	Orissa	1·41	1·80	— 0·39	43·61	43·24	+ 1
	Chota Nagpur	1·82	1·66	+ 0·16	57·10	44·03	+ 27
	Bihar (South)	3·15	1·66	+ 1·49	43·17	35·37	+ 22
	Do. (North)	6·24	2·77	+ 3·47	52·05	42·79	+ 21
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	North-Western Provinces (East)	3·58	1·23	+ 2·35	43·11	33·96	+ 27
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	3·90	1·73	+ 2·17	34·19	36·55	— 6
	Oudh (South)	1·24	1·03	+ 0·21	41·45	32·00	+ 30
	Do. (North)	1·47	1·00	+ 0·47	40·20	34·86	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·93	0·62	+ 0·31	31·59	30·21	+ 5
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·04	0·45	— 0·41	23·33	25·06	— 7
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·12	0·61	— 0·49	40·70	38·27	+ 6
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·02	0·26	— 0·24	13·96	11·31	+ 23
	Do. (Central)	0	0·39	— 0·39	21·71	18·72	+ 17
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·42	— 0·42	33·02	23·57	+ 40
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·59	0·55	+ 0·04	57·72	56·43	+ 2
	Do. (North-West)	0·11	0·24	— 0·13	25·17	14·82	+ 70
	Do. (West)	0	0·10	— 0·10	5·65	5·66	0
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·13	2·39	— 2·26	77·79	96·15	— 19
	Madras (South Central)	1·30	1·27	+ 0·03	20·68	22·39	— 8
	Coorg	0·16	2·94	— 2·78	69·10	108·34	— 36
	Mysore	1·39	1·22	+ 0·17	16·36	22·99	— 29
	Konkan	0·63	2·86	— 2·23	101·14	112·41	— 10
	Bombay Deccan	0·77	1·62	— 0·85	27·23	22·92	+ 19
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·83	1·71	— 0·88	24·96	21·22	+ 18
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·28	1·51	— 1·23	29·37	31·96	— 8
	Central Provinces (West)	0·21	1·11	— 0·90	32·25	37·35	— 14
	Ditto (Central)	0·45	1·02	— 0·57	50·01	47·65	+ 5
	Ditto (East)	1·47	1·17	+ 0·30	55·88	44·47	+ 25
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·41	1·07	— 0·66	44·03	42·16	+ 4
	Kathiawar	0·51	0·35	+ 0·16	15·69	19·41	— 19
	Sind	0	0	0	4·60	4·32	+ 6
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·45	0·57	— 0·12	39·11	34·55	+ 13
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·17	0·16	+ 0·01	28·08	25·48	+ 12
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·10	— 0·10	25·28	12·87	+ 96
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·89	1·16	— 0·27	30·48	24·87	+ 23
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·85	1·20	— 0·35	64·26	47·84	+ 34
	Hyderabad (South)	1·27	0·90	+ 0·37	24·78	20·56	+ 69
	Madras (Central)	1·81	1·23	+ 0·58	15·61	16·04	— 3
	East Coast (Central)	0·55	0·98	— 0·43	15·46	15·56	— 1
	Ditto (South)	1·40	1·31	+ 0·09	14·54	15·42	— 6
	Madras (South)	0·56	0·55	+ 0·01	6·75	6·66	+ 1

SIMLA, *5th October, 1893.*

ALEX. PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 30th September.*—Rainfall good in the greater part of the Circars and the Deccan, Karnatic, and Central districts; moderate or partial elsewhere. Fall to date nowhere seriously deficient, and in the Circars it is well over the average. The recent rainfall has done much good to the standing crops and stimulated sowings, which are now proceeding briskly. Standing crops recovering. Irrigation supplies improving. Harvest proceeding with fair to average outturn. Pasture scarce in parts, but fodder available generally, and condition of cattle good. Prices generally slightly dearer, save in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Tanjore, and South Canara, where they are stationary or easier. Rates still very high, except in two Northern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Rain generally slight or moderate throughout the Presidency Proper; beneficial to crops in the Deccan and Karnatak, but more rain is still wanted in parts. Standing crops withering for want of moisture and damaged by unfavourable winds, insects, or smut in parts of five districts. Preparations for late crops continue in six, and sowing in four, districts. Reaping of early crops progressing in eight districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 30th September.*—The rainfall during the week has been general, and heavy in the Northern districts. All standing crops, except those in the inundated tracts of East Bengal and Behar, are doing well. Floods are again reported from Champarun, but the water is subsiding rapidly, and not much damage is apprehended. The autumn harvest is practically finished, and lands are being prepared for the spring crops. Pulses and other early spring crops are being sown. No important change in prices of food-grains. In Faridpur the price of common rice has fallen, imports being plentiful. Fodder is still insufficient in the flooded tracts of East Bengal; elsewhere the supply is plentiful. Cattle are generally reported well. In the Madaripur sub-division of Faridpur the number of persons receiving gratuitous relief during the week ending 21st September was 132, including 6 men, 65 women, and 61 children.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Rainfall somewhat heavy in the Eastern districts and light showers in the Central districts; otherwise the weather has been generally clear. Prospects of autumn crops good. Sowings for the spring crops have begun in some districts. Supplies ample. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Slight rain has fallen in one district only. Harvesting of autumn crops commenced in Rawal Pindi. Ploughings for and sowings of spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally good; prospects average in some districts. The *bajra* crop (*Penicillaria spicata*) is suffering for want of rain in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Multan and Shahpur. Prices rising in one district, fluctuating in one, falling in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Weather clear and warm. Autumn crops in excellent condition. Sowing of winter crops progressing in places. Fodder plentiful. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 30th September.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was lighter than of late, but was sufficient. Transplanting is nearly completed, and the crop prospect is good. In Upper Burma the rainfall generally was light, and at the head-quarters of nine districts there was no rain at all. Sesamum and early paddy are being reaped and sowing of other crops is progressing, except in Shwebo, where transplanting is delayed for want of rain. The crop prospect generally is good, except in Shwebo, where rain is very much needed; and more rain is also required in Yeu. The price of paddy has risen in six districts and has fallen in five others.

Assam.—*For week ending 3rd October.*—Weather hot. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Tea flourishing.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th October.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in four districts; slight elsewhere. Standing crops in good condition. Prices fallen in two districts and slightly risen elsewhere. Prospects favourable.

COORG: Rainfall slight. Rice and coffee crops thriving. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamom in progress. Prices rising. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th October.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition. Cotton in pod. Land under preparation for ensuing spring crops. Weeding operations continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good during the week. Standing irrigated crops in good condition. Excessive rain has spoiled the autumn crops in two talukas. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th October.*—There has been a break in the rains, except in Bhopal and Bhopawar. Agricultural operations in progress in all parts. Land being prepared for spring sowings in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and Bhopawar. Standing crops generally good, except in parts of Gwalior and in Baghelkhand, where they have been damaged by rain. Prices falling in Gwalior and Goona, rising in Bhopal, and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Good rain in parts of Bikanir; very little rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Reaping of the autumn crops and ploughing for spring crops commenced in parts. Harvest prospects good. Indian-corn damaged by excessive rain in parts of Kherwara and Pertabgarh. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, rising in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 3rd October.*—Weather fine. Rice and maize crops being cut. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th September.*—Very heavy rain at commencement of week injured the up-land rice, which was ripe and partially cut. Low-land rice was, however, not affected, and the prospects of the harvest are on the whole, good. Prices have fallen slightly.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{59}{73}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—under date Simla, the 3rd October, 1893.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following papers:

1. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 9, dated 20th January 1887, and enclosures.
2. Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated 1st November 1887.
3. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 25, dated 29th March 1888.
4. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 60, dated 10th July 1890, and enclosures.
5. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 13, dated 26th February 1891, and enclosures.
6. Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 52, dated 30th June 1891.
7. Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{7}{71}$, dated 17th July 1891.
8. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 63, dated 17th September 1891.
9. Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{25}{71}$, dated 24th October 1891.
10. Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 10, dated 10th February 1892.
11. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 24, dated 14th April 1892.
12. Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. 25, dated 24th June 1892.
13. Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{30}{15}$, dated 16th July 1892.

Many enquiries having been received by the Government of India on the subject, the following explanation of the constitution and objects of the Imperial Institute is published for general information.

2. In December 1886 an organising Committee appointed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with Lord Herschell as President, submitted their report, copies of which were received by the Government of India and circulated to Local Governments and Administrations in February 1887.

3. Lord Herschell's Committee recommended that the Institute should comprise two sections—one for the United Kingdom, the other for the Colonies and India. They explained in the 9th and following paragraphs of their report that—

"(9) the object of the Colonial and Indian Section will be to illustrate the great commercial and industrial resources of the Colonies and India, and to spread a knowledge of their progress and social condition.

"(10) To this end provision should be made for—

(1) the display in an adequate manner of the best natural and manufactured products of the Colonies and India, and, in connection with this, the circulation of typical collections throughout the United Kingdom;

(2) a hall for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects, and for receptions connected with the Colonies and India;

(3) the formation of Colonial and Indian libraries, and establishing in connection therewith reading, news, and intelligence rooms;

(4) the incorporation in some form into the proposed Institute of the Royal Colonial Institute and Royal Asiatic Society if, as is hoped, it be possible to bring about such a union;

(5) the collection and diffusion of the fullest information in regard to the industrial and material condition of the Colonies, so as to enable intending emigrants to acquire all requisite knowledge. Such information might be advantageously supplemented by simple and practical instruction. An emigration office of this character should be in correspondence with the provincial towns, either through the free libraries or by other means, so that information may be readily accessible to the people. These objects would be greatly facilitated if, as may be hoped, the Government should consent to the transfer to the buildings of the Institute of the recently formed Emigration Department, which would, by a close connection with the Institute, largely increase its usefulness.

"11. Facilities might be afforded for the exhibition of works of Colonial and Indian Art.

"12. It is also considered desirable that means should be provided, not for a general exhibition, but for occasional special exhibitions of Colonial and Indian produce and manufactures. At one time a particular Colony or portion of the Empire may desire to show its progress; at another time a general comparison of particular industries may be useful. Whilst the permanent galleries would exhibit the usual commercial or industrial products of the several Colonies and India, the occasional exhibitions would stimulate and enlist the sympathies of Colonial and Indian producers, and keep up an active co-operation with the industrial classes of this country."

4. The Colonial and Indian Section has since the date of the Committee's report been subdivided into sections for each Colony, and there is now a distinct section for India, which, for the purposes of this Resolution, will be referred to as "the Indian Section."

The scope of the Indian Section has been enlarged by the introduction of arrangements for the teaching of Oriental languages thus described in the Year Book of the Institute for 1892:

"In 1887 it was suggested that a School of Modern Oriental Studies should be established as a branch of the Institute in imitation of the very efficient establishments of this kind which are carried on with Government resources in France, Germany, and Austria. The promulgation of thsi proposal led to negotiation with the authorities of University College and King's College, London, which resulted in their co-operation with the Institute in the establishment of the School. A Special Committee having been appointed to organise a system of work, it was arranged that classes for instruction in the Oriental languages required by students qualifying for examinations for the Indian Civil Service should be held at University College, while Modern Oriental languages, other than the Indian languages, should be taught at King's College, and that the Imperial Institute should undertake the general administrative and financial work. The School was officially opened in January 1890, when an inaugural address was delivered by Professor Max Müller at the Royal Institution in the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The daughters of the late Colonel W. J. Ouseley (Bengal Army) have established and endowed in his memory three scholarships in Arabic and Persian in connection with the School, each one of the value of not less than £50 per annum."

Since 1887 subscriptions to the amount of £ 101,550 have been raised in this country, and constitute more than one quarter of the total subscriptions received from all sources by the Managing Committee in London. The entire sum contributed has been utilized partly for the constitution of a permanent endowment fund, which amounted in 1892 to £ 141,520, and partly for the construction of the building.

The Institute, of which the foundation stone was laid by the Queen on the 4th of July 1887, was formally opened by Her Majesty on the 10th May 1893.

5. It was originally intended that a Committee of the Indian Section should be formed in India with the Viceroy as President, and in 1887 the names of members were forwarded to the Secretary of State. This scheme was, however, superseded by the constitution framed in 1890, in pursuance of the charter granted to the Institute in May 1888, under which the Institute is controlled by a governing body or general Council of not less than 120 members or governors, of whom 15 are appointed to represent India. The Indian Governors may be selected in such manner as the Governor-General in Council for the time being may direct.

6. The following rules have been prescribed for the appointment of the Indian representatives:

Three are to be appointed annually by the Governor-General in Council; six by the Provinces, including Native States, in rotation; four by the Chambers of Commerce in rotation; and two by Native institutions: provided that no representative can be appointed who will not be resident in England during his term of office.

The term of office commences and ends on the 23rd of July, but a fresh nomination may be made at any intervening date in the event of office being vacated by the return of a member to India or for any other reason.

The Native States and Associations to be represented each year will be selected by the Government of India after ascertaining what eligible candidates are resident in England, and after correspondence with the rulers of the Native States and with the Native institutions concerned.

Provinces and Chambers of Commerce, in the order below prescribed for the next three years, will forward to the Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture the names of proposed representatives on or before the 1st of June. In each case three names may be submitted in the order in which it is desired that the offer of a governorship for the ensuing year may be made to the nominees. If no one of the nominees accept, the Government of India will select a representative. If no communication is received before the 1st of June from any Province or Chamber of Commerce entitled to a nomination, either the offer will be made to any existing representative, or a representative will be selected by the Government of India.

The following is the rotation prescribed for the next three years:

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Provincial representatives.	Madras.	Burma.	Bengal.
	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Bombay.
	Bengal.	Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	Bombay.	Madras.	Burma.
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.
	A Native State.	A Native State.	A Native State.
Representatives of Chambers of Commerce.	Calcutta.	Northern India.	Karachi.
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Northern India.
	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.
	Rangoon.	Madras.	Bombay.

7. The Members of the Indian Section of the governing body in 1892-93 were:

On behalf of the Government of India—

W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Esq., C.I.E., C.M.G., F.R.S.

General James T. Walker, R.E., C.B., LL.D. (late Surveyor-General of India).

George Watt, Esq., M.B., C.I.E. (Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India).

On behalf of Provinces and Native States—

Madras—David F. Carmichael, Esq. (late Madras Civil Service).

Bengal—Philip Nolan, Esq. (Secretary to the Government of Bengal).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—W. S. Halsey, Esq. (late Bengal Civil Service).

Punjab—Baden H. Baden-Powell, Esq., C.I.E. (late Bengal Civil Service).

Native States (Jeypur)—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E. (Residency Surgeon, Jeypur).

On behalf of Indian Chambers of Commerce—

Bombay—Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E. (of Messrs. Graham & Co., Manchester).

Rangoon—James Annan Bryce, Esq. (of Messrs. Wallace Brothers).

Madras—George G. Arbuthnot, Esq.

Calcutta—Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt. (of Messrs. Matheson & Co., London).

On behalf of Indian Institutions—

Poona Sarvajanik Sabha—Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq., M.P.

Bengal British Indian Association—Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

8. Fellows of the Imperial Institute are elected under rules, of which a copy is appended to this Resolution, and which explain the conditions and privileges attached to Fellowship. Application for election as Fellow, or for any information that may be required regarding the Institute, should be made to the Secretary, Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

9. The Government of India have decided that the most effective way in which the Imperial Institute can be made to serve the interests of India is to utilise it both for the purpose of attracting attention to the various economic products of India, especially those which are little known, and for obtaining through the agency of the governing body the trial or analysis by experts of products more or less new to commerce. The objects held in view will be more fully gathered from the following explanation embodied in the preface to the series of Commercial Handbooks which are provided to the Institute by the Department of Economic Products:

"The Government of India have arranged to provide to the Imperial Institute for the illustration of the Economic Products of India—

(A) a descriptive catalogue or dictionary;

(B) an index collection of all products;

(C) a commercial collection of special products;

(D) a hand-book descriptive of C.

A. The descriptive catalogue has been completed, and is termed the "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India." The compilation has occupied eight years, and has been made under the editorship of Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India. It has been confined to the collection of facts and statistics available up to the date of the publication of the work.

To each product there is assigned in the dictionary a separate number, which will be permanently maintained for purposes of reference.

B. The index collection will, when completed, comprise small samples of every economic product of India, which will bear the same numbers as those assigned to the products in the dictionary.

C. The commercial collections are on a larger scale. The number of products of which a collection is provided each year will be limited to about 20.

Each collection will comprise as complete a set of specimens of the product in its raw and manufactured state as is necessary for the fulfilment of the objects with which the commercial collections and hand-books are provided.

D. The hand-books will supply, in a separate pamphlet for each product, the information contained in the dictionary, amplified by supplementary facts and statistics, and illustrated by maps, diagrams, photographs, etc.

The objects of the commercial collections and hand-books which accompany them are:

(1) To secure, while each collection is being made for the Institute, a thorough and special investigation in India through which fresh information regarding the product concerned not contained in the dictionary may be obtained.

(2) To illustrate the dictionary in a manner more complete than can be effected by the index collection.

(3) In the case of products which are not generally known—

(*a*) to bring them to the notice of those interested;

(*b*) to indicate the extent to which and conditions under which they are procurable;

(*c*) to ascertain their commercial value;

(*d*) to secure, through the governing body of the Institute and commercial experts whom they may consult, such special trial or analysis of them as can be more effectually made in England than in India."

The initial cost of the collections has been met from a special grant of Rs. 10,000. An annual grant of £600 is provided for the maintenance and completion of the existing collections, and a further grant of £400 again is allowed for the salary of the official Curator. Rs. 4,000 are also contributed annually by Local Governments towards the collection of products for the Institute. The Indian Section is under the general superintendence of Sir F. Abel, Secretary to the Institute, and the collections are under the charge of Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., of the India Office, who has been appointed official Curator of the Indian Courts.

10. The index collection has reached an advanced stage.

Commercial collections have, under the direction of Mr. E. Thurston, Officiating Reporter on Economic Products, been already provided for the representation of the following products:

1. Padauk timber.
2. Ipecacuanha.
3. Podophyllum emodi.
4. Sida fibre.
5. Jute.
6. Ál (Morinda) dye.
7. Resin and turpentine from Indian pines.
8. Iron, southern districts of Madras.
9. Coal.
10. Adhatoda vasica.
11. Linseed.
12. Fibres for brush making.
13. Cutch.
14. Kút (Ooplate).
15. Turpeth (Indian jalap).
16. Kaméla dye.
17. Garjan and in oils.
18. Jalap.
19. Mica.
20. Castor oil.
21. Gingelly or sesame oil.

Collections of the following are in progress:

22. "East Indian walnut timber" (Albizzia Lebbek.)
23. Silk.
24. Ground-nut.
25. Barley.
26. India-rubber.
27. Rose wood (*Dalbergia latifolia*).
28. Soapstone (Steatite).
29. Chaulmugra oil.
30. Salep.

Hand-books issued under the editorship of Mr. Thurston have accompanied the twenty-one commercial collections already sent to England, and hand-books descriptive of the collections in progress are in course of preparation. These may be purchased for a nominal price either at the Imperial Institute, at the office of the Reporter on Economic Products in Calcutta, or from the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

11. Galleries have been provided in the Institute building, in which the index collections are arranged in such a way as to be easily studied by interested visitors, and there are also working rooms for detailed examination of the commercial collections by those connected with the trades to which they appertain.

12. Special arrangements have since the opening of the Institute been set on foot, under the direction of Sir Frederick Abel, with the object of facilitating the trial and analysis of commercial products by experts either at the Institute itself, where rooms and laboratories have been provided for the purpose, or in local manufactories, chemical works, and other appropriate places. Dr. Theodore Cooke, C.I.E., late Principal of the College of Science, Poona, has recently been appointed as Technical Sub-Director of the Institute and to supervise arrangements for securing the investigation of new products from India and the Colonies.

13. All correspondence in India connected with the collections supplied to the Institute is conducted by the Reporter on Economic Products, to whose office at the Indian Museum, Calcutta, all enquiries or letters on the subject should be addressed.

14. The names of Governors appointed for the Indian Section for the year 1893-94 will be published shortly in the Gazette of the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations for information and publication in the local Gazette, and to the Chambers of Commerce noted on the margin.

Secy. to the Govt. of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the N.-W. P. and Oudh.
" " the Punjab.
Chief Comsr. of the Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg.
" " Ajmere.

Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.
Secy., Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " Rangoon.
" " " Northern India.
" " " Karachi.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

ELECTION, SUBSCRIPTIONS, AND PRIVILEGES OF FELLOWS OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

I.—As to Privileges of Fellows.

Every Fellow elected in the manner provided by the Regulations approved under the Charter of Incorporation shall, during the continuance of his Fellowship, be entitled to attach to his name the distinctive designation " F. I. Inst."

Every Fellow upon his election shall receive a diploma or other emblem of his Fellowship.

Fellows shall be entitled to the Annual Report of the Institute and to publications issued from time to time by the Institute, subject to such arrangements as may be made by the Executive Council as to the delivery or transmission of the same.

Fellows shall have access to the Commercial and Industrial Collections on two days in the week when they are *not* open to the public, and shall on any one of those days have the privilege of introducing two visitors to the Collections.

A special Refreshment Department, including Smoking Room, will be provided for the use of Fellows, to which they will be entitled on any day to introduce two visitors.

The accommodation provided for the use of Fellows will include a Post Office and *Poste Restante*, Telegraph, Telephone, and Messenger Departments, Cloak Room and Parcels Office, and a Private Lavatory.

Fellows will have the free use of the Library, the News Room and Reference Department connected therewith, the Map Room, Reading Rooms, Writing Room, and Conference Rooms, and shall be entitled to introduce one visitor on any day to these rooms. The Conference Rooms will include Special Rooms for the Australasian, the North American, and the African Colonies, for India, and for the Crown Colonies. Facilities will be afforded to Fellows at moderate charges for holding business Conferences at the Institute, involving the exclusive occupation of a room for specified periods, with or without clerical assistance.

Fellows will be entitled to admission to special conferences, addresses, discussions, or lectures under regulations to be determined upon by the Council, and will have the privilege of introducing visitors in conformity with those regulations.

The Commercial Intelligence or Information Department will be open to Fellows between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. and 2 P.M., and 4 P.M. on Mondays to Fridays inclusive, and between 10 A.M. and noon on Saturdays.

Facilities will be afforded to Fellows to inspect or to specially examine, or to be supplied with, samples of materials and products included in the collections, under regulations and conditions to be determined by the Council, and, if necessary, upon payment of such fees as will compensate the Institute for any loss or special outlay connected with such inspection, for which special localities and appliances will be provided.

II.—As to Proposal and Election of Fellows.

(Abstract of Regulations.)

A Candidate for admission as an Ordinary Fellow must be proposed and seconded by two Fellows from personal knowledge; such proposal, which shall specify the rank, profession or occupation, and place of abode of the Candidate, must in addition be signed by two Fellows at least.

The certificate of proposal thus filled up, as soon as it has been delivered to the Secretary, shall, be exhibited in a conspicuous place in one or other of the public rooms of the Institute for at least one week previous to the date of election.

Candidates proposed as Fellows shall from time to time be submitted for election at a meeting of the Executive Council in accordance with the prescribed Regulations.

III.—As to Subscriptions to be Paid by Fellows.

(Abstract of Regulations.)

The annual subscription to the Institute shall, subject to the provisions contained in the Regulations next following, be *Two Pounds*. From and after such date, as may be appointed by the Executive Council, an Entrance Fee may be imposed.

Any Fellow who intends to be absent from the United Kingdom during the whole time for which the annual subscription is payable shall, on his giving due notice in writing to the Secretary of such intention, pay an annual subscription of *One Pound* only during the continuance of such absence. If such Fellow returns to the United Kingdom, he may, on communicating the fact in writing to the Secretary, and on paying such sum as may be required to make up his subscription for the current year to the full amount of *Two Pounds*, be re-admitted to all the privileges of the Institute.

Any Fellow who at the time of his election is resident out of the United Kingdom shall pay an annual subscription of *One Pound* only during the continuance of such residence. If such Fellow comes to the United Kingdom, he may, on communicating the fact in writing to the Secretary, avail himself, for a period not exceeding three months from the date of his arrival, of all the privileges of the Institute. If he resides within the United Kingdom beyond that period, he will be required to make up his subscription for the current year to the full amount of *Two Pounds*.

A newly-elected Fellow shall not be entitled to exercise any of the privileges of a Fellow until he has paid his first year's subscription, or entrance fee and first year's subscription, as the case may be, or as compounded as hereinafter provided.

All subscriptions, after the subscription due at election, shall be payable on the 1st January in each year.

When a Candidate becomes a fellow late in the year, the Executive Council may remit the whole or such part as they may think just of his subscription for the current year.

Any Fellow may compound for his subscription and become a Life Fellow, either as his entrance by the payment of *Twenty Pounds*, or after the payment of five or more annual subscriptions by the payment of *Fifteen Pounds*.

Note.—In conformity with clause 67 of the Constitution approved by Royal Warrant, the Executive Council may from time to time repeal, alter, or add to these Rules respecting the subscriptions and privileges of Fellows.

No. 4329-Statis.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889, IN 1892-93.

Simla, the 6th October, 1893.

Read the following reports on the proceedings taken by customs officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, during the year 1892-93:

From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 674—1-C.-2, dated the 30th May 1893.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 232-T. F., dated the 3rd July 1893.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 5704, dated the 7th August 1893.

From the Government of Madras, No. 2907-A Mis., dated the 7th August 1893.

RESOLUTION.—There were altogether 1,208 cases of detention under the Act compared with 894 in the preceding year and 1,133 in 1890-91. Of these, 457, being 38 per cent. of the whole, were under clause (*f*) of section 10, sub-section (2), of the Act, which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their lengths. In 1891-92 such cases formed 56 per cent. of the whole. There were 395 cases of counterfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions and 356 cases of non-description of foreign origin against 262 and 132 respectively in the preceding year.

2. The following table shews for each of the chief ports the number of detentions under the Act in the last three years:

Port.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
				Followed by release.			
				With fine.	Without fine.		
Calcutta	1890-91	302	1	67	234	...	302
	1891-92	454	4	92	351	2	452
	1892-93	344	8	285	43	2	342
Madras	1890-91	4	...	1	3	2	2
	1891-92	16	2	5	9	1	15
	1892-93	29	1	14	14	...	29
Rangoon	1890-91	2	...	...	2	...	2
	1891-92	36	...	22	14	1	35
	1892-93	23	1	21	2	...	23
Bombay	1890-91	681	1	230	450	...	681
	1891-92	262	...	131	131	...	262
	1892-93	447	4	357	86	...	447
Karachi	1890-91	144	...	95	49	...	144
	1891-92	126	...	68	58	...	126
	1892-93	365	1	167	197	...	365
Total	1890-91	1,133	2	393	738	2	1,131
	1891-92	894	6	318	563	4	890
	1892-93	1,208	15	844	342	2	1,206

3. The reports do not call for special notice. The Act appears to have been administered by the officials who are charged with enforcing its provisions on the whole with care and discretion. The proposal of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, to so amend clause *e* (1) of section 10 as to require that the indication of the country of origin shall be placed on the label describing the goods, and not on a separate label, will be carried into effect when the Act next comes under amendment.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution and the papers read in the preamble be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Annexure to Resolution No. 4329-Statis., dated the 6th October 1893.

Reports on the Proceedings taken by Customs Officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1892-93.

BURMA.

No. 674—1 C.-2, dated 30th May 1893.

From—C. G. BAYNE, Esq., I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

With reference to paragraph 4 of the enclosure to Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 295-S., dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of letter No. 24—8, dated the 17th April 1893, from the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, to the Financial Commissioner, with its annexures, reporting on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, in this province for the year 1892-93. There is the report calling for special remark.

No. 24—8, dated 17th April 1893.

From—The Chief Collector of Customs, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act of 1889 during the year 1892-93, with a statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Act, *viz.*, 23 against 36 in the year preceding.

2. There were 13 infringements of section 10 of the Act (amendment of the Sea Customs Act of 1878), sub-section (2), and 9 of the same section under clause (1), and one case of "false trade description."

3. No information in regard to these cases was received by this department, all the detections having been made by the Customs staff in their examination of goods before giving delivery.

4. In the cases of goods not stamped with the length in accordance with section 10, sub-section (2), clause (*f*) (i), in two it was not considered necessary to inflict a fine, but in the remaining eleven fines were imposed. The goods in each case were passed after having been properly stamped.

5. The "false trade description" was in the matter of a consignment of margarine from Trieste *vid* Penang. It consisted of five cases containing 500 tins (500 lbs.), and was valued in the Customs bill-of-entry at Rs. 450. On the cases being opened, the tins were found to bear a label with the following words :

Sixhouse Butter Cie.
Selected Butter
of
Choicest quality.
Real Austrian produce.

As the article had been declared as "margarine" in the Customs bill-of-entry, a tin was forwarded to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, and he reported that he "found the sample to be margarine and to contain practically no butter." The description on the tins "selected butter" was therefore a "false trade description" within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Act, section 2, clause 3, and a breach of that Act and of the Customs Act, section 18 (*d*), as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act. The consignment was confiscated and the importers given the option, under section 183 of the Customs Act, of paying a fine of Rs. 250 in lieu of confiscation. The fine has not yet been paid.

6. The nine detentions ordered under section 10, clause (1) (2), were as follows :

(*a*) In connection with the large trade in matches from Japan, three consignments *vid* the Straits infringed the Act; in two no indication of the country of manufacture was given ; and in the third the indication was given, but the letters were not large and conspicuous enough to meet the provisions of the Act. A penalty was imposed in each case, and the matches allowed to be re-exported to the Straits, as it was found almost impossible to stamp every packet and box without rendering the goods unmerchantable.

(*b*) Three consignments of liquors from Germany did not bear a clear indication of the name of the country of manufacture. The importers were fined, and the indication required under the Act was duly stamped on each bottle, before the goods were passed.

(*c*) The remaining three cases were—

(i) A large consignment of enamelled ware of Austrian manufacture was received, consisting of 40 packages containing 1,000 dozen of enamelled soup plates It arrived from Hamburg *vid* Liverpool. Each plate bore the name of the importer, who is a dealer or trader in this place, but no indication as to place of origin. A fine of Rs. 25 was imposed, and the goods allowed to pass after every plate had been labelled "Made in Austria."

(ii) Forty cases containing 6,000 tins of biscuits arrived from Hamburg. The biscuits were of German manufacture, and the tins were labelled "P. W. Gaedke-People's mixed —Hamburg." As the name "Hamburg" was not deemed sufficient, a fine of Rs. 25 was imposed, and the biscuits were passed after every tin had been stamped "Made in Germany."

(iii) Nine hundred and fifty casks of Portland cement were imported from Marseilles. The cement was of French manufacture. Each cask bore on one end a label with the words "Portland Cement" in large characters and the name "Marseilles" underneath in much smaller letters. On the other end was a label containing the trade mark and the name of the importers in Burmese characters, but no indication of the place of manufacture in the same language. A fine was imposed, and the goods passed after every cask had been marked in English "Made in France" in letters as large and as conspicuous as those in the name "Portland Cement" and in Burmese characters to the same effect.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH											
	Detention was ordered.		Detention was followed by confiscation.		Detention was followed by release.				Detention was ordered on information.		Detention was ordered without information.	
					With fine.		Without fine.					
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Without stamp under section 10, sub-section 2	29	13	...	...	22	11	14	2	1	Nil	35	23
False trade description under section 10	3	1	...	1*		1*		...				
The place of manufacture not given, or incorrectly given under section 10	4	9	...	...		9		...				
TOTAL	36	23	...	1	22	21	14	2	1	...	35	23

* Confiscation with option of fine.

RANGOON; *The 17th April 1893.*

E. DARLINGTON,
Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

BENGAL.

No. 232-T.F., dated 3rd July 1893.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In accordance with the orders conveyed in paragraph 4 of the enclosure of your letter No. 295-S., dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Board of Revenue, and of its enclosure from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, reporting on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, at this port

* No. 532-B., dated 23rd June 1893.

for the year 1892-93. No proceedings were taken under the Act by the Collectors of Customs at Chittagong, Naraingunge, or the Orissa ports during the year.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to request that the amendment of the law proposed by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, in paragraph 4 of his letter may be considered when the Act next comes under revision.

3. I am further to request that the Board's suggestion to replace the names in the Collector's report by asterisks, should his letter be published, may be complied with.

No. 532-B, dated 23rd June 1893.

From—L. P. SHIRRES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

With reference to Government Order No. C.-1A—1-16, dated the 8th December 1890, and paragraph 4 of the instructions of the Government of India therein enclosed, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying copy of a report No. 195, dated 1st May 1893, from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, on the proceedings taken by him under the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1892-93, and to observe as follows.

2. The statement made in paragraph 2 of the Collector's report that the Board have ruled that the marking of the number of yards without the word "yards" is not an infringement of the Act is due to a misapprehension, as will be seen from the Board's letter to Government, No. 161-B., dated 16th February 1893, and the Advocate-General's opinion therein enclosed. The Collector of Customs has been directed accordingly.

3. As regards the amendment of the law proposed by the Collector in his paragraph 4, I am to say that the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs has been consulted on the subject, and is of opinion that the alteration suggested by the Collector, in view of the sort of fraud described, is a useful one. The Board recommend that the Collector's proposal may be noted and given effect to when the amendment of the Act is next undertaken.

4. With reference to the statement made in paragraph 5, that of the six different cases of cutlery detained as bearing marks in imitation of * * * * 's trade mark, five were allowed to be reshipped and one was released, the Collector has since explained that the one case of cutlery was released because it appeared that a suit was pending in the High Court, Bombay, regarding the infringement of Messrs. * * * 's trade mark, and that the Bombay Customs authorities were admitting the goods. In the five remaining cases the non-admission of the knives was considered a sufficient penalty, and reshipment was accordingly allowed. The goods could not be admitted under a fine in lieu of confiscation, and the destruction of the property appeared in each case too severe a measure.

5. From the reports received from the outports, it appears that no proceedings were taken under the Act by the Collectors of Customs at those places during the year under report.

6. If this letter and the Collector's report are published, I am to suggest that the names mentioned in them should be replaced by asterisks.

No. 195, dated 1st May 1893.

From—C. R. MARRIOTT, Esq., Collector of Customs, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act.

2. The figures appended show 344 cases dealt with as against 454 in the preceding year. Of these 302 were cases of unstamped or insufficiently stamped piece-goods, of which only 25 were released without fine, or about one-twelfth of the total number. The Act having now been in force for so long a period, a small fine was regularly imposed in these cases. The number released would have been still less had not the Board of Revenue been of opinion that the marking of the number of yards without the word "yards" was not an infringement of the Act. It may not be so, but it will now be always open to the importer to say that the number which is marked on the cloth is not the number of yards, but a particular number given according to trade practice to a particular kind of piece-goods. Thus, if 45 is a mark on piece-goods, and the piece is found subsequently to be 42 yards only, it may be pleaded that this is not the length, but a kind of mark which is common in this trade. Of course in that case it should have been detained as not marked with the length at all, but the Customs staff is insufficient to detain and measure all such, even were it desirable to do so.

3. In two cases only was information given from outside. One of these was successful, the other unsuccessful. The first related to Burmese mineral oil, which was being imported in old American and Russian oil tins. The importer was fined and compelled to erase all Russian and American indications.

4. In the case of wines, liquors, etc., it is a very common practice to have a label "made in Germany," "made in Holland," etc., distinct from the label describing the goods, manufacturer's name, etc. Of course the application of a little water will remove these as soon as they have passed the Customs. By a very strict reading of the words "accompanied by a definite indication" in section 10, clause (*e*) (1), it might be considered that such a separate label is excluded, but I doubt whether these words would in law justify a detention where the counter-indication of origin is given on a separate label. The law should, in my opinion, be amended by the addition of some such word as "inseparably" before the words "accompanied by a definite indication."

5. The following are the facts of some of the other cases dealt with:

German sherry.—There was an importation of two casks sherry *ex* S.S. *Benares* by Messrs. * * * & Co. The importers declared in bill-of-entry that the liquor was of German manufacture, but the casks bore no indication as to the place of origin. The sherry was allowed to be passed after having been put into bottles and labelled "Made in Germany."

Merino.—Mr. * * imported two cases merino *ex Rudesheimer*, and attempted to pass the goods on production of samples bearing the lengths in yards, but on examination the goods were found to bear no stamp at all indicating their lengths in yards. This was distinctly an attempt to deceive and obtain delivery of the goods contrary to the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act. A penalty of Rs. 400 was imposed in lieu of confiscation, and the goods were passed after their lengths in yards had been stamped on them.

Cutlery.—There were six different consignments of cutlery detained as bearing marks in imitation of * * 's trade mark. Of these five were allowed to be reshipped and one released.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the official year 1892-93.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release with or without fine.		Detention ordered on information.	Detention ordered, without information.	Reshipment allowed.	Remarks.
		Released.					
		With fine.	Without fine.				
Without stamp under section 18, clause (*f*) . 302	...	276	25	...	302	1	
Under clause (*d*): —							
False trade description . . 35	8	9	16	1	34	2	Under penalty.
Under clause (*e*) . 7	...	...	2	1	6	5	
TOTAL . 344	8	285	43	2	342	8	

CALCUTTA;
The 1st May 1893.

C. R. MARRIOTT,
Collector of Customs.

BOMBAY AND SIND.

No. 5704, dated 7th August 1893.

From—W. L. HARVEY, Esq., I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the papers noted in the margin, containing the reports received from the Collectors of Customs, Bombay and Karachi, on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1892-93, together with a copy of the Resolution No. 5703 of to-day's date recorded thereon by this Government.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, No. 3322, dated 1st July 1893, and its accompaniments.
Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 2853, dated 22nd July 1893, and its accompaniments.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,—No. 5703, dated 7th August 1893.

Read—

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, No. 3322, dated 1st July 1893,—Submitting a report No. C.-5210, dated 30th June 1893, from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.

Read—

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 2853, dated 22nd July 1893,—Submitting letters Nos. 1046 and 1227, dated 14th June and 17th July 1893, respectively, from the Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, reporting on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.

RESOLUTION.—The reports submitted by the Collectors of Customs, Bombay and Karachi, on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1892-93 are interesting, and show that the Act is being worked carefully and beneficially to the public.

2. The number of cases of breaches of the provisions of the Act dealt with both at Bombay and Karachi in 1892-93 was 812, being considerably greater then the number (388) dealt with in the preceding year, though a little less than the number (825) dealt with in 1890-91.

3. Government notice with pleasure the commendations bestowed by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari on Messrs. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji and Young.

4. A copy of the papers and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India for information.

No. 5210-C., dated 30th June 1893.

From—J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., C.S., C.I.E., Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay,

To—The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Bombay.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the official year 1892-93, being the third Annual Report on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act which came into operation on the 1st of April 1889.

2. The accompanying statement marked A has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India communicated in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8960, dated 15th December 1890. It shows that the total number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year was 447 against 262 in the previous year. For easy comparison statement A shows the figures for each of the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

3. In the year under report 260 infringements of clause (*d*), 99 under clause (*e*), and 88 under clause (*f*) of section 18 of Act VIII of 1878, as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act, were detected. Of the 447 cases shown in statement A, fines and confiscations were inflicted in 361 cases. In the remaining 86 cases the goods under detention were passed without penalty, as the requirements of the Act were held to have been partly or fully complied with.

4. Except 13 cases which infringed both clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of section 18 of the Customs Act, and 3 which infringed both clause (*e*) and section 4 (1) of the Merchandise Marks Act, all the cases adjudicated were under clauses (*d*), (*e*), or (*f*) of section 18.

5. Under clause (*d*) of section 18 no cases occurred of importation of goods with false trade marks. On the other hand, several cases of false trade description were detected chiefly as regards place of manufacture, material, number, weight, or measure. Other false trade descriptions consisted of the application to goods of descriptive expressions in languages (mostly English) other than those of the country of origin.

6. The annexed comparative statement marked B shows that of the 447 seizures, 305 was adjudicated by the Collector, 11 by the 1st Assistant Collector, and 131 by the Assistant Collector in charge Docks, Custom House. Only five decisions were made the subject of appeals—one to the Commissioner from the Collector's decision, and four to the Collector from the Assistant Collector in charge Docks, Custom House. The result of these appeals was that the order passed in each case was confirmed by the appellate authority. The total recoveries under fines and redemptions amounted to Rs. 6,727.

7. During the year 8,393 packages of different kinds of goods, 17,843 bundles of steel and white wooden boards, 17,684 bars of iron, and 1,075 slabs of tin and copper were detained. The annexed statement C shows in detail the disposal of the detained packages.

8. During the year in 88 cases the length of piece goods was not stamped upon the pieces as required by clause (*f*) of section 18 of the Customs Act as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act. In some of these cases no fines were inflicted; in all the pieces were required to be stamped with their length in standard yards before they were allowed to be cleared from the Custom House.

9. The following are among the more important cases decided during the year:—

(1) Messrs. * * * , clearing agents for * * * * * , an up-country European firm, imported a consignment of German cigars in boxes elaborately prepared to deceive buyers into the belief that the cigars were Havanas. The care to perfect the imitation went so far as to affix to each box an imitation Spanish stamp. The name of the importers and other descriptions were conspicuously and indelibly stamped into the wood, but the "Made in Germany," which was in small rubber-stamped letters, was neither shown in a sufficient number of places nor in a permanent way. As the one removable stamp of origin could not be held to be more than a pretence, a fine of Rs. 200 was inflicted and every false trade description applied to each box was ordered to be accompanied by an indelible and conspicuous stamp of the country of origin.

(2) Messrs. * * * * * * * * , of Bombay, imported from Tellicherry a large consignment consisting of 10,509 tins of Indian sardines cured and tinned in Mahé in Southern India. Of these 3,700 tins bore expressions which unmistakably conveyed a false indication of origin. They were marked "Sardines à l'huile, A. Bustamente and Co., Maracaibo." As Maracaibo is a place in Venezuela in South America, the application of this name to sardines caught in Indian waters and packed in India constituted a case of false trade description. The remaining 6,800 tins bore French expressions, which, in the absence of a definite indication of origin, were also misleading. The get up of all the tins was creditable to the factory in Mahé. The tins so closely resembled French sardine tins as to be likely to deceive any one but an expert. The whole consignment was confiscated subject to a redemption of Rs. 200, provided it was reshipped to Mahé for repacking in tins marked in accordance with the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act. The redemption penalty was paid and the consignment shipped to Mahé.

(3) Messrs. * * * * , of Bombay, imported six cases of varnish from Antwerp. The tins were marked "Carriage Copal Varnish, Stobbs, Wilson, and Pollard Works, London, E." As the consignment was originally shipped at Antwerp, the labels created some suspicion. The invoice was dated London and signed Hunter & Co. On being asked for an explanation, the importers declared their inability to state whether the varnish was foreign or English. After some delay they produced a letter from Messrs. Stobbs, Wilson, and Pollard to Messrs. Hunter & Co., in which they stated that, as the varnishes were prepared in Belgium from their own recipe in exactly the same way as varnishes manufactured by them in England, they thought they could apply their own name to the goods. The reason why they were made in Belgium was because they could be made cheaper there than at their own works in England. They further regretted that they had omitted to mark the tins "Belgium make." The explanation was far from satisfactory. Without any reasonable doubt the shippers intended to pass the varnish as English, manufactured by the firm of Messrs. Stobbs, Wilson, and Pollard at their works in London. The whole consignment was confiscated, but was allowed to be redeemed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 300, provided the words "Works, London," were removed and "Made in Belgium" stamped on each tin.

(4) Mr. * * * , of Bombay, imported from Boulogne seven cases of the vermifuge drug santonine. A sample forwarded for analysis to the Chemical Analyser to Government was found to contain 90 per cent. of boracic acid and only 10 per cent. of pure santonine. The analysis disclosed a most serious fraud upon the public. The importer could give no satisfactory explanation. There was no doubt as to his guilty knowledge, as he was paying about one-third the price of the genuine article. The importer was fined Rs. 300 and the seven cases were confiscated. The importer was given the option of redeeming the cases for reshipment to France on payment of a penalty equal to the value of the goods. Of this he did not avail himself. The importer appealed from the Collector's decision to the Commissioner, who declined to interfere with the Collector's orders.

(5) In two similar cases of adulterated santonine fines of Rs. 300 were adjudged and the goods confiscated, redemption for reshipment being allowed on payment of penalties amounting to the value of the goods. As the option of redemption was not availed of, the goods in both cases became forfeited to Government.

(6) Mr. * * * , of Bombay, imported one case of spoons from Antwerp which, though manufactured in Germany, were stamped "Hills Menke & Co., Birmingham," the paper boxes containing the spoon being labelled "Made in Germany." The importer stated that, but for the labels on the boxes, he would have taken the spoons to be of English manufacture on account of the name and because Birmingham was stamped on each spoon. He referred the Customs Department to the European firm through whom the goods were ordered. The European firm admitted the spoons were of German manufacture. They said the stamping was due to some mistake on the part of the German manufacturers. The Custom House was unable to accept the view that the stamping of the spoons in Germany was not arranged with the object of enabling German spoons to pass as English spoons. The spoons were accordingly confiscated subject to a redemption payment of the value of the goods, namely, Rs. 225, the name of Messrs. Hills Menke & Co., and Birmingham being ordered to be removed before passing the consignment into town. The importer did not redeem the consignment, which was eventually forfeited to Government.

(7) During the year several cases occurred of the importation of what was called "almond oil." This oil on analysis proved to be not genuine almond, but peach-stone oil. Fines were inflicted in all these cases with the result that none other than the genuine article is now imported under the name of "almond oil," the other qualities being imported under the names of "impure almond oil" and "oil amygdali Persic," the latter meaning "peach-stone oil." Some consignments are now imported with the strange title "best impure almond

oil." It may be remarked that the Courts have held that the application of the word "best" to even the worst goods does not amount to a false trade description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Act

10. A large number of short measures in oils and turpentine were discovered during the year. These and similar irregularities have raised the detections to a higher total than in the preceding year.

11. During the year the Abkari Department, under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, instituted one criminal prosecution against a Parsi wine merchant named Pestonjee Manockjee in respect of certain German port wine bottled by him in Bombay, and marked "Best Spanish Port, London, bottled by Fd. Paullock & Co." etc. The wine was originally imported from Hamburg in casks which were marked "Made in Germany." The invoices for the wine also bore the statement that the wine was German made. This wine was sold by the importers to Pestonjee Manockjee as port wine at the low price of Rs. 1-6 per gallon, exclusive of duty.

12. The prosecution contended that Pestonjee Manockjee was not justified in styling the wine in question Spanish port. Three charges were framed against the accused—

(1) making use of a false mark under section 488 of the Indian Penal Code;
(2) applying a false trade description under section 6 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act; and
(3) selling goods to which a false trade description had been applied under section 7 of the same Act.

The magistrate held that the first charge was not proved, as there was no clear or distinct evidence to show where the wine was made, and there was evidence that Spanish wine was shipped from Hamburg; that the wine in question had the flavour of Tarragona wine, and that it arrived in Bombay in casks apparently of Spanish make. He therefore considered that there was a reasonable doubt as to whether the wine was not of Spanish production, and accordingly gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused. As to the second charge, the magistrate, for reasons given, held that though the accused had technically applied a false trade description to the wine by placing upon the bottles the words "Spanish port," he had acted without intention to defraud. He was therefore acquitted on the second charge. As regards the third charge, the magistrate said that the description "London, bottled by Fd. Paullock & Co.," was no doubt false, but that it appeared from the evidence that it had been the practice for some years to bottle wines and spirits in Bombay, and mark them in such a way as to give them the appearance of having been bottled in Europe. In consideration of this circumstance, as well as of the fact that the accused had, as provided in section 7, proved (*a*) that having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this section, he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect the genuineness of the trade description, and (*b*) that on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained such goods or things, the magistrate held that there was nothing to show that the accused did not otherwise act innocently, section 7 (*c*). The accused was accordingly also acquitted on the third charge.

13. The case was a strong one. It was very carefully prepared by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Almon, and was conducted by the Government Solicitor. The result seems to show that, under the law as it stands, it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to have offenders punished in Criminal Courts for violating the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act. At the same time, the prosecution has not been without effect. It has attracted the attention of bottlers, and has caused greatly increased care in the choice of the inscriptions applied to the capsules and labels of wines and spirits bottled in Bombay.

14. Having regard to the limited staff of Customs Examiners, I venture to hope that Government may be pleased to consider the past year's administration of the Merchandise Marks Act satisfactory. The care taken both by the First Assistant Collector, Prince's Dock, Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, and by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Young, seems to me to have secured the valuable objects for which the Act was passed without giving cause to any reasonable complaint that the provisions and restrictions of the Act interfered with legitimate trade.

APPENDIX A.

Administration of the Merchandise Marks Act (details required under Government of India's letter No. 295-S., dated 28th November 1890).

Year.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DETENTION WAS ORDERED.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.	REMARKS.
	UNDER SECTION 18.									
	Clause (*d*).	Clause (*e*).	Clause (*f*).			With fine.	Without fine.			
1891-92 ...	180	42	40	262	...	131	131	...	262	
1892-93 ...	260*	99†	88	447	4	357	86	...	447	

* These include 13 cases which infringed clause (*e*) also.
† These include 3 cases which infringed section 4 (1) also.

APPENDIX B.

Disposal of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act by officers exercising powers under section 182 of Act VIII of 1878.

Official year.	CASES DISPOSED OF			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Total penalties under clause 8, section 167, of the Customs Act (*b*).	Total fines in lieu of confiscation under clause 8, section 167, of the Sea Customs Act (*b*).
	By the Collector.	By the 1st Assistant Collector.	By the Assistant Collector in charge Dock, Custom House.			
					Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	179	4	79	262	2,132	608
1892-93	305	11	131	447	5,020	1,707(*a*)

(*a*) In four cases the importers did not redeem the goods on payment of penalties in lieu of confiscation amounting in all to Rs. 1,132.

(*b*) The penalties and fines in lieu of confiscation are the amounts actually recovered.

BOMBAY;
The 30th June 1893.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

APPENDIX C.

Packages detained under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1892-93.

Year.	Number.	HOW DISPOSED OF — PASSED. (*a*) With qualification and with fine.	(*a*) Without qualification and with fine.	(*a*) Without qualification and without fine.	(*a*) With qualification and without fine.	RESHIPPED. With fine.	Without fine.	Confiscated.	Packages not redeemed on payment of redemption penalty.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	3,766	1,680	153	1,019	907	4	3	..	...
	Bundles of steel . 4,627	...	Bundles 2,912	Bundles 1,715	...	...	...	...	...
	Bars of iron . 2,600	...	...	Bars . 2,600	...	...	...	...	...
1892-93	8,393	6,043	1,345	351	519	111	3	21	...
	Bundles of steel and white wooden boards 17,843	Bundles 859	Bundles 16,042	Bundles 608	Bundles 334	...	..	...	...
	Bars of iron . 17,684	Bars . 1,690	Bars . 8,462	Bars . 3,557	Bars . 3,975	...	...	..	...
	Slabs of tin and copper . . 1,075	Slabs . 715	Slabs . 360						

(*a*) Qualification means an addition to or alteration in the description or marks upon goods or their covers made to bring them in accordance with the requirements of the law.

BOMBAY;
The 30th June 1893.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

No. 3322, dated 1st July 1893.

Endorsed by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Bombay.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

The report is very interesting, and shows that the Act has been worked carefully and beneficially to the public, without interfering with honest and legitimate trade. Credit is due to the officers named by Mr. Campbell for the way in which they have done difficult and responsible work.

No. 1046, dated 14th June 1893.

From—R. N. COGHLAN, Esq., Collector of Customs, Karachi,

To—The Commissioner in Sind, Karachi.

I have the honour to submit my third annual report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, together with a statement of the cases disposed of during the past year 1892-93.

2. The total number of cases dealt with during the year under review were 365 against 126 in the year previous, *viz.* :—

Under clause (*d*)	97
Under clause (*e*)	236
Under clause (*f*)	32

3. The cases under clause (*d*) were mostly those of omissions to mark the country of origin on goods of foreign produce showing description of the articles in the English language.

Of the few cases of importance, I give details below. The rest were of the ordinary kind, *viz.*, foreign goods bearing English descriptions without showing origin.

There were a few consignments of imitation gold thread, imitation gold wire, and imitation silver thread and wire.

These were all the produce of Germany. All the packets were falsely marked as "gold thread," "gold wire," "silver thread," and "silver wire." The importers were fined and allowed to correctly mark the goods before they passed.

There was a consignment of 30 cases German bitters from Hamburg labelled with description of contents in the English and Spanish languages. These labels were conspicuously stamped in red ink "Angostura Bitters." The bottles were besides put up exactly in the same manner as Angostura Bitters by Dr. Siegert. The origin, however, was omitted. I ordered the confiscation of the consignment as being one of false trade description, giving the consignees option of redeeming the goods on payment of a fine of Rs. 250 within three months from date of the order. The consignees did not avail themselves of the redemption offered. The goods were consequently forfeited to Government.

Two consignments of German whisky and port and sherry—namely, 100 cases whisky and 20 cases port and sherry—were imported from Hamburg; the labels affixed to the bottles were in English, and the whisky was stated to have been distilled in the "Glen Bollin" distillery. The wines, besides being labelled with description in English, showed the names of Spanish and Portuguese dealers with their places of business in Spain and Portugal. Both the whisky and the wines were, however, stamped "bottled in Germany." As the labels on the bottles were clearly intended to deceive the public into the belief that the goods were the produce of the country of which they were not, I directed the consignee to correctly mark the goods on payment of a fine before they were passed.

One consignment of needles from Antwerp. The tins containing the needles were marked 10,000, but the actual number in each was found to be only 9,000. The importers were fined Rs. 10, and permitted to redeem the goods on payment of a further fine of Rs. 10, when, after correctly stamping the goods, they were passed.

4. The infringements under clause (*e*) were of the application of the names of British or British Indian dealers to goods of foreign manufacture. With the exception of a few in the vernacular language, almost all the names were shewn in English.

The increase in the number of cases this year is accounted for by the inclusion of infringements under clause (*e*) in respect of consignments of iron and other metals and packages of goods in bulk imported from foreign countries having been dealt with under the Act. These were marked with the names of British or British Indian dealers, but did not show origin. In the years previous such goods were passed unnoticed.

There were no cases under this head during the year requiring special mention. They were all of the description referred to in my last report.

5. There were 32 cases under clause (*f*) of omissions to mark or of improperly marked piece-goods as regards lengths. By improper marking I mean the lengths were marked in chalk which was easily removable. In eleven cases I imposed a nominal fine previous to allowing the pieces to be properly marked. In the rest of the cases the pieces were stamped and passed or passed with a warning.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during 1892-93.

Number of cases detained.	Clause and section under which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release with or without fine.	Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
	1	2	3	4	5
97	Section 18, clause (*d*)	Nil.	96	Nil.	97
236	„ 18, „ (*e*)	Nil.	236	Nil.	236
32	„ 18, „ (*f*)	Nil.	32	Nil.	32
365		1	364	...	365

KARACHI;
The 14th June 1893.

R. N. COGHLAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 2853, dated 22nd July 1893.

Endorsed by the Commissioner in Sind.

Submitted to Government with a further report of the Collector. It is a pity that the number of cases has increased, but it is hoped that merchants will gradually realise the points to be borne in mind, and cases of absolute misdescription, such as described by the Collector, were rightly punished. Rather more than half the cases were let off without payment of a fine.

No. 1227, dated 17th July 1893.

From—R. N. COGHLAN, Esq., Collector of Customs, Karachi,

To—The Commissioner in Sind.

With reference to your memorandum No. 2479 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to append a statement in the form asked for, showing the number of cases in which fine was inflicted, and in which the goods were released without fine.

In the year previous the marking of bars, rods, rails, plates, and sheets of iron, steel, etc., was not at first enforced, as it was thought the law did not apply to such articles. The letters or initials shown on the bars, etc., were considered as marks of identification of goods of the different shippers, and were passed as such. On a reference to the Bombay Custom House last year, it was ascertained that the omission of origin on bars of iron, etc., so marked was treated as an infringement of the Act. I therefore adopted the practice here. This view of the question was confirmed by Government of India Resolution No. 269-S., dated the 29th November 1892, Finance and Commerce Department.

The bars, rods, etc., were marked with the initials of British or British Indian dealers without showing country of origin thereon. Under section 18, clause (*e*), of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, goods of foreign produce having applied thereto any name or trade mark of any manufacturer, dealer, or trader in the United Kingdom or British India not accompanied by a definite indication of the country of origin are prohibited import. Under this rule bars, etc., of iron or other metals coming from Belgium or other continental ports, if marked with the names "Cosser & Co.," would require the country of origin to be also marked thereon. The stamp "Cosser & Co." would lead to the presumption that the iron was of British manufacture, and, as it was not so, the country of origin must necessarily be declared.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during 1892-93.

Number of cases detained.	Clause and section under which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release with or without fine.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
	1	2	3		4	5
97	Section 18, clause (*d*)	1	48	48	*Nil.*	97
236	„ 18 „ (*e*)	*Nil.*	108	128	*Nil.*	236
32	„ 18 „ (*f*)	*Nil.*	11	21	*Nil.*	32
365		1	167	197	...	365

KARACHI;
The 17th July 1893.

R. N. COGHLAN,
Collector of Customs.

MADRAS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—No. 2907-Mis., dated 7th August 1893.

Read—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, No. 298, dated 7th July 1893.

Read the following—

Letter from J. STURROCK, Esq., Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, No. 934-G., dated 6th June 1893.

I have the honour to submit the third annual report for the year 1892-93 on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act at this port, together with a statement in the prescribed form showing the number of cases dealt with under section 18 of the Sea Customs Act as amended by Act IV of 1889.

2. In about 312 instances in which packages were opened and examined at the Custom House for the purposes of the Act, there were 16 in which infringements of the provisions of the law were detected and the goods detained. Of these eleven consisted of unstamped or irregularly stamped piece-goods in contravention of the provisions of clause (*f*), four of omissions to clearly indicate the country of origin as required by clause (*e*), and one of a false trade description under clause (*d*) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act.

3. In three of the eleven cases falling under clause (*f*), it was probably intended to defeat the object of the law by marking the lengths on small strips of cloth (easily removable) attached to the pieces instead of on the pieces themselves. In all these as well as in seven of the eight cases under that clause small fines were imposed, and the goods allowed to pass on their being properly stamped at the Custom House. The remaining case was disposed of with a warning.

4. The four cases under clause (*e*) related solely to goods manufactured out of the United Kingdom and described in the English language without any qualification as to the country of origin. The description in three of these cases was not of a very marked character, and no penalties were therefore levied, but the importers were required to remove the objectionable words or to supply the omissions before removing the goods. In the fourth case, which consisted of samples of brandy, the importer, a native, elected to abandon the goods rather than have any trouble about them.

5. The case under clause (*d*) was one of a false trade description, in which a small consignment of almond oil was imported labelled "Ol. Amygd. dule exot," which is the foreign oil of almonds, and as such not genuine. The consignee was, however, allowed to pass it on, adding the word "Persica" to the description given on the label, so as to remove all doubts regarding the quality of the oil.

6. In conclusion, I would remark that the offences against the Act during the year under report were neither serious nor numerous, which shows that the law is better understood, and that efforts are made to respect its requirements. The penalties were in no case unduly severe, and on the whole the Act has worked smoothly.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1892-93.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.				Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
Under section 18, clause (*d*).	Under section 18, clause (*e*).	Under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total.		With fine.	Without fine.		
1	4	11	16	1 (Abandoned by the consignee).	10	5	*Nil.*	16

Read also the following—

Letter from H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., Acting Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue, No. 63-S. R., dated 25th June 1893.

With reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 30th January 1891, No. 29-S.R., and 11th February 1892, No. 86-S.R., I have the honour to report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act for the year 1892-93.

2. No instance has occurred of any goods being imported bearing a counterfeit trade mark or a false trade description; nor was any instance discovered of goods marked with the purpose of deceiving people into the belief that they were of English or British Indian manufacture.

3. There is at Negapatam a curious trade in cotton piece-goods with Penang and Singapore, which is of the following character: Cambric of a fine texture, in pieces 12 yards long and about 42 inches wide, is imported by steamer into Negapatam from Penang and Singapore. At Negapatam the cloth is dyed in indigo, and re-exported to Penang and Singapore, where it is said to be in demand as clothing for the Chinese. The trade appears to be chiefly in the hands of three native firms. During the past year 298 cases of cambric, containing each 200 pieces of 12 yards, were imported. The whole of this cambric is said to be of English manufacture, and as regards most of the consignments there is no doubt about the matter. In most instances each piece bears—

(1) The stamp of the manufacturer: and place of manufacture: thus, "Thos. G. Hill & Co., Manchester."
(2) The trade mark; thus, three elephants and the words "Registered trade mark No. 24398."
(3) The name of a firm in Penang or Singapore: thus, "Sandilands Battery & Co., Penang."
(4) The length in yards.
(5) Certain inscriptions which I cannot read in Hindustani and Chinese.

4 The cambric in 41 of the cases or boxes bore neither the place of manufacture nor the length of each piece. In 16 boxes the cambric was marked with the length, but was not stamped with the place of manufacture. In 7 boxes the pieces were not stamped with their length in yards. All the above 64 boxes were detained pending inquiry into the place of manufacture. In regard to several consignments, copies of the English invoice were produced or inquiry showed that there was no reason to doubt that the cambric was English.

5. In one instance the consignee of 5 boxes, in which the cambric pieces bore trade marks, but were not stamped with the length, was fined Rs. 10 by the Head Assistant Collector (Mr. Francis), and on a repetition of the offence in respect of 10 boxes, the same man was fined Rs. 100 by the Head Assistant Collector (Mr. Miller). In another instance the consignee of 15 boxes was fined Rs. 50 by the latter officer for a similar offence. I have examined the records of these cases, and do not see that any fraudulent intention was established, but the consignees were not in a position to show where the goods were manufactured. In the above instances the piece-goods were allowed by the Head Assistant Collector to be dyed and re-exported to Penang. In the remaining instances the consignees were allowed to stamp the pieces with the length thereof and to remove them with a warning.

6. In two instances in which the place of manufacture appear doubtful, the consignees were required to produce the English invoices, and have not yet done so. I forward herewith, for the inspection of the Board, the stamped portion of a piece from each of the said two consignments.

One of them bears the stamps "Boustead & Co., Penang and Singapore," and "E. Birch & Co., Manchester," but the number of the trade mark (apparently a bustard) is not given. There is a ticket gummed on to the piece bearing a trade mark of four anchors with number 24,001.

The other bears an inscription in Chinese, Hindustani, and Tamil: the Tamil reads "Uttanbarg Brothers & Co."

The native importers have not yet been able to produce evidence that these piece-goods were manufactured in the United Kingdom. There is no doubt that they were meant to be dyed and re-exported; and if any deception was intended, the persons deceived must be the Chinese who use the dyed article.

Whether the Chinese have any preference for cambric of Madras manufacture, and suppose this dyed cambric to be of Madras origin, I do not know.

7. Enclosed is a statement giving in a tabular form the information required by paragraph 4 of the instructions printed on page 1 of Board's Proceedings No. 29, dated 30th January 1891, Separate Revenue. The merchants are now acquainted with the requirements of the Act, and infringements of its provisions are in future not likely to be numerous.

I regret that heavy work and the inquiries which I have had to make have caused a delay which ought not to have occurred.

Statement showing particulars referred to in paragraph 4 of the instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 29, dated 30th January 1891.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered under clause (*f*) (a), section 10, Act IV of 1889.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release with or without a fine.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
		11			
		with fine	without fine		
11	...	3	8	...	11

Read also the following paper:

From HERBERT BRADLEY, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue, No. 312-Gl., dated 15th June 1893.

Statement showing the detention of goods under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, in the district of Malabar during the year 1892-93.

PORT.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.	REMARKS.
			With fine.	Without fine.			
Tellicherry ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	In March last 15 dozen bottles of country castor-oil shown in an import manifest from Bombay were short delivered at Tellicherry, the quantity actually landed being only 30 bottles. Of these bottles, 10 bore English trade marks "J. T. Morton, London." These were old castor-oil bottles of English manufacture from which labels had not been removed. The consignment was consequently detained, but was released under the orders of the Deputy Collector in charge of Customs after removing the labels and after levying a penalty of Rs. 50 under article 37 of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act.
Cochin ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	In November 1892, a consignment of brandy landed by Messrs. * * & Co. at Cochin was detained under section 18 of the Sea Customs Act by the Superintendent of Customs because the label had no indication as to the place of manufacture. The label contained the following words: "Old Stock, Trade mark, Fauslin Freres Cognac," and in the corner "Déposé." The goods were released under the orders of the Collector, as under section 18 goods can be detained only if they bear any name or trade mark purporting to be a colorable imitation of the name of trade mark of any person who is a manufacturer, dealer, or trader in the United Kingdom or in British India. This is not the case in the present instance. Moreover, under paragraph 2 of the Executive Instructions communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th January 1891, No. 29, the goods should not have been detained, the manufacturer's name and trade description being expressed in French, not English.
TOTAL ...	2	...	1	1	...	2	

RESOLUTION.—The reports of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and of the Collectors of Tanjore and Malabar on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during 1892-93 are submitted to Government. There were no detentions under the Act in the other districts.

2. The total number of cases of detention of goods under the Act during the year under report was 29. Of these, 2 were under section 18, clause (*d*), of the Sea Customs Act as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 5 under 18 (*e*), and 22 under 18 (*f*), which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their length.

3. The following statement shows the particulars of detention:

Districts and ports.	Detentions ordered.	Detentions followed by confiscation.	DETENTIONS FOLLOWED BY RELEASE.		Detentions ordered on information received.	Detentions ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
Madras	16	1	10	5	...	16
Tanjore (Negapatam)	11	...	3	8	...	11
Malabar (Tellicherry)	1	...	1	...	...	1
(Cochin)	1	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ...	29	1	14	14	...	29

4. The number of detentions under clause (*f*) is large as compared with those under the other clauses. In 8 out of the 11 cases in Madras under clause (*f*), the lengths were marked on small strips of cloth easily removable attached to the pieces instead of on the pieces themselves. In 10 cases small fines were levied, and in the remaining case a warning was considered sufficient.

5. In Tanjore cambric of a fine texture, which is said to be of English manufacture, is imported from Penang and Singapore, is dyed at Negapatam in indigo, and re-exported to the same settlements for use as clothing by the Chinese. It is to such consignments as the above that the eleven cases of detention shown against Negapatam refer. As the Collector states that he does not see that any fraudulent intention was established in the three cases in which the importers were punished with fine, the fines Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 in two cases appear to be heavy. His attention is drawn in this connection to the correspondence contained in G. O., dated 11th October 1889, No. 828 (Revenue), communicated to Collectors in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th October 1889, No. 375.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India.

Copy to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 24TH SEPTEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 23RD SEPTEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 24th September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 23rd September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 24th September 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 23rd September 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,634	8,23,969	504	1,634	8,02,035	546	91,45,121	97,35,071	5,89,950	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	79,848	90	863	65,000	75	8,01,303	8,64,189	62,820	...
Indian Midland	106	752	67,639	90	752	69,152	92	7,83,754	8,03,305	20,511	...
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,850	88	112	6,991	62	23,585	66,146	42,561	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	4,71,796	282	1,699	3,34,810	197	37,56,495	36,57,039	...	99,456
South Indian	135	1,106	1,39,797	126	1,043	1,44,594	139	17,11,950	18,23,371	1,11,423	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	81,340	78	1,150	97,923	85	8,01,519	11,87,283	3,23,864	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	79,052	105	756	74,450	98	8,70,385	8,70,665	280	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	9,651	48	223	8,776	39	1,14,218	1,14,970	752	...
TOTAL	213	8,016	17,54,948	219	8,238	16,94,631	206	1,80,68,490	1,91,23,2..	10,54,711	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,89,499	195	2,509	5,30,264	211	46,21,569	59,60,773	13,39,204	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,19,110	172	692	1,37,426	199	13,53,879	16,10,843	2,56,964	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,00,870	387	778	3,15,440	405	29,15,833	28,49,611	...	66,220
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	19,075	153	125	15,730	120	1,72,419	1,77,805	5,386	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,745	84	...	(*g*) 65,370	65,370	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,03,518	145	730	89,032	122	12,13,593	10,98,834	...	1,14,759
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,615	65	25	1,283	51	18,175	19,543	1,368	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	235	29	8	460	58	2,779	4,355	1,576	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	10,33,922	213	5,042	11,04,380	219	1,02,98,247	1,17,87,13	14,88,889	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	4,22,223	283	1,490	4,76,899	320	54,19,074	51,94,103	...	2,24,971
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	401	1,71,238	371	401	1,87,000	406	19,49,500	22,04,513	2,55,013	...
Madras	224	840	1,84,496	220	840	2,13,492	254	20,66,755	24,57,857	3,97,102	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	7,77,957	279	2,791	8,77,391	314	94,29,329	98,56,473	4,27,144	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,660	35,66,827	228	16,071	36,76,402	229	3,77,96,066	4,07,06,8..	29,70,744	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	17,670	109	161	21,932	136	2,20,860	2,49,306	28,446	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,026	228	22	4,676	213	57,246	52,921	...	4,325
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	7,928	118	67	5,983	89	92,150	78,055	...	14,095
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	9,613	123	78	10,194	131	1,28,145	1,23,027	...	5,118
TOTAL	129	329	40,237	122	328	42,785	130	4,98,401	5,03,309	4,908	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	40,081	120	333	42,731	128	5,40,064	5,15,162	...	24,902
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	851	65	13	810	62	10,350	10,895	539	...
Rájpura Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	14,946	138	1,08,801	1,58,303	49,502	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	32,324	104	370	32,247	87	3,09,998	3,72,774	62,776	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	3,358	36	93	4,040	43	36,745	47,087	10,342	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,956	67	29	1,956	67	18,796	22,394	3,598	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,550	35	72	3,210	45	31,279	39,142	7,863	...
TOTAL	103	959	90,019	94	1,018	99,940	98	10,56,039	11,63,757	1,09,718	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	21,382	64	334	25,198	75	2,27,164	2,99,483	72,319	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,918	63	...	30,101	30,101	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	11,381	39	364	11,300	31	1,88,095	1,71,169	...	16,926
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	4,834	51	94	5,244	56	57,394	61,996	4,602	...
TOTAL	62	719	37,597	52	838	44,660	53	4,72,053	5,62,749	90,096	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,667	37,34,680	211	18,255	38,63,787	212	3,98,23,159	4,29,98,625	31,75,466	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 23rd September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 5th October, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIV OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 24th September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 23rd September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 24th September 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 23rd September 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	5[illegible]0	1,634	8,23,969	504	1,634	8,92,935	546	2,31,39,534	2,32,69,232	1,29,698	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	79,848	96	863	65,000	75	26,22,511	28,08,080	1,85,569	...
Indian Midland	129	752	67,639	90	752	69,152	92	22,92,357	22,10,207	...	82,150
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,850	88	112	6,991	62	42,274	1,58,148	1,15,874	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	4,71,796	282	1,699	3,34,810	197	1,04,25,588	1,02,85,899	...	1,39,689
South Indian	139	1,106	1,39,797	126	1,043	1,44,594	139	36,96,289	40,59,893	3,63,604	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	81,340	78	1,150	97,923	85	20,74,915	29,47,471	8,72,556	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	79,052	105	756	74,450	98	25,18,068	24,94,121	...	23,947
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	9,651	48	223	8,776	39	3,13,692	3,17,459	3,767	...
TOTAL	243	8,016	17,54,948	219	8,238	16,94,631	206	4,71,25,228	4,85,51,110	14,25,882	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,89,499	195	2,509	5,30,264	211	1,16,32,058	1,34,97,006	18,64,948	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,19,110	172	692	1,37,420	199	39,90,319	41,48,557	1,52,238	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,00,870	387	778	3,15,440	405	51,66,258	52,91,227	1,24,969	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	19,075	153	125	15,730	120	3,55,764	3,65,678	9,914	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,745	84	...	(*g*) 65,370	65,370	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,03,518	145	730	89,032	122	30,26,916	28,05,797	...	2,21,119
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,615	65	25	1,283	51	34,437	37,880	3,443	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	235	29	8	460	58	6,987	9,975	2,988	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	10,33,922	213	5,042	11,04,380	219	2,42,18,739	2,62,21,490	20,02,751	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	4,22,223	283	1,490	4,76,899	320	1,81,94,918	1,72,49,548	...	9,370
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,71,238	371	461	1,87,000	406	70,59,877	73,08,033	2,48,156	...
Madras	226	840	1,84,496	220	840	2,13,492	254	44,01,045	50,96,318	6,95,273	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	7,77,957	279	2,791	8,77,391	314	2,96,55,840	2,96,53,899	...	1,941
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,660	35,66,827	228	16,071	36,76,402	229	10,09,99,807	0,44,26,...	34,26,692	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	17,670	109	161	21,932	136	5,01,2[illegible]	5,70,031	68,765	...
Tarkessur	252	22	5,026	228	22	4,670	213	1,3[illegible]	1,34,714	...	2,727
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	7,928	118	67	5,[illegible]94	80	2,30,609	2,08,352	...	22,257
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,613	123	78	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,00,390	2,54,868	...	5,522
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	40,237	122	[illegible]	42,[illegible]	130	11,29,706	11,67,965	38,259	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	40,081	120	[illegible]	43,731	128	11,86,711	12,71,640	84,929	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	[illegible]	13	851	65	13	810	62	30,115	28,534	...	1,581
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	14,946	138	2,38,330	3,38,733	1,00,403	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	[illegible]	32,[illegible]	104	370	32,247	87	6,35,036	8,27,906	1,92,870	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	[illegible]	93	3,358	36	93	4,040	43	1,23,423	1,43,758	20,335	...
Kolhápur	[illegible]	29	1,956	67	29	1,956	67	41,959	53,535	11,576	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,550	35	72	3,210	45	1,20,826	1,19,348	...	1,478
TOTAL	107	959	90,019	94	1,018	99,940	98	[illegible],76,400	27,83,454	4,07,054	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	21,382	64	334	25,198	75	8,15,311	10,06,164	1,90,853	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,918	63	...	(*j*) 59,3[illegible]6	59,386	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	11,381	39	364	11,300	31	4,53,210	3,97,725	...	55,485
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,834	51	94	5,244	56	1,55,655	1,52,435	...	3,220
TOTAL	80	719	37,597	52	838	44,660	53	14,24,176	16,15,710	1,91,534	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,667	34,680	211	18,255	38,63,787	212	10,50,30,080	10,90,93,628	40,63,539	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for [illegible]ience classed amongst the state railways, the company's [illegible] of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Westerrav company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the [illegible]bad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 23rd September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 23rd September 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 5th October, 1893.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 41.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.																						YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	5,38	36,54	10,61	52,53	3,81	18,83	1,84	24,48	66	50	68	1,84	1,76	6,22	7,32	15,30	78	2,00	9,51	12,29	12,39	64,09	76,48	29,96	1,06,44	1871-72
1872-73	6,59	36,64	11,34	54,57	2,70	19,48	1,54	23,72	53	49	1,09	2,11	1,94	5,85	5,64	13,43	1,60	2,25	18,00	21,85	13,36	64,71	78,07	37,61	1,15,68	1872-73
1873-74	5,16	32,43	8,39	45,98	2,91	17,90	1,53	22,34	58	33	58	1,49	1,84	6,68	7,21	15,73	1,62	2,30	14,08	18,00	12,11	59,64	71,75	31,79	1,03,54	1873-74
1874-75	5,95	38,28	6,22	50,45	3,20	19,74	1,61	24,55	59	30	66	1,55	1,74	6,95	6,74	15,43	2,03	3,18	9,77	14,98	13,51	68,45	81,96	25,00	1,06,96	1874-75
1875-76	6,14	38,71	7,63	52,48	3,34	20,11	3,40	26,85	62	42	87	1,91	2,10	7,21	6,92	16,23	1,80	2,31	17,51	21,62	14,00	68,76	82,76	36,33	1,19,09	1875-76
1876-77	6,31	30,89	6,07	43,27	3,92	17,55	52	21,99	70	32	11	1,13	2,82	6,55	4,34	13,71	2,23	2,53	12,40	17,16	15,98	57,84	73,82	23,44	97,26	1876-77
1877-78	7,05	39,19	7,27	53,51	4,37	21,09	49	25,95	1,08	36	18	1,62	2,56	3,85	85	7,26	2,42	2,72	9,30	14,44	17,48	67,21	84,69	18,09	1,02,78	1877-78
1878-79	6,55	31,32	6,59	44,46	4,05	18,70	1,07	23,82	91	25	10	1,26	2,97	4,74	2,05	9,76	3,63	3,34	12,94	19,91	18,11	58,35	76,46	22,75	99,21	1878-79
1879-80	5,92	31,25	4,30	41,47	4,39	15,84	86	21,09	1,49	38	10	1,97	2,64	4,41	2,72	9,77	3,35	3,05	16,89	23,29	17,79	54,93	72,72	24,87	97,59	1879-80
1880-81	6,57	29,00	5,15	40,72	4,15	22,93	77	27,85	2,11	54	10	2,75	2,39	5,28	4,52	12,19	2,34	3,80	18,30	24,44	17,56	61,55	79,11	28,84	1,07,95	1880-81
1881-82	6,72	28,20	7,42	42,34	5,03	20,69	72	26,44	1,89	58	14	2,61	2,42	5,02	3,11	10,55	3,33	3,76	21,67	28,76	19,39	58,25	77,64	33,06	1,10,70	1881-82
1882-83	7,01	...	7,35	14,36	5,12	-1,05*	62	4,69	1,71	3	25	1,99	2,63	1	2,10	4,74	3,99	3	26,41	30,43	20,46	—98*	19,48	36,73	56,21	1882-83
1883-84	6,95	6	8,99	16,00	5,27	20	52	5,99	1,75	1	20	1,96	2,62	7	2,70	5,39	3,81	8	13,25	23,14	20,49	42	20,82	31,66	52,48	1883-84
1884-85	5,91	17	4,97	11,05	4,80	19	77	5,76	1,92	2	21	2,15	2,32	1	3,16	5,49	3,82	6	14,08	17,96	18,77	45	19,22	23,19	42,41	1884-85
1885-86	6,37	9	6,15	12,61	5,64	22	42	6,28	2,12	2	33	2,47	2,38	6	1,61	4,05	3,15	3	22,65	25,83	19,66	42	20,08	31,16	51,24	1885-86
1886-87	6,40	19	4,96	11,55	5,84	28	52	6,64	2,20	6	45	2,71	3,00	6	2,64	5,70	4,40	6	18,39	22,85	21,84	65	22,49	26,96	49,45	1886-87
1887-88	5,57	22	6,67	12,46	6,92	21	74	7,87	2,45	3	34	2,82	4,51	2	2,46	6,99	4,56	1	19,78	24,35	24,01	49	24,50	29,99	54,49	1887-88
1888-89	6,99	3,06	7,91	17,96	7,01	1,78	59	9,38	2,59	61	19	3,39	4,97	29	2,65	7,91	4,35	62	13,22	18,19	25,91	6,36	32,27	24,56	56,83	1888-89
1889-90	7,10	4,46	6,06	17,62	7,72	1,01	94	9,67	2,77	41	24	3,42	5,00	36	3,42	8,78	4,06	1,59	21,05	26,70	26,65	7,83	34,48	31,71	66,19	1889-90
1890-91	8,05	4,23	8,34	20,62	8,13	2,22	78	11,13	3,00	50	38	3,88	5,50	53	2,32	8,35	4,54	20	29,62	34,36	29,22	7,68	36,90	41,44	78,34	1890-91
1891-92	7,78	5,25	8,30	21,33	7,93	2,46	52	10,91	2,69	33	31	3,33	4,86	52	2,14	7,52	4,50	60	27,14	32,24	27,76	9,16	36,92	38,41	75,33	1891-92
1892-93	8,15	5,70	6,60	20,45	8,54	2,66	83	12,03	2,79	40	33	3,52	5,10	17	1,98	7,25	5,08	30	18,94	24,32	29,66	9,23	38,89	28,68	67,57	1892-93
1893-94	7,55	5,26	6,73	19,54	8,60	2,57	82	11,99	2,74	48	25	3,47	4,61	64	2,69	7,94	4,20	11	21,83	26,14	27,70	9,06	36,76	32,32	69,08	1893-94

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 13th October 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 7th, 1893.

At the close of the previous week fine settled weather had set in over the whole of Northern and North-Western India, where usually light and rather dry westerly and north-westerly winds were blowing, while the humid monsoon currents were still affecting Burma, the neighbouring parts of Assam and Bengal, and the south and west of the Peninsula, over which areas fairly general rain was still falling. These conditions have continued practically throughout the present week, the only exception being that in the earlier part of the week the pressure changes transferred the area of lowest pressure, which had previously been over Burma, to the Punjab, and perhaps also partly over the Himalayas, and a largely defective pressure was recorded on the 3rd over Northern India and in the hills. Conditions therefore became slightly disturbed over Northern India at this period, and a few local storms occurred in Northern and Central India; and in the case of some of these storms in the hills they were accompanied with hail, Simla experiencing a rather heavy hail storm. A rapid increase of pressure however, which took place over Northern India on the 4th, quickly restored the normal conditions of pressure, and with this again fine settled weather set in over Northern and North-Western India. Practically throughout the week, however, **rain has been falling in Burma and over the south and west of the Peninsula.**

On October 1st, or the first day of the week under review, pressure was rising briskly over Burma and slowly over the remainder of India, except in Bengal and at some of the north-western stations. This change made the low pressure area which had existed over Burma rather less prominent than it was; but pressure was still rather largely below the normal over Eastern and North-Eastern India, while it was in excess elsewhere. With these conditions rainfall continued fairly general in Burma and over the south of the Peninsula, while showers were also falling in Madras and Bombay. On the 2nd a rapid fall of pressure had occurred in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and a brisk to moderate fall elsewhere, the fall being smallest over Burma; and pressure became in defect of the normal in all districts, the defect exceeding a tenth of an inch in Eastern and North-Eastern India, and also along the foot of the Himalayas and in the Punjab. The area of rainfall on the 2nd was nearly the same as on the previous day, the rainfall being decidedly heavy in Burma. A further brisk fall of pressure had occurred on the 3rd in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana and a slow fall elsewhere, and the area of lowest pressure was transferred to the Punjab, while comparatively high pressures were reported in the south and west of the Peninsula; but the differences of pressure over India were small. Pressure had, however, become very considerable below the normal, the defect being largest at the northern stations and along the base of the Himalayas, equalling no less than 0·18 inch at Dera Ismail Khan and Sibsagar. Conditions therefore became distinctly less settled than they were, and there was a considerable increase in cloud proportion over Northern India. Heavy rain continued in Burma and numerous showers in Bombay, Madras, and the extreme south of the Peninsula. On the 4th a brisk increase of pressure had taken place over the Punjab and in Assam and a moderate increase elsewhere, except at a few stations on the

West Coast of the Peninsula, where a slight fall was reported. Pressure was decidedly uniform, though there were three centres of comparatively low pressure—one in the Punjab, another close to the Himalayas, and the third over South Bengal. Conditions continued, therefore, rather disturbed, and in addition to the general rain in Burma and in the south and west of the Peninsula local showers, accompanying small local storms, occurred in some of the districts of Northern India, Rawal Pindi reporting a thunderstorm with hail, and one or two other stations thunderstorms. On the 5th a rapid increase of pressure had occurred over the Punjab and a brisk rise over Northern India generally, while the increase was small over the Peninsula and in Burma. The abnormal pressure distribution which obtained on the 4th therefore had practically disappeared, and pressure was nearly normal; but the disturbed conditions which had been in existence on the 4th had again given local storms over Northern India, and Simla during a rather severe hailstorm had received 1·06 inches of hail and rain. General rain had also been received over Burma and in the south and west of the Peninsula and at some stations in South-East Bengal. Somewhat numerous showers were also reported in the Central Provinces. On the 6th the changes of pressure were small and the distribution continued nearly normal. Fine settled weather therefore again set in over Northern and North-Western India, and rainfall was confined to Burma and to the west of the Peninsula and Madras. Again on the 7th the changes of pressure were extremely small, and the general weather conditions were quite unchanged. Throughout the week, therefore, the monsoon current has only been affecting Burma and the south and west of the Peninsula, which districts have therefore received heavy rain, while over the remainder of India, except for a brief period of slightly disturbed weather in the middle of the week, weather has been fine and settled throughout the period under review.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India. Temperature, it will be seen, has been in small defect practically throughout the week, and for the whole week the average defect has been 0·5°. The defects, however, have been principally confined to Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Guzerat, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, while the other provinces have recorded nearly normal temperatures:

Province.	October 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·7	—1·7	—0·2	—0·9	—1·2	—0·8	—0·9	—0·9
Bengal and Assam	+0·1	+0·3	+0·6	+0·7	+0·4	+1·0	+0·6	+0·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—1·6	—1·4	—1·1	—0·5	—2·0	—1·0	—0·2	—1·1
Punjab	—1·2	—0·1	+0·6	+0·5	—0·6	+0·5	+0·8	+0·1
Bombay	+1·0	+0·6	+1·1	—0·1	—0·7	—0·2	—0·1	+0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·6	—1·2	—1·0	+0·4	—0·2	—0·7	—0·7	—0·6
Central India and Guzerat	—2·7	—1·6	—1·3	—2·3	—2·2	—1·8	—0·9	—1·8
Sind and Rajputana	—1·3	—0·4	0	—2·1	—2·5	—1·4	—0·7	—1·2
Madras	—0·5	+0·2	+1·0	+0·4	+0·3	+0·2	+0·9	+0·4
Mean for whole of India	—0·8	—0·6	0	—0·4	—1·0	—0·5	—0·1	—0·5

Rainfall—Has been rather heavy in Burma and in the west and south of the Peninsula, while moderate rain has been received in Assam, East and South Bengal, and also in Rajputana (West), Guzerat, Berar, and parts of the western and central districts of the Central Provinces. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab (except the Hill Districts), the Central Provinces (East), Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, and Hyderabad (South) have, on the other hand, received practically no rain during the week. The falls have been decidedly heavy in Tenasserim, which has received an average amount of 7·87 inches, or 3·37 inches more than usual. Falls exceeding three inches have been registered in Lower Burma, Upper Burma, and Mysore, and of more than two inches in Central Burma, Arakan, Eastern Bengal, and Coorg; while out of the 52 divisions sending in reports, no less than 31 have received no rain at all, or falls averaging about a quarter of an inch or less. In a few cases the falls have been much heavier than usual for the time of year, and falls were more than 50 per cent. in excess in Tenasserim, Punjab (Hill Districts), Madras (South Central), Mysore, Rajputana (West), and Madras (South). In the following divisions the falls have also been in excess, but the excess amounts have been comparatively small:—Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, Coorg, Rajputana (East), Central India (West), and Madras (Central). In all other divisions the falls have been smaller than usual. In many divisions, however, the normal rainfall at this period is very small, so that the comparative or entire absence of rainfall is probably not very important; but in the following districts moderate rain is usually received at this season, though very little has fallen during the week under review, and the falls have been less than 25 per cent. of the usual amount. Assam (Brahmaputra), Central Bengal, North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Madras, East Coast (Central, North, and North), and Hyderabad (South).

The last column of the rainfall table shows the comparison of the total rainfall during the present monsoon season from May 28th up to October 7th with the fall for the same period in normal years. It will be seen that out of 51 divisions for which normals are known the monsoon rainfall of 1893 has been in excess in 32 divisions and in defect in 18 divisions, while it has been normal in amount in one division. The excess has been largest in West Rajputana (97 per cent.), in North-West Punjab (68 per cent.), and South Hyderabad (63 per cent.), while the defects have been largest in Coorg (35 per cent.), Kathiawar (20 per cent.), Malabar (19 per cent.), and Mysore (17 per cent.)

The following statement shows the largest amounts of rain received at single stations in various districts during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Amherst	7·98 inches.
Lower Burma	Pegu	Kyauktan	5·03 "
Central Burma	Thayetmyo	Thayetmyo	5·58 "
Upper Burma	Pakokku	Pakokku	7·79 "
East Bengal	Chittagong	Chittagong	8·54 "
Madras (South Central)	Salem	Pennagaram	5·55 "
Ditto	Nilgiris	Ootacamund	4·49 "
Mysore	Mysore	Seringapatam	6·25 "
Ditto	Bangalore	Closepett	8·10 "
Ditto	Chitaldrug	Holalakere	5·84 "
Ditto	Tumkur	Tiptur	7·00 "
Bombay (Deccan)	Kolhapur	Baroda	5·61 "
Madras (Central).	Bellary	Kudligi	6·34 "
Ditto	Cuddapah	Piler	5·75 "
Ditto (East Coast, South).	Trichinopoly	Turaiyur	5·05 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 7th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 28th to October 7th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall of season to date.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	7·87	4·50	+ 3·37	165·87	158·12	+ 5
	Lower Burma	3·07	3·22	— 0·15	70·49	81·97	— 14
	Central Burma	2·43	2·25	+ 0·18	43·46	50·34	— 14
	Upper Burma	3·54	?	?	29·72	?	?
	Arakan	2·17	3·21	— 1·04	156·95	161·58	— 3
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·16	1·83	+ 0·33	80·26	72·98	+ 10
	Assam (Surma)	1·75	2·55	— 0·80	159·43	131·01	+ 22
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·26	1·33	— 1·07	52·97	58·42	— 9
	Deltaic Bengal	0·44	1·03	— 0·59	51·47	45·84	+ 12
	Central Bengal	0·05	1·06	— 1·01	51·97	46·79	+ 11
	North Bengal	0·16	2·06	— 1·90	97·68	87·47	+ 12
	Orissa	0	1·66	— 1·66	43·61	44·90	— 3
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·90	— 0·90	57·10	44·93	+ 27
	Bihar (South)	0	1·12	— 1·12	41·32	36·78	+ 12
	Do. (North)	0·05	1·50	— 1·45	52·10	44·28	+ 18
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·89	— 0·89	43·11	34·85	+ 24
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	0·94	— 0·94	34·19	37·49	— 9
	Oudh (South)	0	0·80	— 0·80	42·24	32·80	+ 29
	Do. (North)	0	0·85	— 0·85	40·20	35·71	+ 13
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·05	0·71	— 0·66	31·64	30·91	+ 2
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·01	0·58	— 0·57	23·35	25·64	— 9
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·01	0·72	— 0·71	40·72	38·99	+ 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·04	— 0·04	13·96	11·35	+ 23
	Do. (Central)	0·03	0·20	— 0·17	21·74	18·92	+ 15
	Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0·17	— 0·16	33·03	23·74	+ 39
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·53	0·31	+ 0·22	58·25	56·74	+ 3
	Do. (North-West)	0·10	0·22	— 0·12	25·27	15·04	+ 68
	Do. (West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	5·65	5·71	— 1
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·63	1·99	— 0·36	79·42	98·14	— 19
	Madras (South Central)	1·97	1·03	+ 0·94	22·65	23·43	— 3
	Coorg	2·14	2·04	+ 0·10	71·24	110·38	— 35
	Mysore	3·78	1·27	+ 2·51	20·15	24·26	— 17
	Konkan	1·10	2·19	— 1·09	102·24	114·60	— 11
	Bombay Deccan	1·96	2·02	— 0·06	29·19	24·93	+ 17
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·75	1·72	— 0·97	25·71	22·95	+ 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·55	1·14	— 0·59	29·95	33·10	— 10
	Central Provinces (West)	0·18	0·84	— 0·66	32·43	38·19	— 15
	Ditto (Central)	0·16	0·70	— 0·54	50·16	48·35	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	0	0·66	— 0·66	55·88	45·13	+ 24
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·21	0·70	— 0·49	44·24	42·87	+ 3
	Kathiawar	0·04	0·32	— 0·28	15·73	19·73	— 20
	Sind	0	0	0	4·60	4·32	+ 6
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·20	— 0·18	39·13	34·74	+ 13
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·10	0·08	+ 0·02	28·18	25·56	+ 10
	Rajputana (West)	0·30	0·05	+ 0·25	25·58	12·92	+ 97
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·19	1·61	— 1·42	30·67	26·48	+ 16
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·20	1·30	— 1·10	64·20	48·61	+ 32
	Hyderabad (South)	0·08	0·84	— 0·76	34·86	21·39	+ 63
	Madras (Central)	1·87	1·44	+ 0·43	17·48	17·48	0
	East Coast (Central)	0·14	1·21	— 1·07	15·60	16·77	— 7
	Ditto (South)	0·84	1·50	— 0·66	15·38	16·92	— 9
	Madras (South)	1·92	0·71	+ 1·21	8·67	7·36	+ 18

SIMLA, *12th October, 1893.*

ALEX. PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 7th October.*—Rainfall moderate in the Deccan and the Central, Southern, and West Coast districts; light in the Circars and Carnatic. Rain wanted in the Carnatic and Deccan districts, where some crops are suffering; elsewhere sowings proceeding very generally and standing crops are fair. Harvest of early crop proceeding with fair outturn. Pasturage and fodder generally sufficient. Prices almost stationary, but slightly easier in some of the Central and Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper; slight or moderate in Gujarat and the Konkan; generally good and beneficial to the crops in the Deccan and Karnatak; but more rain is still required in parts. Standing crops withering for want of moisture and damaged by rust, insects, or rats in parts of four districts. Preparations for late crops continue in six, and sowing in eight, districts. Reaping of early crops progressing in thirteen districts. Picking of cotton commenced in two districts. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices steady, except in one district.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th October.*—There was little rain during the week, and the fine weather has proved beneficial. Prospects of winter rice and other standing crops continue favourable, and reports from the tracts where floods occurred in Behar show improvement. Cultivation for the spring crops is well forward. Prices are generally steady, and show a slight tendency to fall in East Bengal. Cattle are in good condition, but the fodder supply is insufficient in parts of East Bengal. In the Madaripur sub-division of Faridpur 519 persons, including 26 men, 219 women, and 274 children, received gratuitous relief during the week, against 957 persons, including 20 men, 479 women, and 458 children in the previous week. Gratuitous relief from private subscriptions is also being given in the Munshiganj and Manikganj sub-divisions of Dacca.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Weather clear. Prospects everywhere good. Autumn crops being harvested. Spring sowings in active progress. Supplies abundant. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Slight rain has fallen in four districts only. Harvesting of autumn crops begun in three districts. Ploughing and sowing of spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally good, except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Slight damage is reported by floods in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Mooltan. Prices fluctuating in two districts, falling in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Weather generally clear and warm with slight falls of rain. Autumn crops in good condition, and a few more showers would be most beneficial to the rice crops and to the crops on high-lands. Sowing of winter crops progressing in places. Prices inclined to fall.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th October.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient. Replanting continues in parts of three districts, in which the first crop was destroyed by floods. The crop prospect generally is good. The rainfall throughout Upper Burma was heavy. Ploughing and sowing of wet-weather crops continue. The crop prospect generally is good, the improvement being most marked in Shwebo and Yeu. The price of paddy has risen in four districts and fallen in one district.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th October.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Fodder insufficient in Sylhet. Tea blighted in Cachar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th October.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects favourable. Prices slightly fallen.

COORG: Rainfall good. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamom continue. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th October.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather cool and pleasant. Standing crops in good condition. Land being prepared for the next spring crop and sowings commenced. Weeding operations continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Weeding of irrigated crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th October.*—There has been slight rain in Gwalior and Bhopal territory during the week, but the south-west monsoon appears to have closed throughout Central India. The rainfall has been generally sufficient, and the crops appear to be in good condition in all parts, except Baghelkhand, where they were slightly damaged by excessive rain. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains falling in Gwalior and steady in other parts.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Rainfall slight in parts. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Reaping of autumn crops and ploughing for spring crops continue in parts. Harvest prospects good. Indian corn rotted in Pertabgarh. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices fallen in five States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 10th October.*—Weather fine. Reaping of maize crops finished. Rice being cut. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th October.*—Weather fine. The outturn of low-land rice which is being harvested is very good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{61}{58}$ MET.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 6th October, 1893.

Read—

Letter from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, No. 4098, dated 11th September 1893, submitting the Annual Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department for the year 1892-93.

RESOLUTION.

During the year Mr. H. F. Blanford, who retired in 1889 after controlling the Department for 15 years, died in England. His services to meteorological science in this country, which were acknowledged on his retirement, only ceased with his life, for he continued to work enthusiastically for the Department until the end. The Government of India deplore the loss of so valuable a worker, whose labours have greatly improved the knowledge of the weather and climate of India, and whose work, both as the administrator of the Indian Meteorological Department and as an independent investigator, has given him a prominent place amongst meteorologists.

2. The number of observatories in charge of the Meteorological Department has risen from 154 in 1889-90 to 174 in 1892-93. The 'battery' of observations in the Mysore State referred to last year was completed by the establishment of three second-class stations at Chitaldrug, Mysore, and Hassan. Ten of the fourteen observatories sanctioned in the previous year were established during the year under report in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Burma, on the North-West Frontier, and in Persia. Arrangements were also made to obtain meteorological observations from Muscat and several stations on the Indo-European line of telegraph. In connection with these latter stations the officers of the Telegraph Department rendered cordial and useful help, and the thanks of the Government of India are due to them as well as to the officers of the Survey Department who have permitted the establishment of observatories both at the tidal stations of Muscat and Minicoy and at the Trigonometrical Office in Dehra Dun. The observatories maintained by Municipalities did good work, and the Government of India would be glad to see this class of observatories extended.

3. With the co-operation of the Foreign Department it has been possible to extend the area of snowfall registration, and the intelligence now received gives fairly comprehensive and accurate information regarding the Eastern and Western Himalayan region, Lower Thibet, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan. The valuable information recorded last cold weather by 25 observers regarding the character

and distribution of the snowfall was of considerable service in the preparation of a forecast of the south-west monsoon for the present summer.

4. The registration of rainfall continued to receive attention. Native States have been supplied with 81 rain-gauges during the year and British Provinces with 130. The local reports indicate an improvement as regards the inspections of rain-gauge stations by District Officers. The Government of India trust that this improvement will continue, and that provincial authorities will endeavour to secure systematic and adequate inspections. Credit is due to the officers of the Meteorological Department itself for the active inspection conducted by them.

5. A more than usual amount of work was done under the head of Marine Meteorology. Data from ships' logs are now collected systematically and published as promptly as circumstances allow, and a daily chart is issued which includes the marine area. It is hoped that valuable information will thus be recorded regarding the early stages of meteorological change which are not indicated by coast or inland observations taken in India.

6. The Government of India recognise the value of the estimates obtained from short forecasts of the autumn rains and of the cold weather rains and snowfall. The anticipations in the forecasts of the year under report were on the whole in satisfactory accordance with actual results. In regard to the winter forecasts, Mr. Eliot remarks:—"The methods of forecasting the cold weather rainfall have not been fully worked out, but much attention is being devoted by the department to the conditions of its occurrence in the hope that it may be possible to issue useful forecasts of the rainfall of that period."

7. Storm and flood warnings were found useful and efficient. Telegrams were sent daily to the Camp of Exercise at Muridki, and the report on the experiment warrants the belief that telegraphic information of the kind would be of practical use to troops in the field. The warning of seaports was for the most part timely and satisfactory. Attention is being specially devoted to this subject, and particularly to the improvement of the code of signals. The assistance already given in the development of sea-warnings by shipowners and masters and the marine authorities merits the thanks of Government.

8. The Government of India are glad to notice the large amount of inspection done during the year and the continued improvement in the condition of the observatories, as well as the arrangements made during the year in the Provinces for the publication of rainfall data. The weather was unfavourable for actinometric work at Simla. The meteorological observations in forests were continued as in previous years, and the data for the past six years will, it is hoped, shortly be reported upon by the Meteorological Reporter of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

9. As usual, the publications of the department record much valuable work. Arrangements which were made to publish the meteorological observations taken at Trevandrum by the late Mr. Allen Broun from 1853 to 1864 are progressing satisfactorily, and the first of the publications will probably be issued next year. The monthly weather review has not issued as punctually as might be desired,

but there have been difficulties in the way of its publication, and the Meteorological Reporter is doing his best to ensure its prompt issue in future.

10. The thanks of the Government of India are again due to Mr. Eliot, to his assistants, and to the Provincial Reporters for the work done.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the several departments of the Government of India; to Local Governments and Administrations; to the Director General of Telegraphs; to the Surveyor General of India; to the Surgeon General with the Government of India; and to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 1ST OCTOBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 1st October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 30th September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 1st October 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 30th September 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,634	7,72,558	473	1,634	8,75,402	536	99,15,478	1,05,04,420	6,78,942	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	75,136	90	863	72,077	84	8,70,499	9,53,453	70,954	...
Indian Midland	106	752	74,882	100	752	68,569	91	8,58,736	8,74,173	15,437	...
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,603	76	112	8,791	78	25,188	74,939	49,751	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,09,499	185	1,699	3,50,910	207	40,65,094	40,05,179	...	59,915
South Indian	135	1,106	1,47,901	134	1,043	1,56,092	150	18,59,851	19,86,701	1,26,850	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	60,662	64	1,156	1,06,868	92	9,28,181	12,94,272	3,66,091	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	63,377	84	756	71,500	95	9,33,702	9,39,923	6,101	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	9,669	49	223	8,343	37	1,23,887	1,24,047	700	...
TOTAL	213	8,016	15,21,287	190	8,238	17,18,552	209	1,95,87,570	2,08,48,707	12,01,131	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,49,595	179	2,509	5,78,717	231	50,71,165	65,47,794	14,76,629	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,18,972	172	692	1,47,182	213	14,72,851	17,58,025	2,85,174	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,01,966	389	778	3,19,240	410	32,17,799	31,61,509	...	56,290
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	16,364	131	125	14,770	118	1,88,783	1,91,825	3,042	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,383	82	...	(*g*) 79,753	79,753	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,21,401	170	730	1,00,003	137	13,35,054	12,00,127	...	1,34,927
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	2,074	83	25	1,643	66	20,249	21,185	936	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	257	32	8	428	53	3,036	4,787	1,751	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	10,10,089	208	5,042	11,76,366	233	1,13,08,937	1,29,05,005	10,56,068	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	4,52,907	304	1,490	5,24,260	352	98,72,041	57,24,734	...	1,47,307
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,01,491	437	461	2,05,000	445	21,50,991	24,04,608	2,53,707	...
Madras	224	840	2,00,546	239	840	2,40,383	286	22,01,301	26,89,260	4,27,959	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	8,55,004	306	2,791	9,69,643	347	1,02,84,333	1,08,18,602	5,34,359	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,660	33,86,980	216	16,071	38,64,561	240	4,11,80,840	4,46,32,404	34,51,858	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	120	102	20,509	127	161	21,219	132	2,43,483	2,71,472	27,989	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,576	253	22	4,446	202	62,910	57,049	...	5,261
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	13,094	195	67	6,959	104	1,05,244	85,786	...	19,458
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	7,862	101	78	11,040	142	1,36,007	1,33,643	...	2,364
TOTAL	129	329	47,041	143	328	43,664	133	5,47,644	5,48,550	906	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	36,352	109	333	47,869	144	5,76,416	5,55,033	...	21,383
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	818	63	13	1,210	93	11,174	12,713	1,539	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	14,940	138	1,17,814	1,73,249	55,435	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	44,902	144	370	34,679	94	3,54,000	4,06,067	52,067	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	3,842	41	93	4,830	52	40,587	51,915	11,328	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,727	60	29	2,040	70	20,523	24,759	4,236	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,370	52	72	3,820	53	34,049	42,986	8,337	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,00,024	104	1,018	1,09,394	107	11,56,063	12,67,622	1,11,559	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	22,535	67	334	24,947	75	2,49,699	3,23,701	74,002	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,820	61	...	32,874	32,874	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	11,690	40	364	15,000	41	1,99,785	1,84,590	...	15,195
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	6,221	66	94	5,451	58	63,615	67,699	4,084	...
TOTAL	62	719	40,446	56	838	48,218	58	5,13,099	6,08,864	95,765	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,667	35,74,491	202	18,255	40,65,837	223	4,33,97,652	4,70,57,440	36,59,788	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 30th September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Under-Secretary.*

SIMLA, *the 12th October, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXV OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 1st October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 30th September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 1st October 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 30th September 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	7,72,558	473	1,634	8,75,402	536	2,39,09,891	2,37,64,657	...	1,45,234
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	75,136	90	863	72,077	84	26,97,647	28,97,944	2,00,297	...
Indian Midland	129	752	74,882	100	752	68,569	91	23,67,239	22,80,015	...	87,224
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,603	76	112	8,791	78	43,877	1,66,941	1,23,064	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,09,499	185	1,699	3,50,910	207	1,07,35,087	1,06,35,039	...	1,00,048
South Indian	139	1,106	1,47,901	134	1,043	1,56,092	150	38,44,190	42,23,221	3,79,031	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	60,662	64	1,156	1,06,868	92	21,41,577	30,54,360	9,12,783	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	63,377	84	756	71,500	95	25,81,445	25,63,379	...	18,066
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	9,669	49	223	8,343	37	3,23,361	3,27,136	3,775	...
TOTAL	243	8,016	15,21,287	190	8,238	17,18,552	209	4,86,44,314	4,99,12,692	12,68,378	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,49,595	179	2,509	5,78,717	231	1,20,81,192	1,40,84,027	20,02,835	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,18,972	172	692	1,47,182	213	41,15,291	42,95,739	1,80,448	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,01,966	389	778	3,19,240	410	54,68,224	56,03,123	1,34,899	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	16,364	131	125	14,770	118	3,72,128	3,79,698	7,570	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,383	82	...	(*g*) 79,753	79,753	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,21,461	170	730	1,00,003	137	31,48,377	29,07,090	...	2,41,287
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	2,074	83	25	1,643	66	36,511	39,522	3,011	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	257	32	8	428	53	7,244	10,407	3,163	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	10,10,689	208	5,042	11,76,366	233	2,52,28,967	2,73,99,359	21,70,392	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	4,52,967	304	1,490	5,24,260	352	1,86,47,885	1,77,80,179	...	8,67,706
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,01,491	437	461	2,05,000	445	72,61,368	75,08,218	2,46,850	...
Madras	226	840	2,00,546	239	840	2,40,383	286	46,01,591	53,27,721	7,26,130	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	8,55,004	306	2,791	9,69,643	347	3,05,10,844	3,06,16,118	1,05,274	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,660	33,86,980	216	16,071	38,64,561	240	10,43,84,125	10,79,28,169	35,44,044	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	20,509	127	161	21,219	132	5,23,889	5,92,197	68,308	...
Tarkessur	252	22	5,576	253	22	4,446	202	1,43,105	1,39,442	...	3,663
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	13,094	195	67	6,959	104	2,43,703	2,16,083	...	27,620
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	7,862	101	78	11,040	142	2,68,252	2,65,484	...	2,768
TOTAL	135	329	47,041	143	328	43,664	133	11,78,949	12,13,206	34,257	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	36,352	109	333	47,869	144	12,44,599	12,99,842	55,243	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	818	63	13	1,210	93	30,933	30,352	...	581
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	14,940	138	2,47,344	3,53,679	1,06,335	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	44,902	144	370	34,679	94	6,79,937	8,62,099	1,82,162	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	3,842	41	93	4,830	52	1,27,265	1,48,586	21,321	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,727	60	29	2,040	70	43,686	55,900	12,214	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,370	52	72	3,820	53	1,24,196	1,23,192	...	1,004
TOTAL	107	959	1,00,024	104	1,018	1,09,394	107	24,97,960	28,73,650	3,75,690	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	22,535	67	334	24,947	75	8,37,846	10,30,382	1,92,536	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,820	61	...	(*f*) 62,159	62,159	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	11,690	40	364	15,000	41	4,64,906	4,11,146	...	53,754
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	6,221	66	94	5,451	58	1,61,876	1,58,138	...	3,738
TOTAL	80	719	40,446	56	838	48,218	58	14,64,622	16,61,825	1,97,203	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,667	35,74,491	202	18,255	40,65,837	223	10,95,25,656	11,36,76,850	41,51,194	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 30th September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*f*) Total receipts from 12th April to 30th September 1893.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Under-Secretary.*

SIMLA, *the 12th October, 1893.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 42.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	339 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	*	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 14	15 1	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 5	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	6	10 6	...	...	10 12	11 12	12 1	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	3	12 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	28 3	28 3	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	0	22 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 9	27 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 11	29 5	29 5	9 11	9 11	80 0	80 0	14 6	16 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 0	6 0	182 0	182 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 9	10 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 6	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	25 10	16 0	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	12 7	12 7
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 6	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	10 8
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	13 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	8 0	6 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 0
Cachar	7 12	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 6	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 12
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 0	6 10	...	...	3 12	4 3	5 4	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 0	10 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	6 0	6 3
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 0	...	...	6 4	6 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 12	9 0	9 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 2	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	8 0 to 8 8	8 0 to 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 12	8 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 8
Tippera	9 8	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 0	10 4
Dacca	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 2
24-Parganas	11 12	11 12	16 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	13 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 9	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 7	12 7	16 13	16 13	7 4	7 4	9 12	9 12	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	14 0	14 0	19 6	19 6	18 4	18 4	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Hooghly	13 14	13 15	17 0	17 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 10	...	...	11 8	11 7	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 6
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 3	9 0	11 0	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	22 10	...	...	24 8	24 8	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 8
Jessore	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	8 8	8 8	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	14 3	14 3	...	...	10 0	10 10	11 6	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 6	13 6	280 0	280 0	10 10½	10 10½
Burdwan	13 0	13 6	...	...	9 0	9 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	98 0	108 0	11 4	11 8
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	23 8	23 8	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	16 8	16 8	22 8	24 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	10 8
Bogra	13 5	13 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	10 0	9 9
Rajshahi	15 0	15 12	*	24 0	8 4	8 4	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 8	...	...	21 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	16 0	15 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	18 0	18 0	25 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 8	13 15	...	...	9 2	10 0	10 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 4	11 3	53 0	70 0	10 8	12 0
Dinajpur	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	7 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0†	16 0†	...	...	16 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	11 2	12 7	...	...	10 8	11 0	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5†	20 0†	...	...	21 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0 and 18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	12 12	...	...	10 0	11 0	86 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 8 8	10 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 12 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	18 0 to 17 0	20 0	18 0 to 19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	9 0 to 11 0	7 0 to 10 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0 to 12 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	28 0	26 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	12 0 to 21 0	11 0 and 20 0	160 0	140 0		8 8	8 4
Palámau	13 8	12 6	23 10	21 15	12 6	13 8	12 15	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	21 6	23 10	25 5	...	...	...	...	8 11½	8 7
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 to 12 8	12 12	...	...	23 0 to 25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold.

† Kalai.

(a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 12	15 8	23 1	21 0	10 8	8 0 to 10 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	14 0	23 1	22 0	23 1	23 0	25 3	25 0	132 0 to 156 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Gaya	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	12 4	13 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	25 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 12	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	140 0 to 160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	19 0 and 20 0	18 0 and 19 0	...	25 0 to 28 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	24 0	23 0 to 24 0	...	...	23 0	...	21 0	20 0 to 22 0	27 0	21 0 to 25 0	22 0	23 0	37 0	24 0 to 26 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 4
Shahabad	15 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	21 7	21 7	10 11	10 11	13 14	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 3	24 0	24 0	20 3	22 11	138 8	151 8	10 11	10 8
Darbhanga	15 14	13 3	18 9	20 12	12 5	12 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	24 1	22 8	19 11	15 8	20 12	19 8	21 14	22 0	24 1	22 8	176 0	176 0	9 8	10 4
Muzaffarpur	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 4	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	16 0	16 12	25 0	25 0	11 8	9 8	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	20 8	24 8	24 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	13 8	13 8	22 8	22 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	26 8	25 8	...	...	21 4	21 0	18 8	21 0	22 4	22 4	180 0	180 0	10 2	10 10
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	15 7	15 2½	21 0	21 0	8 1⅓	7 15	10 0	10 0	20 1	19 8½	18 2	17 9	...	...	14 10	14 10	20 5	20 5	...	...	23 5	23 4½	105 0	105 0	9 3½	9 5½
Ghazipur	13 0	13 8	21 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	19 4	21 0	20 0	18 0	21 8	21 0	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	16 0	16 8	25 4	24 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	28 0	...	25 0	25 0	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 4
Allahabad	14 8	14 2	19 12	20 8	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	21 0	15 8	23 8	24 4	...	...	21 8	22 12	105 0	105 0	10 8	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	26 0	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 8
Fatehpur	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	13 12	13 12	21 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	12 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	24 8	...	...	29 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	18 0	16 0	26 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	25 8	22 0	26 0	23 0	30 0	...	24 0	23 8	120 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Etáwah	15 12	15 0	22 8	20 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	23 8	22 8	21 0	19 4	21 8	20 0	14 0	14 4	24 4	21 12	23 8	23 0	26 0	24 8	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 0	14 8	22 8	21 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 11½	23 12	22 8	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	...	23 12	24 0	26 4	...	25 0	21 0	120 0	110 0	10 8	11 0
Mainpuri	16 12	16 8	23 4	24 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	23 8	19 8	25 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	18 8	17 8	27 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	23 8	24 8	34 8	...	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	10 8	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 4	16 0	21 8	21 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	21 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	22 4	21 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Agra	16 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	25 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	95 0	95 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	16 8	16 0	27 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 8	27 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	18 0	16 8	26 0	25 0	6 0	5 4	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	31 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	28 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 0
Bulandshahr	19 8	18 4	28 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	31 4	29 2	27 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	20 0	23 8	23 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	16 4	15 8	20 0	23 8	9 10	7 8	16 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	20 8	...	...	17 12	17 10	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	14 6	13 15	23 6	22 6	9 0	9 0	14 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	25 3	27 0	18 0	18 0	22 6	22 6	25 3	27 0	22 6	23 6	140 0	140 0	9 2	9 2
Basti	17 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	7 12	8 12	28 0‡	21 0‡	11 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	17 0	17 0	30 0	28 4	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	12 0	26 0	25 8	...	35 0	24 8	22 0	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 4
Budaun	17 4	16 0	27 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	14	11 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	8 0	26 0	23 8	27 0	20 0	26 0	24	144 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Bareilly	16 0	15 12	27 8	27 8	9 0	9 0	15	12 8	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	25 10	30 0	20 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	15 0	14 11	24 1	22 14	5 5	5 14	10 8	8 0	23 0	21 8	13 14	12 12	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 7	22 4	26 4	18 12	23 2	22 8	125 0	125 0	9 6	10 0
Nainital	16 0	15 15	26 0	26 0	5 6	5 6	11 0	11 0	21 8	21 8	12 12	12 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 15	24 4	20 0	22 5	22 12	22 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 1
Naini Tal	12 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	27 8	17 8	20 0	12 8	...	...	25 0	17 8	16 8	15 8	27 8	25 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	11 8	11 4	16 4	16 4	11 0	9 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	11 0½	9 0§	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	16 14	17 2	30 15	29 4	9 9	9 9	10 2	10 2	...	...	13 8	14 1	..	...	...	...	24 12	24 12	...	...	22 8	22 8	135 0	135 0	10 4	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	17 9½	17 9	27 8	27 8	5 8	5 8	9 14	9 14	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	8 12½	8 12	6 9	6 9	23 10½	24 3	17 9½	17 9	15 7	15 7	132 0	132 0	10 12	10 12
Meerut	18 0	17 8	26 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 8	26 8	22 0	20 0	26 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	10 12	11 0
Saháranpur	19 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	5 0	5 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	21 4	20 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Dehra Dún	15 8	15 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	18 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	22 8	21 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	5 8	0 0	11 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 4	16 0	23 8	22 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	140 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	20 8	15 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	26 8	26 8	160 0	190 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 8	16 8	20 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	13 12	13 0	11 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	18 8	24 8	24 8	20 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	15 8	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	16 0	17 0	27 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	32 0	10 0	24 12	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 12
Hardoi	19 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	24 8	24 8	40 0	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 4	15 0	25 0	24 8	8 10	10 6	15 8	14 6	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 13	23 8	28 13	...	24 0	24 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	17 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	24 8	20 0	18 8	30 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Gonda	17 8	16 14	22 5	23 0	11 0	12 4	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 2	24 0	22 8	22 4	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 1	10 4
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	17 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	34 0	35 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	17 8	17 0	30 0	...	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	30 0	34 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	8 10
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 6	13 8	25 0	25 0	6 14	7 8	10 0	10 0	21 14	21 14	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	27 8	25 0	23 2	21 14	25 0	28 2	...	...	15 0	14 7
Bánswara	18 12	18 12	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	13 2	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	27 8	21 4	21 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 6	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 1	14 1	31 4	31 4	8 3¼	8 3¼	8 9½	8 15½	29 11	31 4	19 12	18 12	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	21 14	22 10½	32 13	31 4	10 2½	9 6	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 9
Sirohee	13 8	13 0	25 0	21 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	14 14½	14 14½	25 4	25 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	27 12	27 12	...	...	...	...	140 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	15 11	15 3	29 5	28 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	28 11	28 0	25 0	28 5	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 8	29 0	29 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 0
Abu	12 13	12 14	18 12	18 12	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 8	15 8	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	16 8	16 8	10 4	10 4	160 0	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	14 8	14 4	29 0	28 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 8	28 4	26 8	26 0	†	†	†	†	32 0	31 4	24 12	24 8	*	*	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	18 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	7 8	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Kotah	12 8	12 0	19 0	18 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	21 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	9 12	9 12
Jhallawar	12 7	12 5	16 10	16 6	7 1	7 0	9 6	9 6	17 6½	18 6	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 10	19 4	20 8	17 11	17 11	9 6	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 6
Tonk	17 4	16 10	30 0	26 15	6 10	6 6	7 12	7 12	33 8	30 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 4	27 9	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 2
Jeypore	16 0	15 12	27 12	26 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	26 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	26-8 & 29 0	25-12 & 27 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	27 0	95 0	95 0	11 8	11 8
Kerowlee	17 8	16 14	25 0	23 12	10 0	10 0	10 10	11 4	23 2	22 12	22 8	21 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	30 10	27 8	...	...	35 0	37 8	200 0	200 0	9 6	10 10
Dholpur	16 5¾	15 12½	24 11½	23 14½	8 3¾	8 2½	10 2	10 2	23 12½	22 1⅛	23 11	23 6	...	...	18 0	12 6	28 2	27 1	...	...	31 15½	30 0	90 0	90 0	11 5¾	11 12
Bhurtpore	16 10¼	16 4	26 4	25 14¼	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	5 5½	28 6¾	27 4	25 8	25 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	28 9½	26 14½	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	17 2	16 12	27 2	26 5	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	28 0	27 1	26 4	26 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	29 9	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 0
Deoli Cantonment	14 13	15 11	32 15½	29 1	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	32 5	30 10½	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	29 8	27 14½	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Nusserabad Cantonment	15 0	15 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 4	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	**	**	11 0	11 0
Báhner	14 10	14 10	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	24 5	22 12	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 4	13 4
Anádra	15 0	14 12	21 0	21 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 8	16 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 4	11 8
Shahpoora	10 8	13 0	35 5	30 1	7 1	7 9	9 13	11 0	32 11	30 15	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	30 1	27 13	28 14	28 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 12
Western—																										
Jodhpore	15 0 and 16 4	15 0 and 15 10	28 2	26 14	6 4	6 4	7 3	6 14	27 8	25 0	20 0 and 25 0	20 0 and 23 12	...	...	...	...	26 4 to 26 9	26 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 2	13 4
Jeysulmere	15 10	14 7	...	...	7 0	7 4	9 10	9 0	21 8	19 4	20 12	19 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 8	11 6½	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 8	5 8	...	...	21 1	20 10	...	...	...	...	25 0	21 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	14 8	13 12	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 8	21 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	19 8	20 2	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 8	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	28 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	†	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 0	14 12	22 9½	22 5	5 5	5 13½	8 8	8 8	20 3	19 10½	19 2	19 0½	...	...	14 14	11 11	18 1	18 1	...	...	18 1	18 1	212 8	170 0	11 4	11 0½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Hariyu.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	35 0	39 0	25 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	33 0	36 0	†	†	†	†	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	17 0	17 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	7 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0
Montgomery	19 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	18 0	18 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	32 0	30 0	29 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	30 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
Delhi	18 0	17 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	24 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	26 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	33 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	18 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	17 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	32 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	21 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 12
Ludhiána	19 0	20 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Jullundur	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	21 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Gurdáspur	22 0	21 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	18 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	90 0	8 4	8 0
Kángra	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	25 0	24 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 8
Gujránwála	17 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	31 0	32 0	16 0	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	16 0	12 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	‡	*	*	*	25 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ráwalpindi	16 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	28 0	27 0	16 0	18 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	60 0	60 0	11 0	11 12
Hazára	14 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	14 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	9 0	10 8
Peshawar	13 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	29 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	92 0	92 0	39 0	39 0
Kohát	14 0	15 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	150 0	150 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	19 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	16 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	‡	‡	10 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	8 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	100 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	19 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	30 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	48 0
D. I. Khan	18 0	19 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	28 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	27 0	27 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	100 0	96 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	19 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	...	...	7 8	7 10	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur (Shikárpur)	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	10 0	10 8
Upper Sind Frontier	14 8	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	‡	‡	...	...	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	12 8	12 4	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	7	7 0	24 8	23 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	16 8	17 0	14 0	15 0	8 8		69 0	78 12	8 8	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Kolába (Kánara)	8 5	8 5	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	12 3	...	12 3	16 5	14 6	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	249 9	249 9	8 14	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	*	*	*	13 1	13 1	12 15	14 2	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	*	136 13	136 13	9 2	10 6
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 15	11 8	11 6	10 25	*	*	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	*	*	92 11	92 11	11 14	11 14
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 13	7 13	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	14 1	14 1	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 7	79 4	11 0	11 0
Tánna	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 11	9 11	*	*	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	*	*	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	11 0	12 5	...	...	10 6	10 13	10 13	11 5	17 9	17 9	18 15	19 6	*	*	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 15	15 8	80 0	80 0	10 2	10 2
Belgaum	12 2	12 8	...	...	10 1	10 8	11 0	11 0	18 11	18 0	18 8	19 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	13 12	13 0	...	...	17 10	17 0	156 0	104 0	9 9	11 0
Satara	10 2	10 2	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 6	9 6	16 9	16 9	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 11	7 4	11 5	10 6	17 0	17 14	20 10	20 10	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 4	18 4	75 1	71 2	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 14	12 7	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	11 6	20 9	20 9	20 4	22 15	*	*	...	...	15 13	15 7	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	11 7	12 5
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	16 7	16 7	16 2	17 4	15 13	14 13	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	19 10	19 10	86 14	76 0	10 3	10 3
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	17 14	17 14	19 0	19 0	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	25 1	25 1	91 7	91 7	12 6	12 6
Násik	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 14	8 15	10 3	10 7	...	*	16 15	16 15	18 6	19 9	...	...	16 5	17 0	...	...	*	*	106 6	106 6	12 2	12 12
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 0	14 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	20 11	20 11	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	*	*	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	*	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	17 2	16 12	16 2	17 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 2	...	...	...	*	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 8	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	20 8	20 8	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	13 0	13 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	20 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	*	*	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	11 12	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 8	13 12	14 0	*	*	...	...	16 8	17 0	...	...	*	*	65 0	62 8	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	16 0	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	18 7	18 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 4	28 13	...	...	20 9	20 9	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	13 13	15 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 0	7 4	11 14	11 14	19 1	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 14	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 4
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	14 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 13	16 13	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Jubbulpore	17 0	17 8	...	...	11 0	10 12	15 0	14 0	18 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	22 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	15 8	16 0	26 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 7	12 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	25 0	25 8	140 0	140 0	9 8	10 0
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	12 8	12 8	136 0	136 0	8 0	9 0
Bhandára	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Chánda	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	7 12	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	19 14	19 14	...	...	12 5	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	16 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	19 11	19 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	18 9	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 2	10 8	90 0	90 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	16 0	15 12	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 9	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Basim	12 8	12 6	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 10	14 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 10	...	...	12 5	12 2	77 0	73 0	8 2	8 10
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 6	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 12	9 0	16 8	15 13	13 4	13 6	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 2	...	...	13 2	12 13	74 0	74 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 8	10 3	*	*	6 13	7 4	10 8	9 13	14 7	14 2	21 7	21 7	23 0	29 9	*	*	11 15	12 7	*	*	14 7	17 12	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 12
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	*	*	8 2	8 2	10 8	10 8	15 5	16 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 14	13 8	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 8		*	*	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 3				10 2								18 3				9 0				11 0		96 0		12 3	
S. Canara	8 0				10 10								19 5				9 0				13 0		90 0		12 11	
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	10 11			9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 3				17 8				8 14				12 0		150 0		12 3	
Nilgiris	7 13	8 8			8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	17 11				16 2				8 0				13 0		90 0		11 0	
Salem	8 8	8 8			8 6	8 6	10 2	10 5	17 2				18 14				8 6				13 0		90 0		13 8	
Central—																										
Bellary	10 2	11 0			10 11	10 11	11 5	11 5	21 10				18 13				9 0				11 0		96 0		12 8	
Anantapur	9 2	8 38			11 3	11 13	13 0	13 0	18 8				17 13				9 0				13 0		90 0		11 14	
Cuddapah	9 10	9 3			10 5	11 10	12 0	12 14	15 13				20 5				9 0				14 0		150 0		12 3	
Kurnool	10 3	10 3			11 0	10 5	11 6	10 11	22 14				20 14				9 0				11 0		90 0		12 8	
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*				9 14	9 14	11 10	11 5	18 0				*				9 0				11 0		104 0		10 2	
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0			8 6	7 13	10 3	11 3	17 13				26 11				9 0				13 0		97 3		12 14	
Godavari	8 2	9 0			9 6	9 6	12 0	12 0	20 5				24 10				9 0				14 0		133 11		12 8	
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	8 14			11 8	11 8	12 2	12 6	14 3				20 14				13 8				14 0		140 14		13 3	
Nellore	8 10	8 10			11 2	12 11	13 13	14 13	17 8				23 2				13 8				14 0		93 5		12 13	
East Coast, south—																										
Madura	7 5				10 2	10 5	10 13	10 14	*				19 13	19 3			9 0	9 4					123 14		12 11	
Chingleput					7 8	7 8	9 6	9 13					17 13	17 13			8 4	8 4					108 14		12 6	
N. Arcot					9 6	9 6	10 11	10 8	22 13				22 3	20 8			10 0	10 0					160 13		12 5	
S. Arcot	7 11	7 11			10 0	9 10	10 8	10 8	14 5				20 8	16 11			9 8	9 8					209 0		11 11	
Tanjore	7 0	7 0			9 2	9 6	9 13	9 13	18 8				16 11	15 14			9 8	9 8					145 13		12 14	
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10			10 2	9 6	10 8	10 8	15 13				15 14	17 0			9 8	9 8					143 6		13 3	
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13			9 14	9 14	10 3	10 13	*				*				9 0	9 4					58 5		14 5	
Madura	9 0	9 6			8 6	9 3	9 11	10 2	16 3				17 2	18 10			9 0	9 4					97 3		13 10	
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 4	8 12	8 0		7 4	7 4	9 0	9 0	18 0		17 8		22 0	25 0	25 0		13 8	13 8			12 0		102 0		9 8	
Bangalore	10 0	9 8	9 0		7 8	7 8	8 9	8 9	19 0		16 2		24 0	24 0	24 0		9 4	9 4			13 0		96 0		10 0	
Kolar	9 4	9 4	6 4		9 4	9 4	11 9	12 0	20 0		18 14		25 0	25 0	25 0		10 0	10 0			14 0		150 0		9 4	
Tumkur	10 0	10 0	9 4		10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	20 0		20 0		32 0	32 0	32 0		10 0	10 0			14 0		340 0		10 8	
Hassan	...	...	9 8		9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...		...		28 0	28 0	28 0		8 0	8 0			11 0		200 0		8 8	
Kadur	8 0	8 0	9 0		9 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	20 0		20 0		32 0	33 1	34 10		10 0	10 0			14 0		320 0		8 0	
Shimoga	10 8	10 8	...		9 7	9 8	10 10	12 10	26 4		26 0		28 0	30 0	28 0		9 0	9 0			14 0		344 0		10 4	
Chitaldroog	10 0	11 0	11 0		10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	20 0		20 0		30 0	33 0	32 0		9 0	9 0			14 0		320 0		9 0	
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 3	6 3	8 0	11 0	10 3		9 4		29 8	28 8	...		13 8	13 8			11 0		110 0		9 0	
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3		9 4		*	*	...		9 4	9 4	...	...	8 0		65 5		32 0	

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POSTING OF CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IN ENGLAND TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

No. $\frac{\text{1 Estabts.}}{533-563}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—dated Simla, the 17th October, 1893.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below:

Mr. S. R. Daniels, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ T. Millar, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ A. C. Walker, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ W. J. D. Burkitt, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ S. Palit, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
„ A. W. McNair, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ W. A. LeRossignol, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ E. R. Abbott, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ M. F. Gauntlett, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
„ **F. F. Lyall, Bengal, Lower Provinces.**
„ D. Lyle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ B. C. Sen, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
„ G. A. Paterson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ R. V. Russell, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ F. E. Jackson, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
„ C. L. S. Russell, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
W. Carr, Burma.
„ A. T. Holme, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ R. C. Hamilton, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
„ G. W. Dawson, Burma.
„ G. Balthasar, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
„ H. F. Hallifax, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ **C. H. Harrison, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.**
„ L. E. P. Gaskin, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.

2. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to attach the above-mentioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name as follows:

Mr. S. Palit.
„ M. F. Gauntlett.
„ F. F. Lyall.
„ B. C. Sen.
„ F. E. Jackson.
„ C. L. S. Russell. } Bengal.
„ R. C. Hamilton.
„ G. Balthasar. } Assam.

A

Mr. S. R. Daniels. „ A. C. Walker. „ W. J. D. Burkitt. „ A. W. McNair. „ D. Lyle. „ G. A. Paterson. „ A. T. Holme.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ T. Millar. „ W. A. LeRossignol. „ E. R. Abbott. „ C. H. Harrison.	Punjab.
„ R. V. Russell. „ H. F. Hallifax. „ L. E. P. Gaskin.	Central Provinces.
„ W. Carr. „ G. W. Dawson.	Burma.

The names of the officers noted in the margin have been included in this Resolution subject to their passing the examination in riding, and that of Mr. Balthasar subject to his passing a medical examination.

Mr. F. E. Jackson.
„ W. J. D. Burkitt.
„ E. R. Abbott.
„ A. T. Holme.
„ W. A. LeRossignol.

3. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to the Lower Provinces of Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Should any of them land in Bombay, they should enquire of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of Bengal. The officers posted to Assam should report their arrival by telegraph from the port of arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province at Shillong, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed. The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon, and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province.

4. The officers posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Allahabad. The officers posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival at Bombay. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed.

5. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to inform the Government of India of the date on wh. h the gentlemen in question so report themselves. Should any officer attached to one of the Upper Provinces in India wish to exchange with an officer of his year attached to another of those Provinces, he is at liberty to do so; but he must report to the Government of India in the Home Department for previous sanction any arrangement of the kind he may be able to effect.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam, for information and guidance, with the intimation that, in accordance with the decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the gentlemen who have now been appointed will rank below the candidates selected at the open competition of 1892. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

[True Extract.]

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 14th, 1893.

The main feature in the metecrology of the period under review was the alteration of the pressure distribution at the commencement of the week to that which usually obtains immediately before the commencement of the Madras rains. This distribution steadily developed and became more pronounced until the 10th, from which date heavy rain commenced along the East Coast of the Peninsula, and gradually extended over the whole of the Madras Presidency. The setting in of the rains over Madras was also accompanied by the development of a small barometric depression which existed over the central districts of Madras for the second half of the week. This caused weather to be decidedly disturbed, and gave heavy rain to the whole of the northern and central parts of the Peninsula. Disturbed conditions also set in over the Arabian Sea during the last two or three days of the week; but as the disturbed conditions were at some little distance from the land, and as they subsequently apparently advanced in a north-westerly direction and passed away, it is impossible to say whether they were due to a definite storm or not, or whether there was merely an area of squally, unsettled weather. Over Eastern and North-Eastern India showery weather with heavily clouded skies has prevailed throughout the week, but in Northern and North-Western India weather has continued fine and settled with almost cloudless skies throughout the week.

On 8th October, or the first day of the week under review, pressure was rising generally over Northern India and falling over the Peninsula, and the principal effect of the changes was to cause the area of lowest pressure to retreat southwards down the Bay to the neighbourhood of the Madras Coast, but with this exception conditions were almost unchanged. Fine weather continued in Northern and North-Western India, while rain was falling on the west and south of the Peninsula and in Burma. On the 9th this distribution of pressure continued, and pressure had become in defect of the normal along the Madras Coast and over the southern half of the Bay by more than a twentieth of an inch, while the defects were smaller elsewhere. This distribution of pressure usually immediately precedes the setting in of the Madras rains, and on the 10th this distribution had become more pronounced, and pressure was in defect by amounts ranging up to more than a tenth of an inch at Bangalore and Cuddapah. On the 10th also the Madras rains began to set in feebly, and rain became fairly general along the East Coast of the Peninsula, though it had not penetrated inland to any great extent. Rain also continued to fall in Burma, and rather numerous showers were reported in Bengal and Bombay. On the 11th pressure continued to fall moderately over the Peninsula, and particularly over Madras and the Deccan, and pressure became in defect over the Peninsula by amounts ranging up to 0·13 inch at Cuddapah and Bangalore, while much smaller defects were generally reported over Northern and Eastern India. The area of rainfall, therefore, extended, and rain fell over the whole of Madras and the south of the Peninsula, and at many stations the falls were decidedly heavy. Conditions were to a great extent unchanged on the 12th, and heavy rain was reported in Madras and the south and west of the Peninsula, while over the greater part of the remainder of India weather continued fine, except over Burma and Bengal, where numerous showers were again reported. On the 13th the conditions over Northern India and over the Bay of Bengal continued unchanged. Over Madras the depression deepened and a distinct low pressure area appeared near Kurnool, where pressure was nearly 0·15 inch in defect, and hence heavy rain fell over Madras and the south and west of the Peninsula. The principal changes had, however, occurred in the Arabian Sea. Pressure had become very low (nearly 0·1 inch in defect) along the West Coast, and it was also very uniform from Mangalore to Karachi. Rather strong north-east winds set in at Karachi,

and strong south-westerly winds were reported in Ceylon, while many stations on the coast showed indraught towards the Arabian Sea notwithstanding the depression which existed near Kurnool. The indications can only be explained by the existence of disturbed weather in the Arabian Sea; but whether the disturbance was merely an area of squally, unsettled weather, or whether a storm had formed, has not been yet ascertained. On the 14th again these conditions along the west coast of the Peninsula were quite as strongly developed as on the 13th. Strong north-easterly winds continued to blow at Karachi and strong winds in the south of the Arabian Sea, while pressure continued low off the Bombay Coast, and winds also showed indraught towards the Arabian Sea. The depression over the land area had advanced to the Deccan, where Hyderabad showed a pressure of 0·151 inch below the normal. With these conditions rain continued general over the south and west of the Peninsula, and at several stations it was particularly heavy, Mormugao reporting 6·37 inches and Goa 5·80 inches. Showers were also being received in Burma and rather numerous showers in Bengal.

During the whole of the week, therefore, weather has continued fine and settled in North-Western and Northern India, while showery weather has prevailed in Burma and parts of Bengal. The rains also set in over Madras about the 10th, and heavy rain was received during the remainder of the week over that area. The rains accompanied the development of a low pressure area over Madras, and this continued to exist till the close of the week. On the Arabian Sea also for the last two days of the week weather was very disturbed, and it is highly probable that a small storm or an area of squally or perhaps stormy weather existed at some considerable distance from the coast.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India. Temperature, it will be seen, was practically normal during the first four days of the week, and about half a degree in defect for the last three days, so that for the whole week there has been an average defect of 0·3°. The largest defects have been registered in Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab, where they vary from 1° to 2°; while, on the other hand, slight excess temperatures have been registered in Bengal, Assam, Central Provinces, and Berar:

Province.	October 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·3	—0·4	—0·2	0	+0·2	0	—0·1	0
Bengal and Assam	—0·1	+0·6	+0·5	+0·5	+0·8	+0·8	+0·7	+0·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—0·1	+0·4	—0·5	—0·2	—0·8	—0·8	—0·3	—0·3
Punjab	+0·1	—0·7	—1·0	—1·6	—1·2	—1·4	—2·3	—1·2
Bombay	+0·4	+0·2	+0·7	+0·7	+0·1	—0·3	—1·5	0
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·9	—0·7	+0·6	+1·1	—0·3	+1·3	+1·9	+0·4
Central India and Guzerat	—1·0	+0·8	+0·7	+0·1	—0·1	—0·4	—0·2	0
Sind and Rajputana	—1·0	—0·7	—0·9	—2·6	—1·6	—2·2	—2·0	—1·6
Madras	+0·1	+0·1	0	—0·2	—1·7	—1·6	—1·6	—0·7
Mean for whole of India	—0·2	0	0	—0·2	—0·5	—0·5	—0·6	—0·3

Rainfall.—As stated in the previous sections, rainfall during the week under review has been confined practically to Madras, Bombay and Malabar Coast districts, Burma, Bengal, and Assam. Moderate showers have also been received in Berar and the Central Provinces, but the remaining Provinces have been almost absolutely rainless, and, with the exception of a slight shower reported at Budhiada in the Hissar District in the south of the Punjab, the whole of the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Central India, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have been quite rainless.

With the setting in of the Madras rains from the middle of the week, decidedly heavy rain has been received over the southern half of the Peninsula. Thus

there has been an average fall of 5 inches in Coorg and of 4·54 inches in Malabar, and one of 4·29 inches in the Bombay Deccan. Mysore has also received 3·42 inches, and falls of two to three inches have been reported generally from the Madras districts. Moderately heavy falls have also been registered in parts of Burma and Bengal, and in the divisions of Tenasserim, Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), and Deltaic Bengal the falls have also averaged between two and three inches. Compared with the normal rainfall for the week, the falls in Assam, Bengal proper (excluding Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur), the Bombay and Malabar Coast districts, Berar, and the whole of Madras, except parts of the southern districts, have received falls rather considerably larger than usual. Indeed, in the following divisions the falls have been more than twice as heavy as usual:—Assam (Brahmaputra), Deltaic Bengal, Coorg, Mysore, Bombay Deccan, Berar, Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central). Excluding the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, and Kathiawar, where very little rain usually falls at this season, and indeed where the fall in normal years is less than a fifth of an inch in the week, out of the remaining 40 divisions the falls have been in excess of the normal amounts in 21 divisions and in defect in 19 divisions.

The last column of the rainfall table shows the comparison of the actual rainfall of the present monsoon season from the 28th May to October 14th with the fall in normal years. It will be seen that out of 51 divisions the falls have been in excess in 33 divisions, below the normal in 17 divisions, and exactly normal in one. The largest defects are shown in Coorg (32 per cent.), Kathiawar (21 per cent.), Malabar (17 per cent.), and in the Western districts of the Central Provinces (15 per cent.).

The following table will show the heaviest falls which have been reported during the week, the figures given representing the total rainfall for the week at the stations named:—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
East Bengal	Mymensing	Jamalpur	6·06 inches.
Assam (Brahmaputra)	Lakhimpur	Dibrugarh	6·19 ,,
Bengal (Central)	Bankura	Raipur	8·65 ,,
Ditto	Bogra	Sherpur	6·02 ,,
Orissa	Cuttack	False Point	6·09 ,,
Malabar	Calicut	Tellicherry	6·53 ,,
Ditto	Travancore	Cottayam	7·12 ,,
Mysore	Mysore	Yedatore	6·53 ,,
Ditto	Bangalore	Channapatna	7·19 ,,
Bombay (Deccan)	Sholapur	Sholapur	6·38 ,,
Ditto	Kolhapur	Bavda	10·24 ,,
Ditto	Dharwar	Nargund	8·98 ,,
Ditto	Belgaum	Gokak	8·92 ,,
Ditto	Bijapur	Indi	7·28 ,,
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Chiplun	9·18 ,,
Madras (East Coast, North).	Godavari	Sivakodu	14·93 ,,
Ditto Central	Kurnool	Mundlapad	6·09 ,,
Ditto	Bellary	Harpanahalli	6·79 ,,
Ditto (East Coast, South).	Chingleput	Sattivedi	7·74 ,,
Ditto	North Arcot	Madarpak	7·70 ,,
Ditto	South Arcot	Chidambaram	8·70 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 14th, 1893.			Rainfall data from May 28th to October 14th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to October 14th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	2·61	2·37	+ 0·24	168·48	160·49	+ 5
	Lower Burma	1·60	2·14	— 0·54	72·09	84·11	— 14
	Central Burma	1·51	1·79	— 0·28	61·16	66·14	— 8
	Upper Burma	1·86	?	?	31·01	?	?
	Arakan	1·86	2·67	— 0·81	158·81	164·25	— 3
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·68	1·60	+ 0·08	81·95	74·58	+ 10
	Assam (Surma)	2·45	1·98	+ 0·47	161·89	132·99	+ 22
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·12	0·92	+ 1·20	55·09	59·35	— 7
	Deltaic Bengal	2·48	1·20	+ 1·28	53·95	47·04	+ 15
	Central Bengal	1·03	1·15	+ 0·78	53·89	47·94	+ 12
	North Bengal	1·74	0·99	+ 0·75	99·42	88·46	+ 12
	Orissa	1·05	1·70	— 0·65	44·66	46·60	— 4
	Chota Nagpur	0·51	0·97	— 0·46	57·61	45·90	+ 26
	Bihar (South)	0·35	1·00	— 0·65	41·66	37·78	+ 10
	Do. (North)	0·33	1·29	— 0·96	52·43	45·57	+ 15
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·76	— 0·76	43·11	35·61	+ 21
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	1·31	— 1·31	34·19	38·79	— 12
	Oudh (South)	0	0·48	— 0·48	42·24	33·27	+ 27
	Do. (North)	0	0·59	— 0·59	40·20	36·30	+ 11
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·29	— 0·29	31·64	31·21	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·22	— 0·22	23·35	25·87	— 10
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0	0·34	— 0·34	40·72	39·33	+ 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·01	0·05	— 0·04	13·97	11·40	+ 23
	Do. (Central)	0	0·13	— 0·13	21·74	19·05	+ 14
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·13	— 0·13	33·03	23·87	+ 38
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·19	— 0·19	58·25	56·93	+ 2
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·14	— 0·14	25·27	15·17	+ 67
	Do. (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	5·05	5·71	— 1
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·54	3·08	+ 1·46	83·96	101·22	— 17
	Madras (South Central)	2·75	1·97	+ 0·78	25·40	25·40	0
	Coorg	5·00	1·89	+ 3·11	76·24	112·27	— 32
	Mysore	3·42	1·07	+ 1·75	23·50	25·93	— 9
	Konkan	2·36	1·43	+ 0·93	104·58	116·02	— 10
	Bombay Deccan	4·29	0·80	+ 3·49	33·49	25·74	+ 30
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·14	0·64	— 0·50	25·84	23·59	+ 10
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·84	0·19	+ 0·65	30·78	33·29	— 8
	Central Provinces (West)	0·36	0·39	— 0·03	32·80	38·58	— 15
	Ditto (Central)	0·36	0·41	— 0·05	50·52	48·76	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	0·55	0·54	+ 0·01	56·43	45·07	+ 24
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·25	— 0·25	44·24	43·12	+ 3
	Kathiawar	0	0·10	— 0·10	15·73	19·83	— 21
	Sind	0	0	0	4·60	4·32	+ 6
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·18	— 0·18	39·13	34·93	+ 12
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·10	— 0·10	28·18	25·65	+ 10
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	— 0·03	25·58	12·95	+ 97
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·32	1·86	+ 0·46	32·08	28·33	+ 16
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1·70	1·30	+ 0·40	65·90	49·91	+ 32
	Hyderabad (South)	2·65	0·86	+ 1·79	37·51	22·25	+ 69
	Madras (Central)	2·97	1·45	+ 1·52	20·45	18·92	+ 8
	East Coast (Central)	2·34	1·63	+ 0·71	17·94	18·39	— 2
	Ditto (South)	2·83	1·53	+ 1·30	18·21	18·45	— 1
	Madras (South)	1·22	1·24	— 0·02	9·89	8·59	+ 16

SIMLA, *19th October, 1893.*

ALEX. PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 14th October.*—Rainfall good to heavy throughout the Presidency, except in Tinnevelly, where the fall was moderate. This fall of rain has greatly improved general prospects. Irrigation and water-supply now generally sufficient. Sowings proceeding briskly. Standing crops improving and generally fair. Harvest of the early crop continues to give fair to average outturn. Pasture improving. Fodder available and condition of cattle good. Prices show very little change, but are slightly easier in the Central districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Rain generally good and beneficial to crops in the Deccan and Karnatak; moderate in Konkan. Standing crops withering for want of moisture and damaged by insects, blight, or rats in parts of five districts. Preparations for late crops continue in thirteen, and reaping of early crops progressing in seventeen, districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th October.*—There has been scattered rain in nearly all districts, except in the Patna division, where no rain has fallen. Reports regarding the standing crops continue generally favourable, and the crops in the flooded tracts of the Chittagong and Patna divisions have improved. Steeping of jute is still going on in some districts. Cultivation of spring crop lands is in progress, and early spring crops are being sown. The price of common rice is steady. Cattle are doing well and the fodder supply is sufficient, except in parts of East Bengal. In the Madaripur sub-division 392 persons, comprising 216 men, 96 women, and 80 children, received gratuitous relief during the week. In Backergunge small agricultural advances are being given to those who are in need, and subscriptions are being raised for the relief of the disabled poor.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Heavy rain has fallen in some districts and light showers in nearly all others. Prospects are still good everywhere. Harvesting of autumn crops and winter sowings continue. Supplies ample. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th October.*—No rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops going on in several districts. Ploughing for and sowings of spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good, but more rain is wanted in Shahpur. Crops near the banks of the Sutlej have been damaged by floods in the Ferozepore district. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Mooltan and Shahpur. Prices fluctuating in one district, falling in four others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Heavy showers of rain have fallen in the Nagpur country; elsewhere there have been moderate to

light showers. More rain wanted in Khandwa, where a small shower only has fallen during the week. Standing crops benefited by recent rain. Cotton pickings commenced in parts of the Wardha district.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th October.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient and the crop prospect is good. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are progressing, and early paddy, millets, and maize are being reaped. Standing crops generally promise well, but in Shwebo the rainfall is still insufficient. The price of paddy has risen in three districts and has fallen in one.

Assam.—*For week ending 17th October.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops in general good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th October.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good and general. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of two districts. Prices slightly fallen. Prospects favourable.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Rice and coffee crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) reaping and cardamom picking progressing. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th October.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather clear, but occasionally cloudy. Autumn crops in good condition. Picking of cotton commenced in two districts. Land being prepared for winter crops. Sowings of spring crops continue. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall heavy. Harvesting of autumn crops commenced. Standing irrigated paddy crops in good condition. Spring crops are being spoiled by the recent excessive rainfall.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Rainfall good in the Gwalior and Bundelkhand districts. Rain has been sufficient in all parts of Central India. Autumn crops being harvested in Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Spring sowings in progress in other parts of Central India. Crops in good condition in all parts, except Baghelkhand, where they have been slightly damaged by rain. Pasturage good and sufficient everywhere. Prices of food grains falling in Gwalior and Bhopal; steady in other parts.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th October.*—No rain during the week. Reaping of autumn crops and ploughing for and sowing of spring crops continue in parts. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Harvest prospects good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 17th October.*—Weather fine. Spring sowing commenced. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th October.*—Weather fine. Prospects very good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{63}{50}$ MET.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 16th October, 1893.

Read—

Despatch No. 28 (Public—Records), dated 27th July 1893, from the Secretary of State for India, enclosing a copy of a letter from the President of the Alpine Club, regarding the observation of the movements of glaciers.

RESOLUTION.

A request has been submitted through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India from the President of the Alpine Club inviting the co-operation of the Government of India in obtaining a record of observation on the movements of glaciers in the Himalayan Range in supplement to a similar record maintained of the movements of glaciers in Europe. The letter from the President is accompanied by a memorandum of hints for observers which has recently been issued by the Alpine Club.

The Government of India accept the view that the suggested record may prove of importance to Geological and Meteorological science, and are desirous that the co-operation of officials and others who are stationed in or near the snows, or who may visit from time to time the glacial regions of the Himalayas, should be invited.

A copy of the Alpine Club's memorandum is accordingly published below; and copies of this resolution and of the memorandum of instructions will be forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter, the Director, Geological Survey, the Military and Foreign Departments, the Governments of the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bengal for distribution to such officers as may be in a position to supply the requisite information. Any data obtained by observers should be forwarded direct to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, Simla; and the Meteorological Reporter is requested to compile from time to time the information which he receives and to forward the results to the Director, Geological Survey, for information, and to the Government of India (Revenue and Agricultural Department) for communication to the Alpine Club.

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Foreign and Military Departments of the Government of India; the Governments of the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bengal; the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; and the Director, Geological Survey, for information.

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

[True Extract.]
E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Memorandum on Glacier Observation issued by the Alpine Club, June 1893.

The recent movements of glaciers may be noted by the following signs:—

When the ice is advancing, the glaciers generally have a more convex outline, the icefalls are more broken into towers and spires, and piles of fresh rubbish are found shot over the grass of the lower moraines. Moraines which have been comparatively recently deposited by advancing ice are disturbed, show cracks, and are obviously being pushed forward or aside by the glacier.

When the ice is in retreat, the marks of its further recent extension are seen fringing the glacier both at the end and sides in their lower portions; the glacier fails to fill its former bed, and bare stony tracts, often interspersed with pools or lakelets, lie between the end of the glacier and the mounds of recent terminal moraines.

Where a glacier has retreated to any considerable extent, careful observations of the form of its bed are of value. What is the nature of the rock-surfaces exposed—convex or concave? Are they rubbed smooth on their leesides? How far have the contours of the cliffs or slopes, or the sides of any gorge, been modified where they have been subjected to ice-friction? Is there any evidence that the ice has flowed over large boulders or loose soils, such as gravel, without disturbing them? How has it affected rocks of different hardness—for instance, veins of quartz in a less hard rock? Generally, do the appearances indicate that the glacier has excavated, or only abraded and polished its bed; that it has scooped out new rock-basins, or only cleaned out, scratched, and preserved from filling-up by alluvial deposits or earthslips existing basins? What is the general character of the valley-bottom and slopes above and below the most conspicuous ancient moraines?

The depth of mountain lakes and the position of the point of greatest depth should be ascertained wherever possible. The marginal rock-structure of lake basins, particularly near their outlet, is of some importance with a view to ascertaining whether they are true rock-basins, or whether they are reservoirs formed by ancient moraines, earthslips, or alluvial deposits.

The traveller or surveyor should, if possible, paint a mark and date on any conspicuous rock *in situ* parallel with the termination of the glacier at the time of his visit, marking the distance in yards of the ice from it. The next visitor will then be able to measure the movement that has taken place since his predecessor's visit. Leaving out of question elaborate trigonometrical methods—such, for instance, as have been carried out on the Rhône glacier in Switzerland—the following plan gives very valuable results, and demands no other instruments than a small jar of paint, a brush, a measuring-tape, and a pocket-compass. To ascertain the recent retreat of a glacier, measure the distance from the end of the ice in front of the longitudinal axis of the glacier to the most advanced terminal moraine where vegetation first shows itself. The bare ground recently left by glaciers is easily recognisable. The diminution of volume is best measured by ascertaining the height of bare soil left on the sides of the lateral moraines in the portion of the glacier within the zone of vegetation. All photographic representations of the glacier end and of the ground which has been freed from the glacier ice are of great value. Those will be of most service that show the position of the glacier-snout with relation to some conspicuous rock or other feature in the local scenery. Each photograph should be dated, and the bearings and distance of the camera with reference to any such feature accurately noted.

It is very important to investigate the state of various glaciers as regards advance or retreat. Neighbouring glaciers often furnish very different results in this respect owing to the fact that steep glaciers anticipate in their oscillations those the beds of which are less inclined. To ascertain the oscillations of glaciers, it is necessary to fix the actual position of the ice-snout at the end of the glacier with the greatest accuracy. Two methods can be employed for this purpose, either of which may be selected according to circumstances. Paint some signs on large boulders, not too far from the end of the glacier, and measure their distance from it by a tape (Richter's system); or build a low wall of stones of a few yards in length, and say 15 to 20 inches in height, some distance from the ice-end, and measure this distance (Gosset's system). It is to be recommended that the stones of these walls should also be painted. If the traveller himself returns after some interval—even after only two or three weeks—he will be able to judge of the movement of the glacier, and he will have laid down a basis for future observations by future travellers.

One of the results most to be desired is an exact knowledge of the dates—

(i) of the maximum extension of the ice;
(ii) of the commencement of retreat;
(iii) of the minimum;
(iv) of the commencement of fresh increase.

In dealing with a mountain group, therefore, the traveller should note (where he can get the information as to the past) the date of the commencement of the actual movement of *each glacier*, and in all cases whether the ice is in advance, or retreat, or stationary. Of course the rate of forward movement or velocity of the ice and the oscillations in the extension of the ice must be kept carefully distinct.

Should time and circumstances permit, a series of observations of the velocity of the ice is of value. These may be made after Tyndall's method by planting a line of sticks across the glacier, or by painting marks on boulders, the position of which relatively to ascertained points on the mountain side has been accurately fixed. The size of the glacier—that is, the area of its basin and its length—as well as the slope of its bed above, as well as at the point measured, should be noted. The rate of movement of the ice appears to be connected both with the volume of the glacier and the inclination of its bed.

No. 4559-A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Simla, the 18th October, 1893.

The undermentioned correspondence is published for general information.

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

No. 149 (Financial), dated 27th July 1893.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I transmit, for the information of your Government, a copy of the correspondence which has taken place in this country with the Exchange Banks respecting the terms upon which the silver that was in transit on the 26th ultimo will be admitted to coinage.

Letter from the Banks, 26th June 1893.
Letter to the Banks, 3rd July 1893.
Letter to the Banks, 12th July 1893.
Letter from the Banks, 15th July 1893.
Letter from the Banks, 20th July 1893.
Letter to the Banks, 21st July 1893.
Letter from the Banks, 24th July 1893, with enclosure.

2. It is desirable in my opinion that in any settlement of this question the Exchange Banks should as far as possible be protected from actual loss if you are satisfied that the shipments were made in good faith in the ordinary course of business. Some disturbance and dislocation of trade must necessarily ensue upon a measure so important and far-reaching as the closing of the mints; but it is not wise in my opinion to aggravate these evils or to intensify the opposition in some quarters to the action of your Government.

Dated 26th June 1893.

From—W. BEARNSHALL, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank, Limited, and six other Banks,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have heard by telegram from our Indian Agents that the mints have ceased to receive silver for coinage, but we feel assured that the Indian Banks as regards all silver which has been already shipped in the usual course of business will be allowed to convert such shipments into rupees upon the conditions which have hitherto existed. If our expectations be not fulfilled, we need hardly point out, apart from the question of the great loss which would necessarily arise from our inability to turn the metal into money, that contracts for bills on Europe have been made in India, to provide for which these shipments have been made.

We may justly say that we have been financing the trade of India during the sitting of Lord Herschell's Committee on the usual lines without engaging in speculation either in one direction or the other as to what the issue of that Commission might be, and we therefore think that we are justified in looking for reasonable protection and consideration when a radical change of this kind is introduced. If it became known that the Banks might find difficulty in consequence of a legislative enactment in implementing those contracts, a grave feeling of distrust might be engendered in the minds of natives and others which at this critical moment might produce serious results such as we are convinced the Government of India could not have contemplated.

For Your Lordship's guidance we may mention that we estimate the amount of silver at present in the hands of the Banks in transit to India from this country and from Australia and China to be not far short of 1,500,000*l.*, representing Rs. 2¼ crores.

In the full expectation that the Banks need feel no anxiety regarding the course of action which will be taken in respect of these silver shipments *en route* to India, we have, &c., &c.

Dated 3rd July 1893.

From—SIR A. GODLEY, C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,

To—The Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, London.

In reply to the letter dated the 26th of June addressed by seven Exchange Banks to the Secretary of State in Council respecting the admission to coinage of silver shipped from England to India before the date of the closing of the mints, I am directed to inform you that the matter has been left to the discretion of the Government of India, and that a telegram expressing the purport of the letter from the Banks was sent to the Viceroy on the same day. A reply has now been received stating that the Government of India have offered to consider each case on its merits, and that an assurance has been given that *bonâ fide* shippers will be protected from any heavy loss.

Dated 12th July 1893.

From—SIR A. GODLEY, C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,

To—The Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, London.

In continuation of my letter dated the 3rd instant, I am directed to inform you that a telegram has been received from the Viceroy stating that orders have been issued for the payment to the respective Banks of the value of the silver which was in transit on the 26th of June last at the price actually paid, the sterling or dollar value being converted into rupees at the telegraphic rate of exchange on the day of payment.

Dated 15th July 1893.

From—THOMAS FORREST, Esq., Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, London, and six other Banks,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned Banks desire to bring before Your Lordship the serious loss which they will unavoidably sustain by the recent enactment of the Government of India closing the mints against public coinage unless the Government reconsiders its decision to exclude the silver, which on the 26th of June last, the date of the enactment, was in transit to India in the ordinary course of banking business, and which amounts in the aggregate to close on 1,500,000*l.*

Upon this subject the Banks would refer Your Lordship to their communication of that date, and would urge the following considerations:—

The silver in question was not purchased by any of the Banks by way of speculation, but solely to fulfil obligations for the negotiation of sterling bills and for other arbitrary *gold* operations entered into in India previous to, or concurrently with, such purchases, and in the ordinary course of business which has always been pursued by the Banks. They desire to impress upon Your Lordship that the purchase and shipment of the silver merely completed operations already entered into, and that thereafter the Banks had no interest, so far as that silver was concerned, in the subsequent rise or fall in Indian Exchange.

If the Banks are not allowed to have this silver converted into rupees on the terms existing previous to the 26th of June, but are forced to accept the proposal made to them by the Government of India, the actual loss to them in the aggregate will not be less than 120,000*l.*

Although the banks were aware of the possibility that the Committee on Indian Currency under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor might suggest some change, they would submit to Your Lordship that they, on whom it may be said the burden of financing the external trade of India falls, had only two alternatives before them during the protracted sitting of the Committee,—on the one hand, to continue their business in the usual way, relying on due protection being extended to shipments in transit, or, on the other hand, to abandon the purchase of silver altogether during the eight months occupied by the Committee's deliberations, the latter course involving the complete disorganization during that period of the whole foreign trade, not only of India, but of all other silver-using countries. In this view, and in view also of the uncertainty as to what the Committee's recommendations might be, there can be only one opinion that the first was the only proper course for the Banks to adopt. They therefore continued their ordinary course of business, relying on due consideration and protection being afforded them in whatever changes might be made. Adopting the language of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the 26th of June, they followed this course "in the faith which they reposed in the existing public arrangements."

Another ground on which they based their trust is the principle laid down in the Indian Contract Act, where the incidence, if any, of new or increased import duties falls on the buyer or recipient of the goods, the latter being, they contend, in the case of silver, the Government itself, by its mints, which undertook to receive and coin silver in consideration of a seignorage of 2 per cent.

As regards "existing public arrangements," none could be more definite than the obligation of the Indian mints to coin all silver tendered to them. But practically the whole of the silver tendered for coinage comes from abroad, and takes several weeks to arrive. It is a necessity of the situation, therefore, that there must always be a large amount of silver in transit, unless, as has already been pointed out, the commerce of India was to be disorganized by a total cessation of purchases, and under such circumstances for the Government of India to shut out from the mints *bonâ fide* shipments of silver while passing an Act which at once reduced the value of that silver in the markets of the world by 15 per cent. is a step which we think it will be difficult to justify.

The Banks are satisfied that the Government of India's proposal, which would have the effect of inflicting a fine for the benefit of the Government of about 8 per cent. on all silver in transit on the 26th of June, can only be the result of a misapprehension, and that the real position has only to be explained to the Government to avert from the Banks the penalty which is now suggested. They repeat, therefore, that the silver shipments in transit on the 26th of June were in no sense a speculation in exchange, but that the silver was purchased and shipped to close up transactions concurrently entered into in India in the ordinary course of their business. They feel very keenly therefore that, while pursuing their business in a *bonâ fide* way, ministering to the requirements of the commerce of India in which the Indian Government itself is so deeply concerned, that Government should seek to inflict upon them an injury so great and so totally undeserved.

The Banks are in hope that Your Lordship will use your best efforts to avert from them the serious and unexpected loss with which they are threatened, and by representing the matter in its true light to the Government of India secure for them the coinage of the silver in transit on the 26th of June on the old terms.

The matter is one of great and pressing moment, and the Banks beg that Your Lordship will be pleased to receive a deputation from them at the earliest time convenient to Your Lordship, when they will be glad to have the opportunity of affording Your Lordship any further explanations you may desire.

Dated 20th July 1893.

From—THOMAS FORREST, Esq., Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, London,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

With the view of making you acquainted with the further proceedings of the Indian Banks in the matter of their shipments since the date of their memorial to Your Lordship of the 15th instant, I beg to send you copy of a telegram which was despatched yesterday evening, on behalf of the Banks generally, by the National Bank of India to their Manager in Calcutta:

The Exchange Banks have agreed to advise Indian Government as follows:—In view of urgent need of funds, the Banks compelled accept Government offer, reserving right of petition for redress. Advise Banks each to advise Government accordingly.

The Banks have taken this action in order that no embarrassment may arise from the lock-up of such a large amount as 1,500,000*l.* But they trust that Your Lordship will recognize that they have only acquiesced in the Government proposal, because, looking to the magnitude of the interests involved, they could not afford to risk the consequences of rejecting it, however harsh it might appear to them. And they further hope that Your Lordship will not allow their acceptance to prejudice their claim to have the matter reconsidered by the Indian Government in the light of their recent memorial.

Dated 21st July 1893.

From—SIR A. GODLEY, C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,

To—The Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, London.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 15th and 20th instant, respecting the terms upon which the silver in transit to India on the 26th of June has been admitted to coinage.

In reply, I am desired to say that the correspondence will be forwarded to the Government of India, to whose discretion you were informed in my letter of the 3rd instant that the matter had been left.

Dated 24th July 1893.

From—THOMAS FORREST, Esq., Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, London, and five other Banks,

To—The Financial Secretary, India Office.

We observe a statement in the *Times* correspondent's Simla telegram of the 23rd instant to the following effect:

The Banks are continuing to depress the gold price of the rupee in order to induce the Government to give better terms with the result that the rate has been run down during the week from 1*s.* 3 11/32*d.* to 1*s.* 3 1/16*d.*

We desire to give this statement, which is calculated to seriously prejudice the cause of the Banks with the Government of India, themost emphatic contradiction. There has been no combination or thought of combination on the part of the Banks to influence exchange either in one direction or the other, and the Banks have no other wish than to act fairly and honourably towards the Government in all matters affecting the settlement of the questions now pending. We believe that the recent fall in exchange is due to perfectly natural causes, which it is not necessary to discuss here, and in all probability there will be many fluctuations in rates before the trade of India adapts itself to the altered conditions.

We are wiring Mr. Toomey, the Calcutta Manager of the National Bank of India, Limited, who has gone to Simla, to give full explanations regarding our silver shipments to assure the Indian Government that there is no foundation for the statement of the *Times;* and as evidence of our earnest desire to avoid giving the smallest ground for such an injurious imputation, we take the liberty of annexing for your information an extract from the National Bank of India's letter of the 21st instant to Mr. Toomey.

We shall be obliged by your kindly forwarding this communication to the Right Honourable Lord Kimberley.

Extract from the National Bank of India's letter to Mr. Toomey, dated 21st July 1893.

"Among other questions on which it may be necessary for you to negotiate with the Government of India is that of the rate of exchange at which the Banks are to be paid for their silver. The Government's original proposal was for payment at the telegraphic transfer rate on London from day to day as the silver is coined. Last week they made an offer of a fixed rate of 1*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, which, however, the Banks did not accept. But while considering 1*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* too high, we think there are decided advantages in favour of a fixed rate if a satisfactory agreement can be come to on the point. With a rate that is to fluctuate from day to day, we feel there will always be a suspicion on the part of the Government that the Banks are manipulating rates in their own favour, and, however groundless such a suspicion might be, it could not fail to embitter our negotiations with the Government on the larger question. We think it very important therefore that all grounds for a suspicion of this kind should be removed, which can only be done by the Government and the Banks, without prejudice to the larger question, agreeing to an equitable fixed rate. At present we should consider 1*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* a fair rate, but the matter is one on* which we shall require to consult the other Banks, and we think it probable that by the beginning of the week we may be wiring you something on the subject. In any case we trust the Banks will be careful to give the Government no ground for imagining that they are giving any artificial bias to exchange in their own favour."

No. 307, dated 20th September 1893.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge Your Lordship's Despatch of the 27th July 1893, No. 149 (Financial), transmitting copy of correspondence with the Exchange Banks touching the terms on which we agreed to receive at the mints the silver belonging to them which was in transit to India on the 26th June 1893.

2. Your Lordship has sent these papers for our information with an expression of your opinion that the Exchange Banks should as far as possible be protected from actual loss if we are satisfied that their shipments of silver were made in good faith and in the ordinary course of business, because, though some disturbance and dislocation of trade must necessarily ensue upon such a measure as that of closing the mints, it is not wise to aggravate those evils or to intensify opposition to the measure. At the same time we understand from Your Lordship's communications to the Banks of the 3rd and 21st July and from paragraph 1 of the Despatch under reply that the settlement of the matter has been left to our discretion, and that the expression of this opinion does not imply a direction.

3. The matter has now been finally settled by the receipt at the mints of all the silver which was in transit on the 26th June, so far as it did not suit the Banks to dispose of it otherwise, and payment has been made for it on the terms communicated by Your Lordship to the Banks in Sir A. Godley's letter of the 12th July. We now therefore proceed to state our view of the case and the actual results of the transaction.

4. When appeals were made to us immediately after the closing of the mints to receive for coinage the silver then in transit, it seemed to us expedient to consider whether or not the shipments were speculative, and to treat each case on its merits. But it almost at once became apparent that it was not possible to prove by documentary evidence, such as would be required if we rejected some appeals and admitted others, that any shipment was simply speculative. We therefore refrained from pressing any enquiry into this feature of the case, and decided to treat the applications solely with reference to considerations of public policy and without any reference to the objects of the Banks in importing the silver.

5. In our view the Banks had no equitable right or claim to special treatment of their silver. Their case was in principle analogous to that of dealers in other commodities whose trade might be interrupted by an import duty or by prohibition imposed by the State for reasons of general policy. There was no reason for treating the Banks differently from other traders, and when they asked us in December 1892 for an assurance that, in the event of the closure of the mints, silver contracted for by them before the closure would be admitted to coinage, we declined to give them any such assurance.

6. Nevertheless, we decided to buy their silver in transit at the price at which it had been bought in London, because we were informed that a considerable portion of the capital of some of the Banks was locked up in the large purchases of silver in transit on the date of the closure of the mints, and that, if we refused to accept the bullion, there was a probability that it might be practically unsaleable with the result of endangering the stability of some of the Banks, and thus producing a stringency, if not a panic, in Indian mercantile circles, which might disastrously affect firms and individuals having no connection with these transactions in silver. The closing of the mints had already caused a serious dislocation in our trade relations with China and other silver countries, and we considered that it would be expedient at such a time to waive the question of principle for the purpose of preventing additional and serious disorganisation. Acting on this view, and on this view alone, we decided to buy the silver owned by the Banks, though we considered that the Banks had no more claim to be compensated than the owners of silver in other countries or the holders of silver securities whose property was depreciated by the legislation of the 26th June, or than the owners of any other commodity whose trade might be interfered with by the action of the State taken in the general interest.

7. We offered to take the silver at the price actually paid for it by the owners, converted at the telegraphic rate of exchange of the day on which payment was made. The Banks objected to this condition as involving unequal rates of payment, and we then offered them the option of taking payment at the fixed rate of 1*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to the rupee. To this also the Banks objected, but offered to take payment at the rate of 1*s.* 3$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to the rupee. As the Banks professed to make this offer under pressure of want of funds and subject to their right of appeal, we adhered to our original proposal, and the payments have been made at the telegraphic rate of exchange of the day on which each mint certificate was presented for payment. As matters have turned out, owing to the fall of exchange subsequent to the issue of our orders allowing the receipt of this silver at the mints, payment has been made to the Banks at the average rate of 1*s.* 3·053*d.* Appended to this despatch is a statement from which Your Lordship will see that the payment to the Banks amounted to Rs. 1,80,73,289, and that if they had received the mint outturn, as claimed by them, they would have received Rs. 1,87,84,317. They received therefore Rs. 7,11,028, or 3·77 per cent. less than they would have got if the mints had been open.

8. The loss to Government, on the other hand, has been direct and material. This silver was not wanted for currency, and its reception has enabled the Banks to dispense with the purchase of Council bills, and to keep the rate of exchange low until its absorption in the currency. If we had wanted silver for coinage, we could have bought it at a rate of 33$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* instead of the rate (approximately 38*d.*) which we paid to the Banks. The purchase would have cost us on the whole in sterling £995,285 instead of the £1,133,610 which we actually paid, so that the State has in fact directly lost 13·89 per cent. on the transaction in addition

to the other losses occasioned by an addition to the rupee currency which was under the circumstances of the case unnecessary and mischievous, and by the exercise of the power given to the Banks to dispense with the purchase of Council Bills.

9. We have in the 4th paragraph of this despatch stated that we refrained from trying to obtain proof of the speculative or non-speculative character of these shipments of silver. But we desire to say here that we have little doubt that at least some of them were speculative. The reasons which have led us to this conclusion are these :—

(1) The shipments were far in excess of any that have ever before been received at the same season of the year.

(2) They were made between the date when it was announced that the Indian Currency Committee had signed and presented their report and the date of the closing of the mints.

(3) It was known on the Continent that the Committee had recommended the closing of the mints, for the *Frankfürter Zeitung* accurately stated on the 7th June the main features of the recommendations made by the Committee, and it is probable that the facts were also known in London. We append an extract from the *Statist* of the 10th June, from which it appears that speculation by the Banks was then proceeding.

(4) In anticipation of some such action large speculative purchases of Government securities were made in India for London, paper to the amount of Rs. 72,62,600 having been enfaced in June, though the movement for months previous to June had been in the opposite direction, from London to India.

(5) The price of enfaced paper in London never went higher than £63¼ in April and May, and was mostly lower than that figure. As soon as it was known that the report of the Indian Currency Committee had been signed, the price rose, standing at £64 on the 3rd of June, at £66 on the 7th, and £67 on the 17th. After the legislation of 26th June it rose further to £69⅝, and after reaching £71 stood at £70 on the 30th June. There was no other cause for the increase in price from the beginning of June than speculation in anticipation of legislation.

(6) There is little doubt that a considerable proportion of the silver imported by the Banks was for the payment of the price of the paper thus speculatively transferred to London in preference to the purchase of Council drafts which at that time were costing more than silver.

(7) That the Banks did not want the money in India for trade purposes is apparent from the facts that they proposed that we should pay it in sterling in London instead of in silver in India, and that, having received it in India, they were unable to use it, as may be inferred from the fact that the currency note circulation which on the 7th June was 2,530 lakhs rose on the 30th June to 2,649 lakhs, and on the 22nd August to 2,757 lakhs—an increase of 227 lakhs in twelve weeks. Further, during the whole time since the 26th June down to the present date the Indian money market has been very easy, with abundant supplies.

10. All these circumstances seem to us to point to the fact that some of the shipments of silver made in June were speculative, and that they were not made in furtherance of ordinary trade requirements. Considering all the facts, we are now disposed to think that our apprehensions in regard to the possible impairment of the stability of any of the Banks concerned were perhaps unnecessary, and that we might have refrained from securing to the Banks immunity to a large extent from loss on their imports of silver. We consider that the Banks have been treated with great and perhaps unnecessary liberality, and we should not on any account consent to make them any additional concession.

11. We venture here to dissent from the proposition implied in the last clause of the 2nd paragraph of Your Lordship's despatch. We agree with Your Lordship that it would not be wise to aggravate the evils that must necessarily ensue upon a measure so important and far-reaching as the closing of the mints; but we are unable to see that the acceptance of this principle would justify us in granting at the expense of the tax-payer compensation to one class of the community which is denied to all other classes who have suffered from the same cause; and we cannot think that there would be any justification in either principle or expediency in applying the public revenues for the purpose of moderating or terminating the opposition of interested parties to legislative measures taken in the public interest with the support of a majority of the community. If our action in taking over the silver in question is to be justified, it must be on the ground that a refusal to do so would have seriously embarrassed the Banks, and that such embarrassment would have produced at a critical period an amount of loss to the general public which it was worth while to avoid by accepting a considerable charge on the public revenues. We did not undertake to make good to the Banks the whole cost of the silver, because this was not necessary for the purpose we had in view, and because we thought it undesirable that any encouragement should be given to the idea that speculation might be undertaken in view of a possible change in the law with a prospect of complete immunity at the cost of the State if the speculation proved to be unprofitable.

12. As the matter is of some public importance, we consider it desirable to publish the correspondence connected with these transactions, including the present despatch, and we propose to do so in due course after its receipt by Your Lordship.

Statement showing the quantity of silver in transit on the 26th June 1893 taken over by Government, and the price paid for it.

—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	TOTAL QUANTITY TAKEN OVER.						
	Standard ounces.	Indian standard tolas.	Sterling price.	Rupee equivalent paid.	Total number of rupees at mint outturn which owners would have received if mints had not been closed.	Price the Government would have paid, assuming it wanted to buy silver for coinage.	Remarks.
			£	Rs.	*	£	
Exchange Banks, Bombay.	6,863,268	1,84,68,424	1,091,016	1,74,09,722	1,80,80,587	† 995,285	From the figures in columns (4) and (5), the loss to the Exchange Banks appears to be 3·77 per cent., while the figures in columns (3) and (6) indicate a loss to Government of 13·89 per cent.
Exchange Banks, Calcutta.	267,131	7,18,825	42,594	6,63,567	* 7,03,730		
TOTAL ...	7,130,399	1,91,87,249	1,133,610	1,80,73,289	1,87,84,317	995,285	

* These have been arrived at as follows :—

(1) 1,84,68,424 standard tolas *minus* 2·1 per cent. on account of seignorage and coinage charges = 1,84,68,424 — 3,87,837 = 1,80,80,587.

(2) 7,18,825 standard tolas *minus* 2·1 per cent. = 718,825 — 15,095 = 7,03,730.

† This figure is obtained at the rate of 33½*d.* per ounce of silver, which is about the average (33·554) of the rates of July and August 1893, and is also the rate quoted on the 1st July.

Extract from the Statist *of 10th June 1893, page 616.*

Silver.—We referred last week to the stagnant condition of the silver market in the face of an active speculation in rupee paper on surmises as to what may be the recommendation of Lord Herschell's Committee. The speculative activity in rupee paper has this week extended to exchange, and the price of standard bars has been dragged up by an advance in exchange. Before the India Council allotment the quotation had advanced from 37 $\frac{13}{16}$*d.* to 37 $\frac{15}{16}$ *d.*, and after the allotment there was a further advance to 38$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* per oz. It is to be noticed that the Banks only paid this price for immediate delivery, the quotation for forward business being lower. In offering the higher price for silver, the

Banks, of course, did so in the belief that should an import duty be imposed upon silver, or should the Indian mints be closed, such a measure will not affect specie already shipped. To-day the price relapsed $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per ounce. Mexican dollars have been less active, and have not responded to the advance in silver. The quotation is $37\frac{3}{8}d.$ per ounce, which is nearer the melting value of the coins than it has been for some time past. Below we give the closing quotations for bar silver in London and in New York during the past week :—

	June	...	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
	London standard	...	$37\frac{13}{16}d.$	$37\frac{7}{8}d.$	$37\frac{7}{8}d.$	$37\frac{15}{16}d.$	$38\frac{1}{4}d.$	$38\frac{1}{2}d.$	$38\frac{1}{4}d.$
* Opening price.	New York fine	...	$82\frac{1}{8}$	$82\frac{3}{4}$	$82\frac{1}{2}$	$82\frac{3}{4}$	83	$83\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$*

Dated 10th December 1892.

From—The Exchange Banks Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

We, the undersigned Agents and Managers of the Exchange Banks, desire to draw the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to a serious difficulty which may arise in regard to contracts for the purchase of silver should any law be passed without due notice closing the Indian mints to free coinage of silver. For should such a law come into operation at any time before the Banks had received delivery of the silver they had purchased under forward contracts, they would run the risk of having to resell at a loss in London.

In the face of such a risk the Banks will naturally avoid such contracts, but in doing so they cannot avoid contracting the finance of the sea-borne trade, and may possibly thereby hamper the operations of that trade. We beg, therefore, respectfully to suggest that His Excellency should at once give us some assurance that any silver contracted for before the issue of an order to close the mints to free coinage of silver shall be admitted for coinage.

Our reason for taking the present opportunity for tendering this suggestion is that the speeches of Mr. Bertram Currie and of others representing England at the International Conference appear to indicate that, in the event of no agreement being come to thereat, the closure of the Indian mints to free coinage of silver will almost certainly result.

No. 4985, dated 13th December 1892.

From—S. JACOB, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Calcutta.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the letter of 10th instant signed by you and by the Managers of some other Exchange Banks suggesting that the Government of India should give an assurance that, in the event of the Indian mints being closed to the free coinage of silver, all silver contracted for before the issue of an order to close the mints to free coinage of silver shall be admitted for coinage,

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India is of opinion that it would not be in the public interest to enter on a discussion at the present moment of the measures which might be adopted if it were decided to close the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and the Governor General in Council fears, therefore, that it is impossible to give the assurance for which you ask.

Dated 27th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and other Exchange Banks, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

We respectfully enquire what are the intentions of Government regarding silver arrived and in transit. Enormous loss will be sustained unless received by mint for coinage. Solicit favour early reply by wire.

Dated 28th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

The Exchange Banks, Calcutta, respectfully request that orders may be issued to accept at mints silver arrived and afloat up to Monday last. They submit that these shipments have been made in the ordinary course of trade to finance their usual business, and, with no notice of intentions to close mints, the Banks had no reason to expect that silver would be dealt with in any but usual way. If silver refused, great injury inflicted and heavy

losses sustained, which Banks submit they should not be called upon to suffer. Such losses estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, probably more. Signed by the following Banks :—Agra Bank, Bank of China, Chartered Bank, Comptoir National, Delhi Bank, Hong Kong Bank, Imperial of Persia, Mercantile of India, National of India.

Dated 28th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

At a special meeting of Committee held this morning to consider position of Exchange Banks with reference to silver bullion arrived and in transit prior to passing of Special Act on Monday, it was resolved that the Committee of Chamber should respectfully address Government in support of the Banks' claim that silver be admitted to free coinage. The information placed at disposal of Chamber by the Banks goes to show that the silver in question has been bought and shipped to meet the legitimate requirements of trade and not for purposes of speculation. This being so, Committee are of opinion that Banks have an equitable claim to have their silver admitted to free coinage. The existing position is causing considerable disturbance to trade, which will be intensified should Government adhere to their refusal to accept this silver at the mint.

No. 2714-A., dated 28th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Agent, Chartered Bank of Inbia, Australia, and China, $\frac{\text{Bombay}}{\text{Calcutta}}$.

Your telegram of $\frac{27\text{th}}{28\text{th}}$. Government of India regret prospect of loss to shippers of silver, but mints are now closed to free coinage, and Government of India obviously cannot undertake to make good all losses which this step may occasion. If any holder of silver thinks he has a claim to special treatment, he should submit his case to Government of India, giving full particulars and stating amount of silver, date and place of purchase, price paid, date of shipment, date of probable arrival in India, and expense incurred. It will save time if simultaneously a copy of statement of claim is given to the Accountant General, Bombay, or in Calcutta to the Comptroller General.

[Communicated to the Comptroller General and Accountant General, Bombay, by telegraph.]

Dated 28th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Comptroller General, Calcutta.

It is said that 1½ millions sterling worth of silver is on its way to India. This silver cannot be sent to the mints, is doubtless unsaleable at the present time, and probably advances could not now be obtained on it.

Is there any risk that this state of things will endanger the stability of any of the Exchange Banks or give rise to panic? You may consult Cruickshank. Bear in mind critical state of things in China trade, and telegraph reply urgent.

Dated 29th June 1893.

Telegram from The Comptroller General, Calcutta,

To—The Seeretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Your telegram arrived after ten last night. After consulting Cruickshank I think that, unless Government take over the Exchange Banks' silver on some terms or other, there is great risk of endangering stability of some of Exchange Banks and causing panic. Cruickshank could not tell the extent to which various Banks are interested in the silver afloat, but doubtless some Banks are concerned in very large amounts. The loss on these amounts, as far as present price of silver is concerned, is not very serious ; and if the silver were saleable here at that price, there would be no great risk of imperiling stability of the Exchange Banks or of disturbing market by refusing to take over the silver; but the price of silver is falling daily. This silver will be almost certainly unsaleable here at any price ; and if it had to be re-shipped to England or China, the Banks' resources would be indefinitely locked up, and the ultimate loss would be something very considerable—possibly one-fifth or more of the original price. The Banks will be at the same time suffering severe strain owing to the state of affairs in China, and the result might be therefore very probably such a loss of confidence as to cause run on any Bank incurring much loss on its silver, thus endangering stability.

Dated 29th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and other Exchange Banks, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Your telegram yesterday. Statements as suggested being prepared, but will take some days to obtain exact details. Meantime the Banks are prepared to prove that all their silver arrived and in transit has been bought for legitimate trade purposes before the action of Government in closing the mints. Banks would be glad to receive some assurance from Government that on the above fact being proved to the satisfaction of Government, the silver in question would be accepted for coinage. Solicit favour of reply.

No. 2722-A., dated 29th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay.

Silver imported under the conditions stated in your telegram of 29th will certainly not be admitted to free coinage, and whether any, and if so what, relief can be given will be decided after consideration of each case on its merits.

Dated 29th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Your telegram of 28th. Exchange Banks suggest Government taking over all silver arrived and afloat before Monday last at mint outturn, thus obviating all claims. By doing so Banks gain nothing, the silver having been bought against usual exports at the then ruling exchange.

No. 2732-A., dated 29th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Agent, Chatered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Calcutta.

Your telegram to-day. Following telegram sent to Agent, Chartered Bank, Bombay: *Begins*—"Silver imported under the conditions stated in your telegram of 29th will certainly not be admitted to free coinage, and whether any, and if so what, relief can be given will be decided after consideration of each case on its merits."—*Ends*.

Dated 29th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Madras Chamber of Commerce respectfully urges Government to admit silver bullion afloat to free coinage as shipments made in good faith for trade purposes. If silver excluded, heavy loss to Exchange Banks, and probably serious trade complications. Chamber urges Government to assist in minimising evils following so rapid a change from a silver to gold basis. Letter follows.

No. 2758-A., dated 30th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—{ The Comptroller General, Calcutta.
{ The Accountant General, Bombay.

Please re-assure the Exchange Banks so far as to tell them that Government is willing to consider favourably the cases of *bonâ fide* shippers of silver in transit in such way as to protect them from any considerable loss. Also ask them to submit their claims quickly.

Dated 30th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which met to-day, strongly urge that in the interests of trade the case of the Banks in the matter of their shipments of silver receive special and favourable consideration by Government.

No. 2774-A., dated 1st July 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

Your telegram of yesterday. Following telegram sent to Comptroller General yesterday: *Begins*—"Please re-assure the Exchange Banks so far as to tell them that Government is willing to consider favourably the cases of *bonâ fide* shippers of silver in transit in such way as to protect them from any considerable loss. Also ask them to submit their claims quickly."—*Ends*.

No 2768-A., dated 1st July 1893.

Telegram from—His Excellency the Viceroy,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In view of large amount of silver in the hands of the Exchange Banks and of serious consequences which might result at the present time if they could not convert it into rupees, we have offered to consider each case on its merits, and assurance has been given that *bonâ fide* shippers will be protected from any heavy loss.

Dated 1st July 1893.

Telegram from—The Accountant General, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

National offers inspection of books. Shall I examine this afternoon or accept statements without check? Wire urgent.

No. 2784-A., dated 1st July 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Accountant General, Bombay.

You need not inspect the books of National Bank.

Dated 30th June 1893.

From—JOHN STIVEN, Esq., Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to annex copies of telegrams which have been interchanged between us in connection with the silver arrived and in transit belonging to this Bank and to other Exchange Banks.

I beg to submit that the claim of the Banks that the silver be admitted to free coinage is just and equitable, the silver having been purchased in the ordinary course of business as conducted by the Banks ever since they were established. The Banks are prepared to prove that the shipments were not speculative, but were covered from day to day by purchases of merchants' bills here and by other legitimate business in exactly the same way as their large purchases of Council bills and transfers were covered.

Although it is scarcely within the Banks' province to go beyond their own case in this letter, I venture to urge that their case is quite different from that of silver bullion hoarders and ornament wearers in this country.

It has never been the custom for the Banks to store silver. Their custom has been to send all silver into the mint directly it was imported after satisfying the requirements of the native buyers. As regards the hoarders and ornament wearers, it is conceivable that they may eventually suffer no great loss through the closing of the Indian mints, for it may be found that the effect of the Act passed on Monday will be to close a large number of silver mines, and the value of silver in India may in course of time recover to some extent, especially if importation should be prohibited.

It is earnestly hoped that the Indian Government will give the case of the Exchange Banks their favourable consideration.

In compliance with your suggestion, each Bank is sending in the particulars required by Government, and is furnishing copies to the Comptroller General in Calcutta and to the Accountant General in Bombay.

Dated 29th June 1893.

From—The Hon'ble J. A. Boyson, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce. Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to direct your attention to the grave anxiety which prevails in commercial and banking circles throughout India in consequence of the sudden determination of Government to close the mints to silver and the refusal of the mints to receive the silver bullion tendered on the morning of the 26th instant. Not only has this shipment been shut out, but shipments made to the East prior to the announcement of Government are thereby excluded from the benefits of free coinage. These shipments of silver were to provide funds for paying for produce bills on this side, and were entered into legitimately in the course of trade and not for any speculative purposes. It was anticipated that in any determination by Government regarding silver, all metal *en route* to the East would be received for coinage in the usual way. By Government refusing to receive this bullion, the evils of the situation would be greatly intensified, an enormous loss would accrue to the Exchange Banks, and serious complications follow. But the Chamber feels sure that it must be the wish of Government to minimise such evils resulting from the new and sudden departure from a silver to a gold basis. And as it has been expressly stated in the Imperial Parliament by the Prime Minister that the Government of India may, if it thinks fit, receive such silver bullion to free coinage, the Chamber respectfully solicits that Government may see fit to exercise this discretion in favour of the Banks, and in doing so not only save the Banks from a heavy loss, but also avert a grave crisis and afford general relief to the trade and commerce of the country.

Dated 3rd July 1893.

From—John Marshall, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour, by direction, to confirm the telegram despatched to you on the 28th ultimo, as per copy annexed, respectfully submitting that, in the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber, the Exchange Banks had an equitable claim on Government to have their silver bullion arrived in or in transit to India at the time of the passing of the Special Act to amend the Indian Coinage Act of 1870 and the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1882 admitted to free coinage on the same terms as would have been available to them before that Act had become law.

2. As shortly stated in the telegram, the main reason which induced the Committee to support the claims of the Banks, after a very careful consideration of the matter in all its bearings, was the fact that the information placed at their disposal by the Banks went to show that the silver in question had been bought and shipped to meet the legitimate requirements of trade and not for purposes of speculation; and if this can be proved to the satisfaction of Government, the Committee venture to think that the Banks are justified in claiming to be placed in the same position as they would have been in if the Special Act had not been passed, and not to any lesser measure of compensation.

3. My Committee have no objection to offer either as to the secrecy observed by Government regarding their intentions or the promptitude with which they were carried into effect; on the contrary, they freely acknowledge that, granted the measure was advisable in the interests of the country at large, it was incumbent on Government to pass it into law in such a manner as to prevent their action being anticipated and trade disorganised by speculation. This, so far as it lay within the power of the Government of India, was effectually accomplished, as, notwithstanding persistent rumours as to the closing of the mints against silver and a strong speculative demand for Government paper in London during the previous three weeks, which naturally exercised a strengthening effect on exchange, the sterling value of the rupee in Bombay and Calcutta at the very moment the amending Bill was being passed by the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy in Simla stood at 1*s.* $3\frac{5}{32}$*d.*

4. It must be admitted there was nothing in this position which would have warranted the Banks in anticipating the immediate closing of the mints; on the contrary, with the exception of unauthorised and irresponsible rumours, on which no prudent men of business would have been justified in acting, everything pointed in the opposite direction, or at all events warranted the belief that no action would be taken without safeguarding the interest of legitimate traders.

5. So recently as 16th June Her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India had stated in Parliament, in reply to a question by Sir W. Houldsworth, "that an Act of the Council of India would be required before the Indian mints could be closed, but pending this the Government could extend the period for certificates for the delivery of silver coin." This, if it meant anything at all, could only be interpreted as indicating that if the Indian mints were closed against free coinage, it would only be in such a manner and under such precautions as would protect legitimate and innocent importers of silver from being subjected to unexpected loss, and was certainly so interpreted at the time by the mercantile community here.

6. Unless, therefore, the entire trade of the country was to be so materially restricted as to be practically brought to a stand-still for an indefinite period, the Banks were not only justified, but their obligations to their constituents—the mercantile community—compelled them to go on purchasing bills so long as they could do so without undue speculative risk; or, in other words, so long as they could simultaneously lay down funds for the purpose by the purchase of Council drafts or silver; and this they contend is precisely what they have done, neither more nor less.

7. The comparatively large amount of silver arrived and afloat at the time of the closing of the mints, when the export season is undoubtedly drawing to a close, might at first sight appear scarcely in accordance with this contention; but the heavy sales of Government paper to London must be taken into account, and the broad fact remains that the Banks are in a position to show that their silver purchases were, when the Act was passed, covered by bills payable in Europe bought on this side.

8. Nor in this connection must the important point be lost sight of that the heavy imports of silver were not made at the expense of a diminished demand for the Secretary of State's bills on India. The claims of the Banks to the fullest consideration on the part of Government might to some extent have been prejudiced had it been apparent that they were only buying silver as a means of remittance to the exclusion of Council drafts; but this objection vanishes when it is seen that the Secretary of State has been able to sell by drafts and transfers between 1st April and 30th June a total of Rs. 9,32,57,187, or an average of Rs. 71,73,629 per week, as against the nominal offering of Rs. 60,00,000 per week.

9. The Committee of the Chamber are aware from what has transpired through the public press and elsewhere that in the interval which has elapsed since the despatch of their telegram, Government have indicated their willingness to consider the claims the Banks may submit; and this assurance has already exercised a favourable effect on trade, which otherwise showed symptoms of possible serious disturbance as the result of the refusal to receive the silver at the mints. And my Committee now venture to hope that, for the reasons they have the honour to advance, His Excellency the Governor General in Council may be pleased to afford the further relief which would ensue from admitting the bullion in question to free coinage, to which they consider the Banks and other importers in a similar position can in all fairness lay claim.

10. With reference to the position of the latter, the Committee take the liberty of appending herewith representations received from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. and Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. respecting the effect the closing of the mints will exercise on their remittances from China for proceeds of cotton goods and yarns and opium shipped by them; and the Committee would respectfully submit that their case may be dealt with by Government on the same basis as may be ultimately conceded to the Exchange Banks.

11. Although not directly bearing on the question at issue as between the importers of silver and Government, the Committee of the Chamber would take the liberty of pointing out that the decision arrived at may be not without important influence on the successful operation or otherwise of the new Act in attracting gold to the Government treasury. The Act, it is authoritatively stated, is merely provisional, and at no distant date it may be found expedient to fix another and a lower rupee value to the sovereign. Should, therefore, the decision of Government in regard to the silver at present shut out from the mints be adverse, importers of gold will have no guarantee that they may not find themselves any day in a similar position, and the sovereigns they had bought on the assumption that they would purchase Rs. 15 might on arrival prove to be worth only Rs 13-8-0. That the existence of this possibility would add prejudicially to the ultimate object Government have in view can scarcely be gainsaid, and, whatever be the eventual decision arrived at on the subject-matter of this representation, my Committee would respectfully suggest that, in the event of any change being hereafter announced on the rupee rate fixed for gold, not less than a month's notice should be given before such alteration takes effect.

No. 2937-A., dated 10th July 1893.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (as representing the Exchange Banks).

In continuation of previous correspondence, I am directed to address you as follows on the subject of the silver shipped for India on or before the 26th June, which was not in time to be received in the mints for coinage under sections 19 to 26 of the Coinage Act, 1870, before their repeal by the Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893.

2. I am directed to say that orders will be passed on each claim separately, and that the quantity of silver covered by each claim which may be accepted by the orders passed

with reference to it will be received by the mints: the Mint Master will, after premelting and assaying in the usual manner, furnish to the Bank concerned a certificate of the amount of silver of standard fineness received by him; and the Accountant General, Bombay, in Bombay, or the Comptroller General in Calcutta will on that certificate pay to the Bank concerned the number of rupees which is equivalent to the sterling value (or dollar value where bought for dollars) of the quantity of silver at the price paid by the Bank for the silver on its purchase, converted at the telegraphic rate of exchange between rupees and sterling (or between rupees and dollars) quoted by the Bank of Bombay for Bombay or the Bank of Bengal for Calcutta on the day of payment. The amount payable on each certificate will be paid either on presentation or after such interval of time as the Comptroller General may from time to time prescribe.

3. The following claims have been accepted by the Government of India, namely:

Name of Bank.	Quantity of silver in ounces of standard fineness (as stated in the claim).	Price paid per standard ounce.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank (Calcutta Agency)	32,680	38 3/8 d.
Imperial Bank of Persia (Bombay Agency)	63,934	37 7/8 d.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris (Bombay Agency) . . .	79,789	38 1/4 d.

These amounts may now be presented to the mint. The amounts included in claims of Exchange Banks which still remain to be verified and accepted may also be presented to the mints on the same conditions on the Banks giving proof to the Mint Master that the vessel in which they were shipped for India sailed from the port of departure on or before the 26th June last. The acceptance of these amounts by the Mint Masters will be subject to the orders to be passed regarding each. Orders on each claim will be passed as soon as the necessary particulars and explanations have been fully furnished.

4. I am to say that the Bombay Mint will receive the silver at the rate of only three lakhs of tolas a day and the Calcutta Mint at the rate of only two and a half lakhs of tolas a day, and to request that the Banks may arrange among themselves in what order their several consignments of silver should be presented to the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay, so that the quantities presented each day may not exceed three lakhs of tolas at Bombay and two and a half lakhs of tolas at Calcutta. The Mint Masters should be informed of the arrangements made in this respect, and of the quantity which will be tendered daily by each Bank at each mint up to the aggregates mentioned above.

No. 2936-A., dated 10th July 1893.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Mint Master, $\frac{\text{Bombay}}{\text{Calcutta}}$.

I am directed to enclose copy of a letter addressed this day to the Exchange Banks on the subject of the silver belonging to them which was in transit for India on 26th June last.

2. You will observe that you may now receive all silver included in claims made by any of the Exchange Banks for shipments by them, provided that the vessel in which the consignment was shipped for India sailed from the port of departure on or before the 26th June last. Your acceptance of amounts, regarding which separate orders have not been passed by the Government of India, will be subject to the orders to be passed regarding them.

3. The aggregate amounts to be received in a day at the too mints have been fixed at three lakhs for Bombay and two and a half lakhs for Calcutta. If you can conveniently, without incurring extra expenditure, receive a larger amount daily, you may inform the Exchange Banks accordingly and report to the Government of India.

4. You should proceed to coin into rupees the silver you receive under these orders with as little delay as possible.

5. Copies of this letter and of the letter to the Exchange Banks have been sent to the Accountant General, Bombay, and to the Comptroller General. A copy of the letter sent to the Comptroller General is enclosed.

No. 2935-A., dated 10th July 1893.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am directed to forward copies of letters addressed this day to the Exchange Banks and the Mint Masters on the subject of the silver belonging to the Exchange Banks which was in transit on the 26th June last.

2. You will see that the Mint Masters have been authorised, subject to the orders to be issued on each separate claim, to receive the silver of the Exchange Banks, and that you and the Accountant General, Bombay, are to pay on the Mint certificate of outturn the number of rupees which is equivalent to the sterling (or dollar) value of the quantity of silver mentioned in the certificate at the price paid by the Banks for the silver on its purchase, converted at the telegraphic rate of exchange quoted by the Bank of Bengal for Calcutta and by the Bank of Bombay for Bombay on the day of payment. The price paid by the Banks on purchase will be mentioned in each case in the orders issued on the claim.

3. It is left to you to decide both for Bombay and Calcutta whether it is necessary to interpose an interval between the presentation and the payment of the Mint certificates. I am directed to say that it is the desire of the Government of India that the certificates should, if possible, be paid on presentation; but the state of the balances in the Reserve Treasuries, Bombay and Calcutta, may render it necessary to make the certificates payable some days after the date of presentation; and you should issue orders stating the number of days if you consider that course necessary.

4. Copies of this letter and of the letters to the Exchange Banks and the Mint Masters have been sent to the Accountant General, Bombay.

Dated 13th July 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and other Exchange Banks, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Letter 10th received. We must refer to our head offices for instructions. Please explain whether the rate of exchange offered is that ruling when silver was paid for in London or that which may be ruling when Government pays in India. Please telegraph reply.

Dated 13th July 1893.

Telegram from—The Accountant General, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Agents of National, Chartered, Hong Kong, and Mercantile Banks have jointly visited me to-day to point out that payment at telegraphic rate on date of payment will produce inequality in their treatment, as rate may vary daily. They deprecate delay till after coinage, and suggest bullion being made currency bullion and three-quarters of its invoice value being advanced at once from currency reserve or sterling payment in part or whole at Banks' option in London if possible. I add that mercantile feeling here is much opposed to your arrangement, as it makes it the Banks' interest to depress exchange.

No. 3031-A., dated 14th July 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay.

Your telegram of 13th. The rate of exchange mentioned in my letter of 10th is the rate of the day on which the amount due on the Mint certificate is paid to the Bank concerned by the Comptroller General or the Accountant General.

With reference to the representation made by Bank Agents to the Accountant General on the 13th, Government regrets that no advance can be made on bullion presented to mints.

To remove the inequality of treatment between different Banks complained of as resulting from the orders of 10th, Government is willing to allow any Bank to elect a fixed rate of 15 pence 3 farthings sterling exchange and the demand rate yesterday in Calcutta for dollar exchange instead of the rate ruling on day of payment of claim. Such election must cover the whole of the silver comprised in the claims of the Bank concerned. Any Bank electing that fixed rate should communicate its election by telegram not later than Tuesday.

Please communicate the substance of this telegram to the Calcutta Branches.

Dated 15th July 1893.

From—A. C. MARSHALL, Esq., Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2937-A. of the 10th instant addressed to this Bank as representing the Exchange Banks.

A copy thereof has been handed to the Managers of the other Banks, and I am directed to inform you that the terms offered by the Government of India for the silver and dollars *en route* to India on or before 26th June have been transmitted by telegram to their London offices

I am also requested to point out that the proposals do not protect the Banks from considerable loss, but, on the contrary, they inflict a very serious loss of from 7 to 8 per cent. on silver and dollars purchased in London, and of from 10 to 15 per cent. on shipments from China, Japan, and the Straits.

Dated 18th July 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and other Exchange Banks, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Kindly keep offer open pending arrival of Banks' representative from Calcutta. Expect leaving for Simla to-night.

Dated 20th July 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and other Exchange Banks, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In view of urgent need of funds, Banks are compelled to accept Government's offer, reserving right of petition for redress. Letters follow from Banks interested.

No. 3141-A., dated 21st July 1893.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay.

Your telegram of 20th. Government understands the Banks to mean that they make over their silver to it on the terms offered, but with the reservation that by so making over their silver they are not to be precluded from trying to convince Government that it ought to give them better terms. On this understanding the Comptroller General and Accountant General have been instructed to receive Banks' silver subject to orders in each case. Do any Banks wish to elect fixed rate of one and three pence three farthings offered on 14th?

Dated 18th July 1893.

From—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 2937-A. of 10th instant, No. 2987-A. of 12th instant, and of No. 3031-A. of 14th instant, and to confirm the following telegrams despatched in connection with the matter in question:

On 13th instant—

Letter 10th received. We must refer to our head offices for instructions. Please explain whether the rate of exchange offered is that ruling when silver was paid for in London or that which may be ruling when Government pays in India. Please telegraph reply.

On 18th instant—

Kindly keep offer open pending arrival of Banks' representative from Calcutta. Expect leaving for Simla to-night.

The Banks are still waiting for instructions from their head offices, and at present I would only mention that they are greatly disappointed with the offer which has been received from Government. The Banks have invited a thorough examination into the merits of their claim, and, with a view to afford Government every information which may be desired, it has been considered advisable that one of the Calcutta Bank Managers should proceed to Simla. I am not yet in a position to say whether it will be convenient for him to go.

Dated 22nd July 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and other Exchange Banks, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Unless Indian Government will fix one shilling and three pence half-penny per rupee, the Exchange Banks prefer daily current rates: this without prejudice to appeal for redress.

Dated 20th July 1893,

From—JOHN STIVEN, Esq., Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Acting on instructions received from London, I have to-day telegraphed you as follows:

In view of urgent need of funds, Banks are compelled to accept Government's offer, reserving right of petition for redress. Letters follow from Banks interested.

In confirming this message, I have the honour to state that the rate of exchange current to-day for telegraphic transfers on London is 1*s.* $3\frac{9}{16}$*d.*, or $\frac{3}{16}$*d.* lower than that offered to us by Government.

After the Banks have ascertained the extent of their losses, they will send in a petition for redress, and will endeavour to lay their case more fully before Government in the hope that more liberal terms will be conceded.

Dated 26th July 1893.

From—J. A. TOOMEY, Esq.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

As the Agent acting on behalf of the owners of the silver *en route* to India at the time the mints were closed, I have the honour to place the following statement before you for the information of the Government of India.

As I explained to the Finance Minister at an interview on 24th instant, I have received a telegram from London giving the following points from a memorial which the Exchange Banks had prepared for the Secretary of State for India in Council:

Firstly.—The silver was not purchased on speculation, but to cover concurrent Indian sterling operations, such silver not benefiting by the rise which has since taken place in exchange.

That the loss to the Exchange Banks on the Indian Government terms totals £120,000.

Secondly.—There were only two courses possible for the Exchange Banks during the protracted sitting of Lord Herschell's Committee—either to conduct business on the usual lines, relying on protection in respect to transit shipments, or to abandon silver altogether during the whole period, thus involving the upsetting of the Indian trade.

Clearly, the first was the only proper course to pursue, and this the Exchange Banks did, relying on protection in the event of change; also relying on the principle of the Indian Contract Act, making incidence of fresh duties on transit goods fall on the buyer or recipient; in the latter case the silver was intended for the mint which undertook to coin silver for 2 per cent.

Thirdly.—The mint, a public institution, bound to coin all silver offered. But all silver tendered comes from outside, taking weeks to arrive; necessity, therefore, of always having large amount in transit, unless trade upset by cessation of purchases. The Indian Government bound to recognise this and admit *bonâ fide* shipments. Excluding these, while passing an Act lowering the value 15 per cent., unjustifiable.

Lastly.—The Exchange Banks are satisfied that the action of the Indian Government has been due to a misapprehension, and they repeat that the purchases were not speculative.

The Exchange Banks feel keenly that, while pursuing their ordinary business in a *bonâ fide* way, the Indian Government should seek to inflict such serious and undeserved injury.

I have only to add that should any information be desired in addition to that which I gave to the Finance Minister on 24th instant, I shall be happy to furnish it before leaving Simla.

No. 3272-A., dated 28th July 1893.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—J. A. TOOMEY, Esq.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, in which, as representative of the Exchange Banks who are owners of silver in transit to India on the 26th June, you summarise the purport of a memorial from the Exchange Banks to the Secretary of State for India which they have prepared appealing against the decision of the Government of India in regard to the terms on which the Government consented to accept the silver at the mints.

2. In reply to the last paragraph of your letter I am to state that the Government of India does not for the present require any information additional to that which you have already furnished.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 8TH OCTOBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 7TH OCTOBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 8th October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 7th October 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 8th October 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 7th October 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,634	7,51,654	460	1,634	9,77,498	598	1,00,07,132	1,15,71,918	9,04,780	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	76,049	92	863	77,000	89	8,52,548	10,30,453	77,905	...
Indian Midland	106	752	87,289	116	752	75,057	101	9,40,025	9,40,903	3,938	...
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,326	63	112	5,938	53	20,514	81,478	54,964	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,64,818	218	1,699	3,55,210	209	44,30,812	43,61,389	...	69,423
South Indian	135	1,106	1,46,451	132	1,043	1,47,521	141	20,06,302	21,34,222	1,27,920	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	79,155	76	1,156	1,02,555	89	10,07,336	13,94,092	3,86,756	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	71,087	94	756	86,360	114	10,04,849	10,17,027	12,178	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	10,144	51	223	8,642	39	1,34,031	1,33,289	...	742
TOTAL	213	8,016	15,87,973	198	8,238	18,36,381	223	2,11,75,549	2,26,73,831	14,98,282	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,59,102	183	2,509	5,63,976	225	55,30,267	71,01,801	15,71,534	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,25,335	181	692	1,36,381	197	15,98,180	18,88,667	2,90,481	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	2,35,617	303	778	3,55,370	457	34,53,410	34,94,302	40,880	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	13,550	108	125	17,150	137	2,02,333	2,05,052	2,719	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,010	80	...	(*g*) 93,763	93,763	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,00,304	140	730	1,06,654	146	14,35,354	13,06,781	...	1,28,573
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,800	72	25	1,384	55	22,049	22,558	509	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	314	39	8	461	58	3,350	5,247	1,897	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	9,36,022	193	5,042	11,95,386	237	1,22,14,955	1,41,18,171	18,73,216	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	5,23,193	351	1,490	5,59,497	376	93,95,234	92,84,231	...	1,11,003
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,18,049	473	461	2,05,000	445	23,69,040	20,09,698	2,40,658	...
Madras	224	840	1,87,108	223	840	1,99,949	238	24,48,409	28,90,170	4,41,761	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	9,28,350	333	2,791	9,64,446	346	1,12,12,683	1,17,84,099	5,71,416	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,660	34,52,345	220	16,071	39,96,213	249	4,46,33,187	4,85,76,101	39,42,914	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	19,775	122	161	24,722	154	2,63,258	2,96,194	32,936	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,777	263	22	5,079	231	68,087	62,728	...	5,959
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	7,733	115	67	7,111	106	1,12,977	92,897	...	20,080
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	10,278	132	78	8,591	110	1,46,285	1,42,009	...	4,276
TOTAL	129	329	43,563	132	328	45,503	139	5,91,207	5,93,828	2,621	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	42,701	128	333	54,128	163	6,19,117	6,08,560	...	10,557
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,750	135	13	810	62	12,924	13,523	599	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	14,946	138	1,26,827	1,88,195	61,308	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	39,457	127	370	36,548	99	3,04,357	4,41,799	47,442	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	4,181	45	93	6,220	67	44,708	58,135	13,367	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,681	58	29	2,322	80	22,204	27,523	5,319	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,717	65	72	3,030	42	39,360	46,016	6,650	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,03,500	108	1,018	1,18,004	116	12,50,563	13,83,751	1,24,188	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	25,089	75	334	25,233	76	2,74,788	3,49,609	74,881	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,807	61	...	35,495	35,495	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	14,441	50	364	16,400	45	2,14,226	2,00,990	...	13,236
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	6,142	65	94	5,025	53	69,757	72,780	3,023	...
TOTAL	62	719	45,672	63	838	49,465	59	5,58,771	6,58,034	1,00,163	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,667	36,45,080	206	18,255	42,09,185	231	4,70,42,728	5,12,12,614	41,69,886	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 7th October 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVI OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 8th October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 7th October 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 8th October 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 7th October 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	7,51,654	460	1,634	9,77,498	598	2,46,61,545	2,47,42,155	80,610	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	76,049	92	863	77,000	89	27,73,696	29,74,941	2,01,248	...
Indian Midland	129	752	87,289	116	752	75,657	101	24,54,528	23,55,805	...	98,723
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,326	63	112	5,938	53	45,203	1,73,480	1,28,277	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,64,818	218	1,699	3,55,210	209	1,10,99,905	1,09,90,249	...	1,09,656
South Indian	139	1,106	1,46,451	132	1,043	1,47,521	141	39,90,641	43,70,742	3,80,101	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	79,155	76	1,156	1,02,555	89	22,20,732	31,54,180	9,33,448	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	71,087	94	756	86,360	114	26,52,532	26,40,483	...	12,049
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	10,144	51	223	8,642	39	3,33,505	3,35,778	2,273	...
TOTAL	243	8,016	15,87,973	198	8,238	18,36,381	223	5,02,32,287	5,17,37,816	15,05,529	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,59,102	183	2,509	5,63,976	225	1,25,40,294	1,46,38,034	20,97,740	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,25,335	181	692	1,36,381	197	42,40,626	44,26,381	1,85,755	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,35,617	303	778	3,55,370	457	57,03,841	59,35,916	2,32,075	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	13,550	108	125	17,150	137	3,85,678	3,92,925	7,247	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,010	80	...	(*g*) 93,763	93,763	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,00,304	140	730	1,06,654	146	32,48,681	30,13,744	...	2,34,937
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,800	72	25	1,384	55	38,311	40,895	2,584	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	314	39	8	461	58	7,558	10,867	3,309	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	9,36,022	193	5,042	11,95,386	237	2,61,64,989	2,85,52,525	23,87,536	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	5,23,193	351	1,490	5,59,497	376	1,91,71,078	1,83,39,676	...	8,31,402
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,18,049	473	461	2,05,000	445	74,70,417	77,13,218	2,33,801	...
Madras	226	840	1,87,108	223	840	1,99,949	238	47,88,699	55,28,631	7,39,932	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	9,28,350	333	2,791	9,64,446	346	3,14,39,194	3,15,81,525	1,42,331	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,660	34,52,345	220	16,071	39,96,213	249	10,78,36,470	11,18,71,866	40,35,396	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	19,775	122	161	24,722	154	5,43,664	6,16,920	73,256	...
Tarkessur	252	22	5,777	263	22	5,079	231	1,48,882	1,44,694	...	4,188
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	7,733	115	67	7,111	106	2,51,436	2,23,194	...	28,242
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,278	132	78	8,591	110	2,78,530	2,73,850	...	4,680
TOTAL	135	329	43,563	132	328	45,503	139	12,22,512	12,58,658	36,146	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	42,701	128	333	54,128	163	12,87,300	13,53,369	66,069	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,750	135	13	810	62	32,683	31,162	...	1,521
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	14,946	138	2,56,357	3,68,625	1,12,268	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	39,457	127	370	36,548	99	7,19,394	8,96,931	1,77,537	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	4,181	45	93	6,220	67	1,31,446	1,54,806	23,360	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,681	58	29	2,322	80	45,367	58,664	13,297	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	4,717	65	72	3,030	42	1,28,913	1,26,222	...	2,691
TOTAL	107	959	1,03,500	108	1,018	1,18,004	116	26,01,460	29,89,779	3,88,319	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	25,089	75	334	25,233	76	8,62,935	10,56,350	1,93,415	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,807	61	...	(*j*) 64,780	64,780	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	14,441	50	364	16,400	45	4,79,341	4,27,546	...	51,795
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	6,142	65	94	5,025	53	1,68,018	1,63,219	...	4,799
TOTAL	80	719	45,672	63	838	49,465	59	15,10,294	17,11,895	2,01,601	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,667	36,45,080	206	18,255	42,09,185	231	11,31,70,736	11,78,32,198	46,61,462	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 7th October 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 7th October 1893.

Summary of accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc.

stock, permanent-way, etc., for the three months ending the 31st March, 1893, distributed under the classification adopted in abstract No. 4 of the returns:

Serial No.	CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1891 AND 1892.			THREE MONTHS ENDING THE 31ST MARCH, 1893.								
					NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	9
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	4	16	20	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	15	19	3	23	26	...	2	...	1	...	3
4	Collisions between light engines	1	10	11	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	7	17	24	6	25	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails ...	2	78	80	4	87	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ...	1	18	19	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	6	...	...	...	6
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	3	357	360	1	334	335	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line ...	1	31	32	1	37	38	...	...	1	3	1	3
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings ...	...	17	17	...	16	16	...	...	...	2	...	2
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	31	31	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines ...	...	112	112	...	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The failure of tyres ...	...	3	3	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	„ „ of wheels ...	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	„ „ of axles ...	...	15	15	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	„ „ of brake apparatus ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	„ „ of couplings ...	...	52	52	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	„ „ of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Serial No.	CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1891 AND 1892.			THREE MONTHS ENDING THE 31ST MARCH, 1893.								
					NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
20	Broken rails	...	16	16	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	2	7	9	3	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fire in trains	2	60	62	...	35	35	...	1	...	...	...	1
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	17	17	1	11	12	(a) 2	...	...	...	2	...
25	Other accidents ...	3	57	60	2	48	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING THE 31ST MARCH, 1893 ...	...	...	...	27	932	959	(a) 2	16	1	8	3	24
	Average of the corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892	...	...	...	34	934	968	4	12	8	15	12	27

2. As compared with the average of the two corresponding quarters of 1891 and 1892, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the quarter ending the 31st March, 1893, shows a decrease of 9 or of 0·93 per cent., with increases of 854·46 miles or of 5·03 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 574,761 miles or of 3·64 per cent. in the train-mileage run.

Principal variations as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892.

3. The chief variations occurred under "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line," 9 against 20; "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," 91 against 80; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 335 against 360; "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 61 against 31; "The failure of couplings," 62 against 52; "Fire in trains," 35 against 62; and "Other accidents," 50 against 60.

4. Under "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line," there was a decrease of 11 accidents, *viz.*, 1 under "Serious" and 10 under "Minor." The decrease under "Minor" was chiefly due to the numbers recorded on the Eastern Bengal (state) and the Burma (state) railways, having fallen from 5 and 4 to *nil* and 1 respectively.

5. "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails" showed an increase of 11 accidents, made up of an increase of 2 under "Serious" and of 9 under "Minor." Under "Serious" there was an increase of one each on the Nizam's Guaranteed State and the Southern Mahratta railways, while under "Minor" the principal variations were an increase of 18 on the East Indian railway and a decrease of 5 on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway.

(a) Not passengers.

6. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 87; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 68; then the Eastern Bengal (state) railway with 41; the North Western (state) railway with 19; the Rajputana-Malwa and the Great Indian Peninsula railways with 18 each; and the East Indian, the Madras and the Nizam's Guaranteed State railways with 12 each.

As compared with the average of the corresponding periods of two previous years, the chief variations were an increase of 20 on the South Indian railway, and decreases of 15 on the Madras railway, of 14 on the Southern Mahratta railway, and of 4 each on the East Indian and the North Western (state) railways.

In relation train-mileage run, the number was highest on the Dibru-Sadiya railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 6,035 train-miles, the Southern Mahratta railway comming next with an average of 1 in 8,271; then the South Indian, the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the Darjeeling-Himalayan and the Eastern Bengal (state) railways with averages of 1 in 11,899, 1 in 13,028, 1 in 19,320 and 1 in 19,471 respectively. The lowest number recorded relatively to train-mileage run was on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, *viz.*, 1 in 632,140; the Indian Midland railway coming next with an average of 1 in 434,489; then the East Indian railway with 1 in 211,757; the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 1 in 163,645; the North Western (state) railway with 1 in 117,337 and the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway with 1 in 114,932.

7. Under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," there were noticeable increases of 13, 8 and 7 accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula, the Southern Mahratta and the Nizam's Guaranteed State railways, respectively.

8. The increase under "The failure of couplings" was chiefly due to the number recorded on the Rajputana-Malwa railway having risen from 10 to 19.

9. Of the decrease of 27 accidents under "Fire in trains," the Great Indian Peninsula and the Southern Mahratta railways accounted for 16 and 5 respectively.

10. Under the head "Other accidents," the cases numbered 50 against 60, of which 5 against 15 took place on the East Indian railway alone.

Casualties to passengers and servants not included in paragraph 1.

11. The casualties to passengers, and to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1, were, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892, in the case of passengers, 13 killed and 34 injured against 18 killed and 34 injured, and, in the case of servants, 44 killed and 129 injured against 37 killed and 132 injured. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

12. The mean mileage open, train mileage run, and the number of passengers are 17,849·46, 16,382,345 and 32,160,815 against 16,995·00, 15,807,584 and 28,778,349 respectively, the average of the corresponding periods of two previous years. The number of accidents per 1,000 train-miles was 0·06.

Out of a total of 32,160,815 passengers travelling, only 16 passengers were injured by accidents to trains as classified in paragraph 1. This gives an average of one casualty in 2,010,051 persons travelling and an average of one in 92,181,427 miles travelled.

Including casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc. (*vide* paragraph 11), the total numbers of passengers killed and injured were 13 and 50 respectively, giving an average of one killed in 2,473,909, and one injured in 643,216, or an average, on the total number of killed and injured, of one in 510,489 passengers travelling.

Total casualties from all causes.

13. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, cases of suicide, etc., were 149 killed and 213 injured against 143 killed and 212 injured, the average of the two corresponding quarters of 1891 and 1892. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Casualties in yards, workshops, etc.

14. In addition to the above, 9 persons were reported to have been killed and 61 injured in yards, workshops, etc., and 157 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., for the 1st quarter of 1893.

15. The following table gives, *for the 1st quarter of 1893*, the number of accidents as classified in paragraph 1, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred:

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents during the 1st quarter of 1893.	PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
North Western (state) . . .	2	2	2	...	...	2	2
Eastern Bengal (state) . . .	1	...	6	...	...	...	6
Great Indian Peninsula . . .	3	...	...	1	4	1	4
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rajputana-Malwa	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
South Indian	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Burma (state)	1	...	7	...	2	...	9
TOTAL .	...	2	16	1	8	3	24
Average of the two corresponding quarters of 1891 and 1892 . . .	...	4	12	8	15	12	27

16. *North Western (state) railway.*—On the 12th March, 1893, a down local train, while leaving the Lahore yard, collided with a 10-ton crane. The accident was due to the carelessness of the Loco-fitter in having allowed the crane end to stand foul of the crossing. Two passengers were slightly injured.

On the 26th March, 1893, a fire broke out in a cooly's quarters at Gidubandar. The accident was attributed to sparks from the cook room. A woman and a child were burnt to death.

17. *Eastern Bengal (state) railway.*—On the 25th February, 1893, the engine of a down passenger train ran against the dead buffer of the down passenger platform at Sealdah. Six passengers were slightly injured.

18. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 17th February, 1893, the engine of an up goods train collided with the buffer stop at Bhusával, and was derailed. The guard was slightly injured.

On the same date, the level-crossing gate at Jalgaon was run through by an up goods train. The gateman, to whose neglect the accident was due, was injured.

On the 20th March, 1893, at mileage 395-20 the engine of a passenger train which had been disabled at mile 393-18, south-east line, and was being pulled to Yádgeri, ran into a trolly, proceeding from Yádgeri to the scene of the first accident, owing to the trolly not having been properly protected by signals. The trollyman was killed and two other railway servants injured.

19. *Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.*—On the 2nd January, 1893, a gate at mileage 315¼ between Sábarmati and Ahmedabad was run through by a down goods train, owing to the gate having been closed across the line. The gateman, in attempting to open the gate when too late, was severely injured.

20. *Rajputana-Malwa railway.*—On the 17th March, 1893, a brake, while shunting, collided with a wagon standing foul of the crossing through the carelessness of the shunter. The shunter was seriously injured.

21. *South Indian railway.*—On the 22nd March, 1893, the roof of a third class carriage of a mixed train caught fire between Ambatúrai and Dindigul stations. The accident was caused by sparks from the engine. A passenger was injured.

22. *Burma (state) railway.*—On the 20th February, 1893, a collision took place between a down mail and an up mixed train which was standing at the Thabyedaung station, owing to the points having been wrongly set and the driver having run at too high a speed. Seven passengers and two railway servants were slightly injured. There was also damage to rolling stock.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Officers noted in the margin.

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

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

Ordered further, that this note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the three months ending the 31st March, 1893.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1893, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.	
PASSENGERS:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	...	16	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	13	34	
SERVANTS:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	1	8	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	44	129	
OTHER PERSONS:—			
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	2	3	
Trespassers	67	21	
Suicides	19	1	
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	3	1	
TOTAL	149	213	

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1893, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by the RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

No. 2.

TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

Serial No.	RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS. From accidents to trains, etc., see Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		From causes other than accidents to trains, etc. 1.—From falling between carriages and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4.—By the closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		Total.		Total passengers.		SERVANTS. From accidents to trains, etc., see Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		From causes other than accidents to trains, etc. 1.—During shunting operations.		2.—Falling off engines, vans, wagons, etc.		3.—Coming in contact with over-bridges, etc., during the travelling of trains.		4.—Coming in contact, while shunting with vehicles, etc., standing in adjoining lines.		5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, etc.		6.—Whilst loading, unloading or shunting.		Total servants.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	Standard gauge. STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																																
I	East Indian (a)	...	...	1	3	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	8	2	8	...	...	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	2
II	Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	Indian Midland (b)	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																																
IX	North Western (state) (c)	...	2	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	3	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
XI	Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII	Eastern Bengal (state) (d)	..	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	7	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	7
	LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																																
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (e)	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	4	1	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f)	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...
XX	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LINE OWNED BY NATIVE STATE AND WORKED BY COMPANY.																																
XXVI	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metre gauge. STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																																
XXXIII	Bengal and North-Western— Tirhoot section / Company's "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXV	Rajputana-Malwa (h)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	5	1	5	..	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4
XXXVI	Southern Mahratta (i)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
XXXIX	South Indian	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	1	...	..	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																																
XLIV	Burma (state)	...	7	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	9	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																
XLVI	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLVII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (j)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIX	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LINES OWNED AND WORKED BY NATIVE STATES.																																
LIII	Jodhpore-Bickaneer / Jodhpore section / Bickaneer "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LIV	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special gauges. STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																																
LVII	Jorhát (2' 0")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ASSISTED COMPANY.																																
LVIII	Darjeeling-Himálayan (2' 0")	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LINE OWNED BY NATIVE STATE AND WORKED BY COMPANY.																																
LIX	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LINE OWNED AND WORKED BY NATIVE STATE.																																
LXI	Morvi (2' 6")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL 1893	...	16	1	5	1	5	1	2	..	1	10	20	...	1	13	34	13	50	1	8	2	13	5	12	...	...	1	...	2	8	3	82
	TOTAL Average for 2 previous corresponding periods.	2	10	6	3	3	3	...	...	2	1	5	25	2	2	18	34	20	44	8	15	8	7	5	10	2	1	...	...	3	10	...	11

Serial No.	RAILWAYS.	SERVANTS. CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC. 7.—Whilst breaking, coupling, or shunting.		8.—Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9.—Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10.—Whilst walking along the line on the way home, or to work.		11.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line.		12.—Whilst passing between vehicles.		13.—Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, etc.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15.—Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16.—Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, etc.		17.—By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, etc		18.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19.—Miscellaneous.		Total.		Total servants.		OTHERS. Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		Total others.		Total all classes.		Serial No.
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
I	East Indian (a)	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	7	8	7	8	2	...	12	3	4	...	...	...	18	3	27	19	I
II	Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	6	1	II
III	Indian Midland (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	III
IX	North Western (state) (c)	1	..	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	10	5	10	.	...	11	..	3	...	2	...	16	...	24	15	IX
XI	Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	..	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	7	2	8	7	XI
XII	Eastern Bengal (state) (d)	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	2	19	...	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	9	2	13	28	XII
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (e)	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	...	5	7	32	8	36	...	1	8	3	3	...	...	...	11	4	19	44	XVIII
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f)	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	13	5	14	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	8	20	XIX
XX	Madras	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	12	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	XX
XXVI	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (g)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	XXVI
XXXIII	Bengal and North-Western— Tirhoot section / Company's "	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	..	...	...	4	2	...	...	..	...	4	2	7	2	XXXIII
XXXV	Rajputana-Malwa (h)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	6	11	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	15	17	XXXV
XXXVI	Southern Mahratta (i)	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	9	XXXVI
XXXIX	South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	3	7	3	7	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	12	XXXIX
XLIV	Burma (state)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	4	3	5	17	XLIV
XLVI	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	XLVI
XLVII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (j)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	XLVII
XLIX	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	XLIX
LIII	Jodhpore-Bickaneer / Jodhpore section / Bickaneer "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	LIII
LIV	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	LIV
LVII	Jorhát (2' 0")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	LVII
LVIII	Darjeeling-Himálayan (2' 0")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	LVIII
LIX	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	LIX
LXI	Morvi (2' 6")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	LXI
	TOTAL 1893	1	1	4	7	2	1	17	10	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	4	...	4	9	5	10	4	9	44	129	45	137	2	3	67	21	19	1	3	1	91	26	149	213	
	TOTAL Average for 2 previous corresponding periods.	3	1	2	2	1	...	5	8	1	...	...	6	1	...	..	2	..	4	6	5	14	4	37	37	132	45	147	8	6	48	12	18	1	4	2	78	21	143	212	

(a) Includes the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Tarkessur railways.
(b) " the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(c) " the Hyderabad-Umarkot, Rájpura-Bhátinda, and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(d) " the narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway.
(e) " the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.

(f) Includes the Gaekwar's Petlád railway and the Godhra-Limkhera section of the Godhra-Ratlam railway
" the Bezváda extension and the Bezváda-Godavari section of the East Coast Railway.
(g) " the Gaekwar's Mehsana railway.
(h) " the Southern Mahratta Railway, Mysore section, and the Kolhápur railway.
(i) " the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section).

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1893, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	I East Indian. (a)									II Bengal-Nágpur.									III Indian Midland. (b)								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains on parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	71	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	39	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

	IX North Western (State). (c)									XI Oudh and Rohilkhand (State).								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains on parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	7	8	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	2	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	5	6	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	138	145	2	2	...	...	2	2	1	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Tarkeswar railways. (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway. (c) Includes the Hyderabad-Umarkot, Rájpura-Bhátinda, and Jammu and Kashmir railways. (d) Not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1893, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	Eastern Bengal (State). (a)									XVIII Great Indian Peninsula. (b)									XIX Bombay, Baroda and Central India. (c)								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	40	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	60	64	...	6	...	...	...	6	2	95	97	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	19	19	...	...	...	1	...	1

	XX Madras.									XXVI The Nizam's Guaranteed State. (d)								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	28	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24	27	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway.
(b) „ the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(c) „ the Gaekwar's Baroda railway and the Godhra-Limkhera section of the Godhra-Ratlam railway.
(d) „ the Bezvada extension and the Bezvada-Godavari section of the East Coast railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1893, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XXXI Bengal and North-Western—Tirhoot and Company's sections								XXXV Rajputana-Malwa. (a)								XXXVI Southern Mahratta (b).								XXXIX South Indian.								XLIV Burma (State).							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	9
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	88	...	...	...	1	...	1	127	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	105	...	1	...	...	1	...
	1	28	29	...	7	...	2	...	9																															

(a) Includes the Gaekwar's Mehsana railway.

(b) Includes the Southern Mahratta railway, Mysore section, and the Kolhápur railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1893, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XLVI Dholpur.								XLVII Rohilkund & Kumaon Company's section(c)								XLIX Dhrol-Sadiya.								LIII Jodhpore-Bikaneer Jodhpore and Bikaneer sections.								LIV Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar.							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																															

(c) Includes the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section).

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, reported during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1893, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

		TOTAL.								
		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1.	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	9
2.	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	3	23	26	...	2	...	1	...	3
4.	Collisions between light engines	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	6	25	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	4	87	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	2	3	...	6	...	...	...	6
9.	Trains running over cattle on the line	1	334	335	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	37	38	...	...	1	3	1	3
11.	Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	16	16	...	...	...	2	...	2
12.	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	The failure of tyres	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Ditto of wheels	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Ditto of axles	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Ditto of brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Ditto of couplings	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Broken rails	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Slips in cuttings or embankments	3	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Fire in trains	...	35	35	...	1	...	...	...	1
24.	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	11	12	(a) 2	...	...	2	...	...
25.	Other accidents	2	48	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ALL CLASSES	27	932	959	(a) 2	16	1	8	3	24

Mean mileage worked	17,849·46
Number of servants employed	177,578
Train-mileage of all descriptions	16,382,345
Number of passengers carried	32,160,815
Passenger-mileage	1,474,902,832
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	918
Number of passengers carried	1,802
Passenger-mileage	82,630
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	...
Injured per ditto ditto	0·498
Killed per million of passenger-miles	...
Injured per ditto ditto	0·011

(a) Not passengers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 21st, 1893.

During the first half of the week under review the principal feature in the weather was the shallow disturbance which at first lay over the centre of the Peninsula, and subsequently passed northward and disappeared among the Kumaun Himalayas. The depression gave rain to the greater part of the Peninsula on the 15th; and as the storm advanced northward this rainfall extended, and on the 17th and 18th covered the whole of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, the North-West Provinces, and a large part of North-Eastern India. On the 19th the depression had practically disappeared, and rain was ceasing over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, though still continuing over Bengal and the North-West Provinces. On the same day, the 19th, a storm was developing over the Andaman sea, and during the 20th and 21st this storm travelled on a curved course through north-west and north over the head of the Bay. Gales prevailed over the east of the Bay, and the weather was rainy over North-Eastern India, but over other parts of the country which were outside the influence of the storm the weather was very fine. Temperature has been low for the season throughout the whole of the Indian area during the entire week. The greatest defect was on the 17th and 18th, when the rainfall was most general, and amounted to as much as 3·6° for the whole country.

On October the 15th pressure was decreasing across the centre of the Peninsula, but was increasing in all other places. A shallow depression existed over the region represented by the stations of Chanda, Cuddapah, Secunderabad, and Vizagapatam, while pressure was high over North-Western and North-Eastern India and Ceylon. Winds were feebly cyclonic over the Peninsula and the Bay, and were north-easterly in most other places. Rain had fallen over Burma, the Peninsula, and at several places in the Central Provinces and in the Gangetic plain. The amounts recorded exceeded 2 inches at Moulmein, Calicut, and Nagpur and 1 inch at Amraoti and Salem, but elsewhere the amounts were small. On the 16th pressure was giving way, except over North-Eastern India, where there had been a slight rise. The depression over Madras had hardly changed its position, but had developed slightly in intensity. Gradients were hence steeper than on the preceding day, but otherwise the general conditions were very little altered. The winds were cyclonic over a large part of the country, circulating around the Madras

low pressure area, but the forces were everywhere moderate or light. Rain was falling in all parts of the Indian region, except North-Western India, the Konkan, Khandeish, and the South Karnatic. The amounts were generally moderate or small, but Akyab and Masulipatam reported over 2 inches, and False Point, Dacca, Balasore, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Nowgong, Saugor, Calicut, Karwar, and Mormugao between 1 and 2 inches. On Tuesday, October the 17th, the depression had commenced a northerly movement, and the centre of depression apparently lay between Nagpur and Raipur. The barometer had consequently fallen over the North-West and Central Provinces, while it had risen elsewhere. Except over North-Western India, the winds were largely governed by the depression, and circulated cyclonically around it. Several stations reported rather strong winds. The rainfall distribution was very similar to that reported on the preceding day, but the amounts were larger in many parts of the country, more especially over the North-West Provinces. Thus Gopalpur reported over 3 inches, Hazaribagh, Cuttack, Dehra Dun, and Mussoorie over 2 inches, and many stations more than 1 inch.

The chart of the 18th showed that the barometer had fallen briskly or rapidly over the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and that the depression had continued to advance northward. The centre on this day was close to Lucknow, where the barometer was in defect by about one-sixth of an inch. The winds over a large part of North-Western India showed a fairly well marked indraught towards the depression over the North-West Provinces, while elsewhere the directions were more or less variable. In Burma a separate and distinct barometric fall had commenced. Rain had to a great extent ceased over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, but in Bengal and the North-West Provinces the fall continued, though less heavily than on the preceding day. On the morning of Thursday, the 19th, the depression had practically disappeared and the barometer was rising, except in Burma. Pressure was generally very uniform. The wind directions were very variable and the force generally light. Showers of rain were reported from the east of the Peninsula, from Bengal, from the Gangetic plain, and from the Kumaun Himalayas. Trichinopoly and Gorakhpur had received over 4 inches, Gnatong and Darjeeling over 3 inches, and Patna and Ranikhet over 2 inches, but elsewhere the amounts were small. On the 20th pressure was rising almost everywhere. Readings were generally uniform, but from the observations around the Bay it was evident that a moderately severe depression existed over the east of the Bay. At Diamond Island the wind was blowing with a velocity of 27 miles per hour. Rain had fallen fairly generally in Bengal, and a few showers had occurred around the Bay and in Upper India. Purneah received over 2 inches and Durbhanga, Mymensing, Gnatong, Dinajpur, Bogra, Darjeeling, and Wellington over 1 inch. On the 21st the principal feature in the weather was the cyclonic storm over the head of the Bay. This depression, though apparently rather severe, had only very slightly influenced the barometer which was rising in most parts of the country. Pressure, except over the Bay area, was very uniform. Winds were cyclonic around the Bay and variable elsewhere. At Diamond Island the velocity averaged 24 miles per hour. Rain, which was generally light or moderate, was confined to North-Eastern India and to a few places in the Peninsula. Sibsagar had received over 2 inches and Mymensing, Dacca, and Masulipatam over 1 inch.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	October 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·5	—1·3	—1·5	—0·9	—0·3	—0·6	—1·4	—0·8
Bengal and Assam	+1·5	+0·8	—0·8	—1·3	—1·1	—1·2	—1·6	—0·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+0·8	—0·4	—3·4	—5·5	—4·9	—3·9	—3·4	—3·0
Punjab	—4·0	—4·6	—4·2	—6·4	—4·7	—3·6	—2·6	—4·3
Bombay	—1·2	+0·2	—1·5	—4·1	—4·2	—3·8	—2·7	—2·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·3	+0·4	—1·0	—2·6	—4·5	—5·0	—5·4	—2·5
Central India and Guzerat	+1·1	—2·2	—3·8	—5·1	—5·4	—5·5	—4·6	—3·6
Sind and Rajputana	—3·3	—3·1	—6·0	—5·8	—4·6	—1·2	—1·0	—3·6
Madras	—1·3	—1·8	—1·6	—0·9	+0·5	+0·2	—0·3	—0·7
Mean for whole of India	—0·6	—1·3	—2·6	—3·6	—3·2	—2·7	—2·6	—2·4

From the above it will be seen that throughout the whole country and during the whole week the heat has been less than usual. In North-Eastern and Central India on the 15th and 16th and in Madras on the 19th and 20th the mean temperature slightly exceeded the normal, but these were the only exceptions to the general depression of temperature. The coldest day was the 18th, when the general temperature of the whole of India was 3·6° below the normal.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week there has been actually or practically no rain over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, and Kathiawar, but that in all the other divisions rain has been general, and over the North-West and Central Provinces and part of Bengal exceptionally heavy. Within the divisions where there has been no rain, the normal rainfall of the week is so small that its absence is of no importance. The most marked feature in the rainfall distribution is the very large excess reported from the North-West Provinces and part of Bengal. This excess is due to the action of the cyclonic storm which passed northward from the Madras Presidency into the North-West Provinces between the 15th and the 19th. As the storm advanced, the wind shifted into the eastward, and, bringing up moisture from the Bay of Bengal, occasioned heavy rain all over the divisions traversed by it. Thus the average total rainfall of the week for the divisions Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-West Provinces (East, Central, and Submontane), and Oudh (North and South) was 4·69 inches as against 0·35 inch, which is the average fall expected over these divisions during the week under review. In East, North, and Deltaic Bengal, Assam, and Arakan the rainfall was affected by the same causes and was also excessive, but to a smaller extent. Burma, which lay outside the influence of the depression, had less rain than usual. The west and centre of the Peninsula were also beyond the influence of the depression, and the total rainfall of the week for the divisions in that region was also less than is usually the case. The northern portions of the east of the Peninsula, *viz.*, the divisions of the East Coast (North), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central), lay under the depression as it developed during

the first two days of the week, and received more than the usual amount of rain; but the Southern divisions, *viz.*, the East Coast (Central and South) and Madras (South), had in consequence of the position of the depression experienced steady south-westerly and southerly winds instead of the normal north-easterly winds, and the rainfall was abnormally light. The Central Provinces, Berar, and Central India lay in the direct path of the depression as it travelled northward, and the rainfall over that region was excessive. The greatest absolute excess was 7·72 inches in the North-West Provinces (Submontane *a*), followed by 5·31 inches in Orissa, by 5·03 inches in Bihar (North), and by 4·59 inches in Oudh (North.)

With the present week a fresh rainfall period commences, and the information in the three concluding columns of the table show in another form the same information as that given in the three first columns.

The following table shows the heaviest falls which have been reported during the week, the figures given representing the total rainfall for the week at the stations named:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
East Bengal	Mymensing	Sudder	5·30 inches.
Assam	Sylhet	South Sylhet	5·57 "
Orissa	Puri	Sudder	12·46 "
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Ditto	11·73 "
Oudh	Gonda	Utroula	10·65 "
North-Western Provinces.	Gorakhpur	Sudder	12·90 "
Konkan	North Kanara	Ankola	8·25 "
Central Provinces	Nagpur	Umrer	11·00 "
East Coast	Ganjam	Purshottapur	13·45 "
Ditto	Trichinopoly	Musiri	7·25 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION	Rainfall data for week ending October 21st, 1893. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 15th to October 21st, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to October 21st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	1·12	2·20	— 1·08	1·12	2·20	— 49
	Lower Burma	1·40	1·84	— 0·44	1·40	1·84	— 24
	Central Burma	0·78	1·20	— 0·42	0·78	1·20	— 35
	Upper Burma	0·81	?	?	0·81	?	?
	Arakan	2·11	1·26	+ 0·85	2·11	1·26	+ 67
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·18	1·20	+ 0·98	2·18	1·20	+ 82
	Assam (Surma)	2·70	1·25	+ 1·45	2·70	1·25	+ 116
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·51	0·85	+ 0·66	1·51	0·85	+ 78
	Deltaic Bengal	1·94	1·14	+ 0·80	1·94	1·14	+ 70
	Central Bengal	2·41	1·15	+ 1·26	2·41	1·15	+ 110
	North Bengal	2·82	1·08	+ 1·74	2·82	1·08	+ 161
	Orissa	6·48	1·17	+ 5·31	6·48	1·17	+ 454
	Chota Nagpur	3·31	0·50	+ 2·81	3·31	0·50	+ 562
	Bihar (South)	4·06	0·44	+ 3·62	4·06	0·44	+ 823
	Do. (North)	5·45	0·42	+ 5·03	5·45	0·42	+1198
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	4·27	0·23	+ 4·04	4·27	0·23	+1757
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	8·06	0·34	+ 7·72	8·06	0·34	+2271
	Oudh (South)	3·69	0·13	+ 3·56	3·69	0·13	+2738
	Do. (North)	4·75	0·16	+ 4·59	4·75	0·16	+2869
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·94	0·05	+ 1·89	1·94	0·05	+3780
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·88	0·03	+ 0·85	0·88	0·03	+2833
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	4·88	0·05	+ 4·83	4·88	0·05	+9660
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·19	0·13	+ 0·06	0·19	0·13	+ 46
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·11	— 100
	Do. (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·01	2·82	— 0·81	2·01	2·82	— 29
	Madras (South Central)	0·92	1·93	— 1·01	0·92	1·93	— 52
	Coorg	0·38	1·89	— 1·51	0·38	1·89	— 80
	Mysore	0·78	1·24	— 0·46	0·78	1·24	— 37
	Konkan	0·77	1·11	— 0·34	0·77	1·11	— 31
	Bombay Deccan	1·04	1·05	— 0·01	1·04	1·05	— 1
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·05	0·91	— 0·86	0·05	0·91	— 95
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·08	0·97	+ 1·11	2·08	0·97	+ 114
	Central Provinces (West)	1·93	0·40	+ 1·53	1·93	0·40	+ 383
	Ditto (Central)	3·00	0·28	+ 2·72	3·00	0·28	+ 971
	Ditto (East)	1·66	0·23	+ 1·43	1·66	0·23	+ 622
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	Kathiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·87	0·24	+ 0·63	0·87	0·24	+ 263
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·10	0·12	— 0·02	0·10	0·12	— 17
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·04	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	4·15	1·84	+ 2·31	4·15	1·84	+ 126
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1·85	1·38	+ 0·47	1·85	1·38	+ 34
	Hyderabad (South)	1·33	0·43	+ 0·90	1·33	0·43	+ 209
	Madras (Central)	1·68	1·48	+ 0·20	1·68	1·48	+ 14
	East Coast (Central)	1·87	2·48	— 0·61	1·87	2·48	— 25
	Ditto (South)	0·66	2·08	— 1·42	0·66	2·08	— 68
	Madras (South)	0·14	1·76	— 1·62	0·14	1·76	— 92

SIMLA, *26th October, 1893.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 21st October.*—Rainfall heavy in the Circars, Deccan, and West Coast districts; elsewhere generally only scattered showers. No rain in extreme south. Sowings still proceeding briskly, and standing crops generally flourishing, though rain is wanted in many of the Southern districts. Harvest progresses with fair to average outturn. Pasture and fodder sufficient, and condition of cattle generally good. Prices very nearly stationary at a high level, except in Madras, where they are cheaper.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Rain generally good and beneficial to crops in the Karnatak; moderate or slight rain in the Deccan and Konkan. More rain is urgently required for late sowings, which are retarded in two districts of the Deccan. Standing crops damaged by insects, blight, or rats in parts of three districts; otherwise good. Preparations for late crops and reaping of early crops progressing generally. Cotton picking continues in one district. Prices steady, except in two districts. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st October.*—There was rain in all districts during the week. Rice and standing crops were benefited, but in Bihar and other parts, where the falls were heavy, cultivation of the spring crops was retarded and the early spring sowings were somewhat injured. Rice is coming into ear. Prices of common rice show very little change, but are slightly easier in the Eastern districts. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of East Bengal. In the Madaripur sub-division 308 persons, including 145 men, 87 women, and 76 children, received gratuitous relief during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th October.*—All reporting districts, except Saharanpur, have had rain. The falls were heavy in Gorakhpur, Partabgarh, Fyzabad, and Benares, where standing crops, and spring crops where sown, have been damaged. No harm done to sugarcane. Districts in the Allahabad division and Bundelkhand also report slight damage. Fields are being prepared for spring crops. Elsewhere prospects are good. Prices generally stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th October.*—No rain. Harvesting of autumn crops going on. Sowings of spring crops in progress. Crops are generally in good condition and the outturn fair; but they have been injured by field rats in two tahsils of Lahore. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in Shahpur and parts of Mooltan. Prices unsettled in one district, falling in five others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Weather generally fine and clear, except in Bhandara, where showery weather prevailed at the beginning of the week. Reaping of autumn crops in progress in five districts.

Recent rain has damaged rice previously cut and stocked. Sowings of winter crops in progress. Prices steady. Fodder plentiful.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st October.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient and the crop prospect is good. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts, except Bhamo, Katha, and the Upper Chindwin. Reaping of early crops is progressing generally, and ploughing for late paddy and other crops continues. Standing crops generally are in good condition, but more rain is still required in parts of Shwebo, while in two other districts sesamum has been damaged by heavy rain. The price of paddy has risen in two districts and has fallen in four others.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th October.*—Weather wet. Prospects of standing crops good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th October.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of four districts. Prices slightly fallen.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Standing crops in good condition. Coffee ripening. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) completed. Picking of cardamom continues. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th October.*—BERAR: Rainfall heavy. Weather cool. Crops in fairly good condition, but damaged in parts of two districts by heavy rain. Spring sowings in progress. Weeding operations concluded, except in two districts. Sufficiency of fodder and water continues. Cattle healthy. Prices stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall fair during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops and of irrigated crops commenced. Spring crops being spoiled by excessive rain. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Slight rain in Bhopal and Bundelkhund Agencies during the week. The rainfall this season seems to be more than sufficient in some parts, but is generally sufficient all over. Crops partly damaged by insects in Goona. Condition of agricultural stock generally good. Prices of food-grains falling in Gwalior and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Very little rain in parts of Dholepore and Bhurtpore; no rain elsewhere. Reaping of autumn crops and ploughing for and sowing of spring crops continue in parts. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Harvest prospects good. Cotton and maize crops damaged in parts of Ajmere and Merwara. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices rising in three States, falling in three, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 24th October.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st October.*—The low-land rice which was being harvested is somewhat injured by the heavy rain which fell during the week.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town and Karachi during the month of August 1893, and from 1st January to 31st August 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.									Total from January 1st, including total of month.												Articles, and whence exported.
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
COTTON, RAW—																									**COTTON, RAW—**
Madras ...	...	...	...	5,081	3,241	13,478	...	...	...	5,081	3,241	13,478	...	...	...	20,049	9,225	1,17,923	...	...	...	20,049	9,225	1,17,923	Madras.
Bombay ...	...	...	...	66,106	37,303	50,109	...	...	...	66,106	37,303	50,109	6	...	19	33,80,424	37,22,444	32,14,438	...	...	...	33,80,430	37,22,444	32,14,487	Bombay.
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,537	2,302	5,669	31,537	2,302	5,669	...	...	...	..	...	...	3,02,141*	2,04,128	1,48,946	3,02,141	2,04,128	1,48,946	Sind.
Bengal	2,757	5,445	7,369	...	10	...	...	...	...	2,757	5,455	7,369	39,211	78,513	87,027	18	10	19	...	...	...	39,229	78,523	87,046	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	5,979	28,534	1,179	616	5,983	388	...	...	...	6,595	34,517	1,567	2,21,721	2,24,577	1,28,400	4,00,177	1,67,897	1,05,747	1	...	...	6,21,899	3,92,409	3,24,147	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	1 984	...	...	...	...	...	20	70	308	2,004	70	308	16,242	237	40,183	02,483	1,837	60,383	46,695*	12,283	1,77,453	1,25,420	14,357	2,78,019	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...	240	77	..	...	...	...	240	77	...	4,058	13,643	4,520	1,05,080	74,050	79,255	...	...	...	1,10,341	87,093	83,784	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	..	2,203	122	1,042	...	...	...	2,203	122	1,042	10,151	10,134	2,071	16,47,702	14,49,869	9,58,916	...	...	...	16,58,153	14,60,003	9,60,987	Berar.
Assam	45	175	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	175	635	3,750	14,753	32,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750	14,753	32,041	Assam.
Raj. & C. I. ...	326	...	143	20,324	10,088	4,639	...	...	...	20,650	10,088	4,782	31,606	9,051	11,702	10,51,767	7,23,687	5,67,617	...	...	...	10,82,933	7,32,738	5,79,319	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	11,730	1,387	2,334	...	...	...	11,730	1,387	2,334	...	...	...	28,849	19,775	18,004	...	...	...	28,849	19,775	18,634	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	632	...	...	...	...	...	6,32	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	11,091	34,154	9,326	1,06,302	58,211	71,090	31,557	2,372	5,977	1,48,950	94,737	87,293	3,27,705	3,50,903	3,06,575	60,96,655	61,68,794	52,13,364	3,48,837	2,16,411	3,26,399	73,73,197	67,36,108	58,46,538	TOTAL.
WHEAT—																									**WHEAT—**
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
Bombay ...	...	...	...	1,84,526	1,65,271	11,425	...	...	...	1,84,526	1,65,271	11,425	5	...	...	21,73,001	11,21,265	14,36,810	...	...	...	21,73,006	11,21,265	14,36,810	Bombay.
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,70,437	65,977	2,99,872	11,70,437	65,977	2,99,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,17,516*	11,77,079	16,84,104	36,17,516	11,77,079	10,84,104	Sind
Bengal	3,74,034	1,85,801	59,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,74,034	1,85,801	59,140	20,88,900	11,95,498	6,27,427	24	1	...	...	...	...	20,88,924	11,95,899	6,27,427	Bengal
N.-W. P. & O. ...	1,82,146	2,39,042	1,26,302	1,74,442	1,63,512	997	...	...	...	3,56,588	4,02,554	1,27,299	33,62,325	43,25,0 8	19,90,111	26,31,745	2,69,849	...	2,812	1,153	556	53, 4,497	69,58,160	22,00,510	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	18,056	1,992	19,532	2,21,037	35,083	52,829	17,21,801	1,82,733	5,35,071	19,00,804	3,23,466	1,83,768	2,12,663	87,780	95,111	14,81,881	9,54,199	2,16,149	59,04,142*	41,67,689	21,83,000	7 ,98,080	52,09,674	2 ,95,066	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	2,166	693	4,835	2,39,730	3,22,713	1,78,933	...	...	...	2,41,896	3,23,406	1,83,768	66,290	16,007	1,71,693	69,18,974	47,05,633	41,19,129	...	...	...	69,85,274	47,22,240	42,90,822	Cent Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	19,555	45,475	...	...	...	...	19,555	45,475	...	735	...	...	4,77,355	4,07,642	41,548	...	...	...	4,78,090	4,07,642	41,548	Berar.
Assam	...	...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	367	453	4,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	453	4, 37	Assam
Raj. & C. I. ...	3,783	1,416	297	20,336	82,525	31,769	...	...	...	24,119	83,941	32,066	5,102	13,025	2,490	9,55,364	11,29,082	10,71,189	...	...	...	9,60,4 0	11,42,707	10,73,079	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,035	2	2,280	...	...	...	3,035	2	2,286	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	5,80,185	4,28,944	2,01,354	8,59,626	8,14,579	2,75,953	28,92,238	2,48,710	8,35,843	43,32,049	14,93,233	13,13,150	57,36,387	56,39,037	28,91,069	1,31,69,004	1,09,49,561	71,57,160	95,24,470	53,46,121	38,68,266	2,92,29,861	2,19,34,727	1,39,16,495	TOTAL.
LINSEED—																									**LINSEED—**
Madras	...	...	...	...	359	1,141	...	...	...	...	359	1,14.	...	...	...	1,518	2,400	64,168	...	...	...	1,518	2,400	64,168	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	34,125	27,597	6,961	...	...	...	34,125	27,597	6,961	...	488	...	9,8 ,062	9,29,113	9,90,517	...	...	...	9,83,062	9,29,601	9,90,517	Bombay.
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	Sind.
Bengal	8,04,243	3,07,714	2,95,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,04,243	3,07,714	2,95,702	40,29,849	21,65,128	38,52,932	1,161	18	...	...	...	...	40,31,010	21,65,146	38,52,932	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	2,84,689	1,43,022	1,01,758	29,200	11,947	4,073	...	...	...	3,13,889	1,54,969	1,05,831	24,32,514	24,49,554	18,60,300	2,90,498	1,13,089	1,99,119	...	...	...	27,23,012	25,5 ,023	20,05,6 9	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	297	629	1,453	34	...	101	481	...	3,796	812	629	5,350	297	5,609	3 492	34	1,841	1,128	878*	60	5,456	1,159	7,510	10,070	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	5,387	2,869	12,753	89,484	36,988	41,768	...	...	...	94,871	39,857	54,521	1,03,893	2,87,340	1,82,027	17,77,330	10,84,806	17,48,322	...	...	...	18,81,232	13,72,146	19,30,949	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	24,561	17,481	15,514	...	...	...	24,561	17,481	15,514	...	533	...	10,10,530	10,31,758	8,20,6.8	...	...	...	10,30,530	10,32,291	8,20, 08	Berar.
Assam	15,966	1,948	4,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,966	1,948	4,345	69,938	33,434	14,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,838	31,414	14,420	Assam.
Raj. & C. I. ...	6,502	4,988	6,584	32,417	17,774	22,087	...	...	...	38,919	22,762	28,671	1,59,612	1,84,060	90,619	6,68,939	9,40,162	10,11,774	...	...	...	11,28,551	11,24, 68	11,08,393	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	15,728	8,505	6,352	...	...	...	15,728	8,505	6,352	...	...	...	5,69,791	4,5 ,800	3,53,430	...	...	...	5,69,791	4,51,800	3,53,430	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	83	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	11,17,084	4,01,170	4,22,595	2,25,549	1,20,051	97,997	481	...	3,796	13,43,114	5,81,821	5,24,388	67,06,003	51,23,152	60,16,396	56,24,878	45,55,207	51,89,409	828	67	5,456	1,24,21,70	96,78,426	1,12,11,261	TOTAL.
INDIGO—																									**INDIGO—**
Madras	...	...	...	...	78	190	35	...	...	78	190	35	...	...	...	387	475	775	...	...	...	387	475	775	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	...	21	47	318	...	...	21	47	318	...	...	...	228	462	749	...	...	...	228	462	749	Bombay.
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	103	431	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2,770*	4,376	5,368	2,770	4,376	5,389	Sind.
Bengal	52	60	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	60	39	2,077	7,856	6,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,077	7,856	6,294	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	...	2	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51	1,775	3,912	602	...	39	141	...	...	...	1,775	3,951	743	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	9	...	65	5	5	1,129*	2,607	2,229	2,245	2,021	2,234	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	160	75	160	75	7	...	10	5	213	3	2	...	...	...	219	13	7	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	690	572	...	...	...	211	690	572	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	...	...	...	...	35	1	...	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	52	69	90	299	237	353	591	178	169	942	484	612	4,903	11,787	6,901	1,145	1,675	2,265	3,899	6,983	7,597	9,94	20,445	16,763	TOTAL.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 17 and 20 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports since April 1891, the figures from January to March 1891 not having been available.

* Includes river traffic for August 1891 only, the statistics for the first seven months of 1891 not having been available.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 26th October, 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 15TH OCTOBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 14TH OCTOBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 15th October 1892. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 14th October 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 15th October 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 14th October 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,637	9,13,918	558	1,634	9,86,551	604	1,15,81,050	1,25,48,27[illegible]	9,67,225	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	86,008	104	803	79,198	92	10,89,150	11,99,89	99,853	...
Indian Midland	106	752	90,263	120	752	76,744	102	9,39,288	10,27,054	...	8,634
Bezvada Extension (*a*)	95	21	2,128	101	112	4,919	44	28,042	87,332	58,690	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,76,603	225	1,699	4,10,910	242	48,07,415	47,99,178	...	8,237
South Indian	135	1,106	1,44,981	131	1,043	1,40,930	135	21, 1,283	2[illegible],70,985	1,23,702	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	80,824	80	1,150	88,161	70	10,97,1[illegible]	14,93,400	3,96,240	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	82,762	110	750	79,000	105	1[illegible],7,011	10,91,522	3,911	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	11,892	60	223	10,343	46	3,45,923	3,46,011	88	...
TOTAL	213	8,019	17,98,979	224	8,238	18,77,550	228	2,29,74,52[illegible]	2,46,00,340	16,[illegible]5,818	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,56,566	182	2,509	5,38,104	214	59,86,833	76,34,[illegible]70	16,47,[illegible]43	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,45,201	210	692	1,73,141	250	17,43,387	20,58,643	3,15,25[illegible]	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	344	777	2,89,543	373	778	3,03,820	468	37,42,950	38,58,122	1,15,163	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	15,333	123	125	17,820	143	2,[illegible]7,000	2,22,872	5,200	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,422	82	...	(*g*)1,08,82[illegible]	1,08,825	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,23,984	173	730	98,061	134	15,59,338	14,12,524	...	1,46,814
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,528	61	25	1,728	69	23,577	24,287	710	...
Cherra-Companygan] (state provincial)	44	8	365	46	8	489	61	3,7[illegible]5	5,736	2,021	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	10,32,520	213	5,042	12,07,585	240	1,3[illegible],34 5	1,53,[illegible]5,38	[illegible],47,910	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	5,97,669	401	1,490	5,59,974	376	[illegible],62,903	[illegible],56,878	...	1,36,025
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,09,339	454	461	2,23,000	484	2[illegible],78,[illegible]79	[illegible],31,500	2,52,121	...
Madras	224	840	1,96,510	234	840	1,98,743	237	[illegible],44,939	3[illegible],271	4,46,[illegible]6	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	10,03,518	360	2,791	9,81,716	352	1,22,16,201	1,27,82,057	5,[illegible]0,450	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,663	38,35,017	245	16,071	[illegible],[illegible]7	253	4,84,08,204	5,27,08,388	42,40,184	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	20,786	128	161	22,98[illegible]	143	2,84,044	3,21,494	37,450	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,359	244	22	5,208	237	74,040	68,463	...	5,581
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	12,006	179	67	8,143	122	1,[illegible]4,683	1,02,420	...	22,563
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	8,724	112	78	11,506	148	1,[illegible]5,009	1,53,890	...	1,113
TOTAL	129	329	46,[illegible]75	142	328	47,8[illegible]7	146	6,38,082	6,40,27	8,193	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	51,477	155	333	49,205	148	6,7[illegible]594	6,56,830	...	13,764
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,159	89	13	810	62	14,083	14,0[illegible]8	575	...
Rájpura Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	13,074	121	1,[illegible]5,840	2,07,258	71,418	...
Metre gauge											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	32,178	103	370	34,567	93	4,26,535	4,[illegible]5,612	49,107	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	4,771	51	93	6,430	69	[illegible]6,530	0[illegible]815	13,270	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,930	67	29	1,936	67	24,140	29,[illegible]94	5,454	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,193	58	72	3,670	51	43,559	40,[illegible]20	[illegible],961	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,04,727	109	1,018	1,09,080	108	13,64,290	14,96 317	1,32 027	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	25,506	76	334	24,650	74	3,00,294	3,75,904	75,610	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,425	53	...	38,000	38,06[illegible]	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	19,647	68	364	18,400	51	2,33,873	2,2[illegible],533	...	11,340
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	6,385	68	94	5,353	57	76,142	78,193	2,051	...
TOTAL	62	719	51,538	72	818	50,[illegible]28	61	6,10,309	7,14,699	1,04,3 0	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,670	40,38,157	2 9	18,255	42,75,268	234	5,10,80,[illegible]85	5, 5,65,[illegible]79	14,[illegible]4,7[illegible]4	

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 14th October 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Under Secretary.*

[illegible], the 26th October, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVII of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 15th October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 14th October 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 15th October 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 14th October 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,637	9,13,918	558	1,634	9,86,551	604	2,55,75,463	2,57,18,5[illegible]2	1,43,019	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	86,008	104	863	79,198	92	28,60,304	30,74,[illegible]8	2,14,176	...
Indian Midland	129	752	90,263	120	752	76,744	102	25,44,791	24,33,496	...	1,11,295
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	[illegible]21	2,128	101	112	4,919	44	47,331	1,79,334	1,32,003	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,76,603	225	1,699	4,10,910	242	1,14,76,508	1,14,28,038	...	48,470
South Indian	139	1,106	1,44,981	131	1,043	1,40,930	135	41,35,622	45,13,50[illegible]	3,77,883	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	89,824	86	1,156	88,[illegible]01	76	23,10,556	32,53,488	9,42,932	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	82,762	110	756	79,6[illegible]0	105	27,35,294	27,14,978	...	20,316
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	11,892	60	223	10,343	46	3,45,397	3,57,975	12,578	...
TOTAL	243	8,019	17,98,979	224	8,238	18,77,556	228	5,20,31,266	5,36,73,806	16,42,540	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,56,566	182	2,509	5,38,104	214	1,29,96,860	1,51,70,609	21,73,749	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	[illegible]692	1,45,201	210	692	173,141	250	43,85,827	45,96,357	2,10,530	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	292	777	2,89,543	373	778	3,63,820	468	59,93,384	62,99,736	3,06,352	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	[illegible]15,333	123	125	17,820	143	4,01,011	4,10,745	9,734	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,422	82	...	*g*) 1,08,825	1,08,825	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,23,984	173	730	98,061	134	33,72,665	31,19,487	...	2,53,178
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,528	61	25	1,728	69	39,839	42,624	2,785	...
Cherra-Companygan] (state provincial)	47	8	365	46	8	489	61	7,923	11,356	3,433	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	10,32,520	213	5,042	12,07,585	240	2,71,97,509	2,97,59,739	25,62,230	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	5,97,669	401	1,490	5,59,974	376	1,97,68,747	1,89,12,323	...	8,56,424
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,09,339	454	461	2,23,000	484	76,88,7[illegible]0	79,38,020	2,49,264	...
Madras	226	840	1,96,510	234	840	108,743	237	49,85,209	57,[illegible]9,740	7,44,531	...
TOTAL	447	2,791	10,03,518	360	2,791	9,81,716	352	3,24,42,712	3,25,80,083	1,37,3[illegible]1	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,663	38,35,017	245	16,071	40,60,857	253	11,16,71,487	1,60,13,628	13,42,141	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	20,786	128	161	22,980	143	5,64,450	6,42,220	77,770	...
Tarkessur	252	22	5,359	244	22	5,208	237	1,54,241	1,50,431	...	3,810
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	12,006	179	67	8,143	122	2,63,442	2,39,784	...	23,658
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	8,724	112	78	11,506	148	2,87,254	2,85,737	...	1,517
TOTAL	131	329	46,8[illegible]5	142	328	47,897	146	12,69,387	13,18,17[illegible]	48,785	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	51,477	155	333	49,205	148	13,38,777	14,01,639	62,862	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,[illegible]59	89	13	810	62	33,842	32,2[illegible]3	...	1,549
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	13,074	121	2,65,370	3,87,68[illegible]	1,22,318	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	32,178	103	370	34,567	93	7,51,572	9,30,774	1,79,202	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	4,771	51	93	6,430	69	1,36,217	1,62,[illegible]10	25,913	...
Kolhápur	67	29	[illegible],936	67	29	1,930	67	47,303	60,[illegible]35	13,432	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	4,193	58	72	3,670	51	1,33,10[illegible]	1,30,317	[illegible]	2,789
TOTAL	107	959	1,04,727	109	1,018	1,09,086	108	27,06,187	31,05,576	3,99,389	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	25,506	76	334	24,650	74	8,88,441	10,82,585	1,94,144	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,425	53	...	(*j*) 67,354	67,354	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	19,647	68	364	18,400	51	4,98,98[illegible]	4,49,089	...	49,899
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	6,385	68	94	5,353	57	1,74,463	1,68,632	...	5,831
TOTAL	80	719	51,538	72	838	50,828	61	15,61,832	17,67,660	2,05,828	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,670	40,38,157	229	18,255	42,75,268	234	11,72,08,803	2,72,05,036	49,96,143	[illegible]

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 14th Oct ber 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 15th April to 14th October 1893.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Under Secretary.*

[illegible], the 26th October, 1893.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	*	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 4	11 5	11 5	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	11 9	9 9	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 13	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	13 3	13 8	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 3	12 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	28 3	28 3	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	20 4	22 0	...	...	11 1	11 8	12 0	12 0	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	29 5	29 5	9 11	9 11	80 0	80 0	16 0	14 6
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 3	...	...	6 0	6 0	182 0	182 0	7 8	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 9	11 9	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 2	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	7 9	8 14	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	25 10	25 10	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	10 11	12 7
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	8 2	9 9	8 13	10 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	13 7	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6
Cachar	8 0	7 12	...	...	6 6	6 4	7 7	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 0	6 0	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 2	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 3	8 0	8 0	...	...	20 0	80 0	7 0	6 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 8	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	135 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Darrang	8 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperа(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 12
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	9 4	8 0 to 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 12	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	10 0
Tippera	8 0	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	6 12	7 6	...	...	8 0	10 0
Dacca	13 0	11 0	...	...	6 12	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	16 0	140 0	120 0	9 4	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 12	11 12	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 3	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 13	11 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 1	12 7	16 6	16 13	7 1	7 4	9 8	9 12	18 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 6	14 0	14 0	19 6	19 6	17 12	18 4	85 0	85 0	11 10	11 0
Hooghly	13 0	13 14	13 0	17 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	140 0	160 0*	11 8	11 6
Nadia (Krishnagar)	15 4½	14 8	...	...	8 13	9 3	10 10½	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	22 10	...	...	22 13	24 8	128 0	128 0	9 13½	10 8
Jessore	11 8	11 8	...	13 0	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 14
Faridpur	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	14 4	14 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	...	...	13 6	13 6	280 0	280 0	10 10½	10 10½
Burdwan	12 7	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	98 0	98 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	13 0	12 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	12 8	11 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	28 0	21 0	23 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	17 4	16 8	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	10 14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	13 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Rajshahi	15 12	15 0	24 0	*	8 10	8 4	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	25 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 5	13 8	...	...	8 0	9 2	10 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	53 0	53 0	10 8	10 8
Dinajpur	12 0	12 0	...	16 0	9 10	9 0	11 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2†	16 0†	...	...	15 12	16 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	10 8	11 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5†	20 5†	...	...	21 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0 and 17 0	16 0 and 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 12	...	...	11 0	10 0	86 0	86 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 8	13 0	...	...	8 8 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 13 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 11 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	14 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	11 8 and 21 0	12 0 to 21 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8
Palámau	13 8	13 8	21 15	23 10	12 15	12 6	15 3	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	25 5	23 10	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 11½
Hazáribágh	12 8	12 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 to 12 4	12 0 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0 to 25 0	...	...	15 8 to 16 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 8	15 12	23 0	23 1	8 0 to 10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	22 0	23 1	23 0	23 1	25 0	25 3	132 0 to 160 0	132 0 to 156 0	11 0	11 0
Gaya	14 8	14 0	18 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	12 4	18 0	17 8	...	...	20 0	25 0	17 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	21 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	140 0 to 160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	18 0 and 19 0	19 0 and 20 0	26 0	...	10 8	10 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	21 0 and 25 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	27 0	23 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	21 4	21 7	10 8	10 11	13 10	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 0	22 11	24 0	20 0	20 3	126 4	138 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	15 0	15 14	18 9	18 9	12 0	12 5	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	27 8	24 1	19 12	19 11	19 12	20 12	22 0	21 14	23 0	24 1	176 0	176 0	10 0	9 8
Muzaffarpur	15 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Seran	17 8	16 0	24 0	25 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	24 0	24 8	24 8	200 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	13 12	13 8	23 0	22 8	8 8	8 8	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	26 8	...	...	21 8	21 4	20 8	18 8	22 0	22 4	180 0	180 0	10 2	10 2
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	3 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	15 1 13½	15 7	21 10½	21 0	8 3½	8 1½	10 4½	10 0	20 10	20 1	18 4½	18 2	22 12	...	14 14½	14 10	20 14	20 5	...	...	23 0½	23 5	105 0	105 0	8 13	9 3½
Ghazipur	13 0	13 0	20 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	13 8	11 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 4	19 4	22 8	20 0	21 8	21 8	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 10
Jaunpur	15 8	16 0	24 0	25 4	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	170 0	170 0	10 4	10 0
Allahabad	14 2	14 8	19 4	19 12	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	23 8	...	...	21 4	21 8	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	26 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Fatehpur	14 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	14 8	13 12	20 8	21 0	7 8	7 8	11 12	12 8	21 14	18 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 8	...	...	...	29 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 4
Jalaun	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	18 8	18 0	25 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	12 8	22 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	24 8	25 8	25 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Etáwah	15 14	15 12	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	23 8	23 8	21 2	21 0	21 8	21 8	14 8	14 0	24 8	24 4	22 12	23 8	26 8	26 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	23 12	23 12	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	25 0	26 4	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Mainpuri	17 4	16 12	23 8	23 4	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	24 8	26 8	23 8	26 8	25 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	18 8	18 8	26 8	27 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	9 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	23 8	33 8	34 8	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 12	16 4	21 0	21 8	7 8	7 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 4	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Agra	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	26 8	26 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	16 8	16 8	27 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	18 0	18 0	28 0	26 0	5 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	140 0	130 0	11 0	11 8
Bulandshahr	18 12	19 8	28 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	28 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	30 8	31 4	29 0	27 0	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	13 8	14 4	22 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 8	...	...	24 0	23 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	16 4	16 4	22 4	20 0	9 0	9 10	17 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	22 2	...	...	17 12	17 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	14 6	14 6	23 6	23 6	9 0	9 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	25 3	25 3	23 6	18 0	22 6	22 6	23 6	25 3	22 6	22 6	140 0	140 0	8 12	9 2
Basti	18 0	17 8	23 0	24 0	7 12	7 12	32 0	30	12 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	17 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8	8	26 0	...	...	...	35 0	...	30 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	...	23 8	23 8	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 4
Budaun	16 12	17 4	26 0	27 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 8	29 0	27 0	25 0	26 0	144 0	144 0	10 8	10 8
Pilibhit	16 0	16 0	27 8	27 8	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	30 0	30 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 10
Bareilly	15 4	15 0	24 1	24 1	5 5	5 6	10 0	10 0	24 13	24 14	15 4	13 7	...	10 0	20 0	20 0	24 1½	23 7	28 2	26 4	20 8	25 2	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6
Moradabad	16 5	16 0	27 8	26 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	13 14	...	...	16 0	12 8	25 8	24 15	22 8	20 0	22 3	22 12	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Naini Tal	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	32 8	27 8	18 12	20 0	...	...	27 8	25 0	16 8	16 8	32 8	27 8	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	11 8	11 8	16 4	16 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	11 0§	11 0§	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	18 9	16 14	36 0	30 15	10 2	9 9	11 4	10 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 12	...	...	21 6	22 8	135 0	135 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarnagar	18 11	17 9½	27 8	27 8	5 8	5 8	9 14½	9 14	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	8 13	8 12½	6 9½	6 9	24 3	23 10½	22 0	17 9½	15 6½	15 7	132 0	132 0	11 0	10 12
Meerut	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 8	26 8	24 8	22 0	25 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	10 12
Saháranpur	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	15 5	15 8	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 4	16 4	23 0	23 8	9 0	9 0	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	20 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	14 8	13 12	13 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	24 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	16 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	32 0	21 0	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	15 12	16 0	28 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 8	26 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	24 8	34 0	32 0	24 8	24 12	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	19 8	19 0	29 0	29 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	29 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 11	16 4	25 0	25 0	10 12	8 10	15 12	15 8	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	24 13	28 13	28 13	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0
Barabanki	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Gonda	17 4	17 8	22 0	22 5	11 0	11 0	12 4	12 4	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 2	25 8	22 8	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 1
Bahraich	18 0	17 0	28 0	27 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	38 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sítapur	17 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	19 0	32 0	...	22 0	...	28 0	...	25 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	27 0	26 0	145 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	17 8	17 8	29 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	14 6	25 0	25 0	7 8	6 14	10 0	10 0	21 4	21 14	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	26 4	27 8	21 4	23 2	15 10	25 0	...	...	15 6	15 0
Bánswara	18 12	18 12	22 8	20 0	7 8	7 8	15 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	23 12	21 4	20 0	17 8	...	...	10 0	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	14 1	31 4	31 4	7 13	8 3½	8 9½	8 9½	34 6	29 11	17 3	19 12	*Nil*	*Nil*	17 3	15 10	25 0	21 14	39 1	32 13	9 12½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12¼
Sirohee	13 8	13 8	25 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Erinpura	15 1	14 11½	25 12	25 4	6 0	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 12	..	..	..	..	150 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	10 0	15 11	30 0	29 5	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	28 0	28 11	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	13 4	12 13	18 12	18 12	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 8	15 8	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	16 8	10 4	10 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	14 8	14 8	34 0	29 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	8 8	28 12	28 8	26 4	26 8	†	†	†	†	33 8	32 0	24 8	24 12	†	†	*	*	12 4	12 4
Boondee	20 0	18 0	33 0	29 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	40 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	31 0	41 0	33 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Kotah	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	21 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	9 12	9 12
Jhallawar	12 7	12 7	16 10	17 1	7 1	7 0	9 6	9 6	17 2	17 6½	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 6	20 0½	19 4	19 5½	17 11	9 6	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 7	9 6
Toak	17 0	17 4	32 0	30 0	8 0	6 10	9 0	7 12	36 0	33 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 4	40 0	...	...	...	110 0	100 0	10 10	11 0
Jeypore	16 8	16 0	29 8	27 12	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	28 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	27-8 & 30 0	26-8 & 29 0	26 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 8
Western—																										
Kerowlee	18 2	17 8	28 12	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 10	10 10	23 12	23 2	23 2	22 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	31 4	30 10	...	...	43 2	35 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6
Dholpur	16 14⅜	16 5⅜	25 9½	24 11½	8 2½	8 3½	9 0½	8 13	24 6½	23 12½	25 14½	23 11	...	...	16 14	18 0	29 9½	28 2	...	...	33 12	31 15½	90 0	90 0	10 15¼	11 5¾
Bhurtpore	17 11½	16 10¼	28 5½	26 4	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	30 2½	28 6½	26 4	25 8	...	...	9 14	9 12	30 5½	28 9½	28 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	12 0
Ulwur	17 6	17 2	28 12	27 2	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	28 14	28 0	26 13	26 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 8	29 9	27 8	26 0	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8
Deoli Cantonment	17 8	14 13	38 3	32 15½	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	32 4	32 5	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	31 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 4	6 0	6 8	6 4	29 0	28 0	20 0	†	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 8	13 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	||	**	11 8	11 0
Báhmer	14 10	14 10	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	27 10	24 5	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 8	13 4
Anádra	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	5 8	5 12	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	17 0	16 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	11 4
Shahpoora	17 8	10 8	37 6	35 5	6 7	7 1	11 4	9 13	37 6	32 11	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	32 5	30 1	32 1	28 14	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 11	10 10
Western—																										
Jodhpore	15 0 and 16 14	15 0 and 16 4	28 12	28 2	6 4	6 4	7 3	7 3	27 8	27 8	20 0 and 25 0	20 0 and 25 0	...	...	...	...	27 3	26 4 to 26 9	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jeysulmere	14 6	15 10	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 6	9 10	21 8	21 8	21 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	...	21 0
Bickaneer	11 13	11 8	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 8	5 8	...	...	21 15	21 1	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	15 0	14 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	28 0	27 0	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	18 0	†	†	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 15	15 0	23 6	22 9½	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	21 4	20 3	23 6	19 2	...	...	14 14	14 14	19 10½	18 1	...	...	18 9½	18 1	148 12	212 8	10 14½	11 4

† Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Husked. || Nine pies per bundle. ** Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	33 0	34 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	40 0	35 0	28 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	34 0	33 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	18 0	17 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	32 0	29 0	24 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Montgomery	19 0	19 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	22 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	34 0	32 0	22 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	18 0	18 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	29 0	†	†	†	†	29 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	19 0	18 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	12 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	11 0
Rohtak	19 0	18 0	36 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	36 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	31 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
Karnál	19 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	19 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	33 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	22 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	30 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	10 4	12 4
Ludhiána	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	27 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	18 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Jullundur	21 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	21 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	29 0	25 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Gurdáspur	23 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 4
Kángra	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	17 0	16 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	17 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	31 0	31 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	14 0	‡	‡	110 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Jhelum	19 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	*	*	26 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 0
Ráwalpindi	17 0	16 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	16 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	17 0	*	*	60 0	60 0	13 0	11 0
Hazára	14 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	†	†	‡	‡	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	100 0	10 0	9 0
Pesháwar	13 0	13 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	‡	15 0	16 0	†	†	15 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	92 0	92 0	40 0	39 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	150 0	150 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	20 0	19 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	16 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	17 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	‡	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	7 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	9 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	100 0	10 12	12 4
Bannu	21 0	19 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	33 0	30 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
D. I. Khan	17 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	‡	29 0	27 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	‡	18 0	‡	22 0	22 0	15 0	‡	10 0	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	14 0	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 12	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 2	12 0	15 4	15 0	...	...	23 2	23 0	‡	‡	...	...	7 10	7 8	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	15 8	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	23 0	22 8	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	11 0	10 0
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	14 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	‡	‡	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	13 4	12 8	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	[illegible]	24 0	24 8	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 8	15 0	14 0	10 0	[illegible]	72 0	69 0	8 0	8 8
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kárwa)	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 2	8 2	9 2	[illegible]	15 3	...	...	13 1	13 1	18 0	16 5	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	*	249 9	249 9	9 12	8 14
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	11 13	*	13 15	13 4	12 15	12 15	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	*	136 13	136 13	10 6	9 2
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 15	11 15	11 6	11 6	*	*	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	*	91 2	92 11	11 14	11 14
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 13	7 13	13 8	13 8	13 15	13 4	14 1	14 1	...	...	13 2	12 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 7	79 7	11 0	11 0
Tánna	10 1	10 1	...	...	7 6	6 15	10 3	9 11	*	*	14 6	14 6	15 8	19 0	...	...	14 3	12 7	...	...	*	*	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	10 9	11 0	...	...	9 7	10 6	9 13	10 13	17 9	17 9	18 0	18 15	*	*	...	...	11 12	12 3	...	...	15 15	15 15	100 0	80 0	9 12	10 2
Belgaum	11 7	12 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 0	11 0	19 3	18 11	18 8	18 8	23 0	24 0	...	...	13 8	13 12	...	...	18 2	17 10	113 7	156 0	10 3	9 9
Satara	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 9	8 2	8 11	9 6	16 9	16 9	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 5	11 5	16 1	17 0	20 10	20 10	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	*	18 4	80 0	75 1	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 7	12 14	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 7	11 6	20 9	20 9	21 2	20 4	*	*	...	...	15 7	15 13	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	11 7
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	15 4	16 7	14 15	16 2	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 15	16 2	...	...	19 10	19 10	86 14	86 14	10 12	10 3
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	17 14	17 14	17 9	19 0	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 9	25 1	80 0	91 7	10 5	12 6
Násik	15 12	16 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	*	...	16 15	16 15	18 6	18 6	...	...	5 10	16 5	...	...	*	...	106 6	106 6	10 6	12 2
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 14	14 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	20 11	20 11	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 14	...	...	*	...	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 12	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	16 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda (Camp)	9 8	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	13 8	*	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	16 12	17 2	16 4	16 2	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	...	14 8	14 8	19 8	19 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	20 0	20 8	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 8	16 0	15 0	*	*	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	*	*	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	11 12	11 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	13 8	13 12	*	*	...	...	16 3	16 8	...	...	*	*	70 0	65 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	17 1	16 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	22 9	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	18 9	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	18 7	18 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	33 4	...	...	20 9	20 9	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	240 0	320 0	7 2	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	13 13	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 7	10 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	19 0	...	...	9 14	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 14	16 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	10 0	10 4
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 16	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	15 7	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 0	...	...	16 13	16 13	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Jubbulpore	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 8	15 0	19 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 0	15 8	25 3	26 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	8 7	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 8
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	180 0	8 0	7 8
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	7 8
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	12 8	12 8	136 0	136 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 0
Chánda	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 14	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 6	...	...	11 11	10 8	320 0	320 0	8 12	7 12
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	21 5	19 14	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 15	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 11	...	...	10 14	10 14	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	19 11	19 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 13	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 2	10 2	90 0	90 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	12 10	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 10	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	...	...	12 10	12 5	76 0	77 0	8 2	8 2
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	10 0
Ellichpur	11 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 4	11 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 12	16 4	16 8	13 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 4	...	...	13 0	13 2	96 0	74 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 3	10 8	*	*	7 2	6 13	9 9	10 8	14 7	14 7	16 12	21 7	23 0	23 0	*	*	10 14	11 15	*	*	16 12	14 7	120 0	120 0	7 14	9 0
Boláram	11 1	10 8	*	*	8 2	8 2	10 8	10 8	14 9	15 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 11	12 14	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 8	8 8	*	*	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 3	...	...	10 6	10 2	11 3	10 14	*	*	*	*	19 11	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 3	12 3
S. Canara	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	14 6	16 2	15 14	17 8	17 10	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 3	12 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	18 8	17 11	10 13	10 2	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 14	8 6	9 6	10 2	15 14	17 2	18 14	18 14	19 11	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	10 2	10 2	...	...	9 10	10 11	10 5	11 5	20 2	21 10	18 13	17 14	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 8	12 8
Anantapur	9 2	9 2	...	...	10 11	11 3	11 5	12 6	19 10	18 8	17 13	17 13	20 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	9 10	...	...	9 14	10 5	10 13	12 0	15 13	15 13	18 14	18 14	20 5	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	9 3	10 3	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	20 11	22 14	20 0	20 14	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 2	12 8
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	10 11	9 14	11 10	11 10	*	*	*	*	23 0	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 8	104 0	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	11 0	9 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	10 3	22 2	18 6	29 11	29 11	23 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 14	12 14
Godávari	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 14	9 6	12 0	12 0	18 3	18 3	24 10	24 10	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 10	12 2	14 11	14 3	*	*	19 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 13	13 13	10 8	17 8	*	*	23 2	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 10	10 2	9 6	10 13	*	*	17 3	17 3	18 2	19 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	*	*	13 14	13 14	17 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	8 13	9 6	9 6	10 11	*	22 13	*	14 14	19 11	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5		
S. Arcot	10 0	10 0	16 8	10 8	16 13	15 2	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11		
Tanjore	7 0	6 10	9 2	9 2	10 6	9 6	13 8	13 8	16 0	18 14	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14		
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	9 8	10 2	10 8	10 8	14 6	14 6	16 8	17 13	16 6	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 3	13 3		
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	9 8	9 14	10 13	10 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 5	14 5		
Madura	8 8	9 0	8 6	8 6	9 2	9 11	13 0	16 3	11 13	14 11	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10		
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	7 4	7 12	9 0	17 8	18 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	8 8	9 0	...	*	10 8	11 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 8
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	7 8	7 12	8 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	22 9	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 4	13 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 8	9 4	6 4	6 4	8 4	9 4	9 8	10 12	18 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 4	13 0	14 0	11 8	12 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	9 4
Tûmkûr	8 8	10 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	23 0	20 0	24 8	26 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	11 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 8
Hassan	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	9 0	8 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	32 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	10 8 8
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	10 0	10 8	...	...	8 6	9 7	12 5	13 10	24 2	26 4	...	...	30 7	34 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	384 0	344 0	10 0	10 8
Chitaldroog	10 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	8 8	8 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	29 8	...	...	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	*	*	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 28th, 1893.

During the week under review the weather has been unsettled and stormy over North-Eastern India and the east of the Bay, but has been fine and settled with anti-cyclonic conditions of pressure and of winds in other parts of the Indian region. The cyclonic storm which was traversing the Bay at the close of the previous week struck the coast between Jessore and Chittagong early on Sunday morning. The storm was of moderate intensity, but the surrounding winds were strong, and the storm occasioned considerable damage. On Monday, October 23rd, pressure began to give way again over Tenasserim and the Malay Peninsula, and a fresh depression entered the Bay between the 23rd and the 25th. This storm, like its predecessor, moved round in its passage over the Bay through north and north-east, and on the morning of the 28th it lay off Diamond Island as it travelled northward. It occasioned a severe gale at Diamond Island and general rain over Burma. Notwithstanding the generally fine weather which has prevailed, except in North-Eastern India at the commencement and end of the week, the mean temperature of the Indian region has been low, and the mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week **was nearly 1½° below the average.**

On Sunday, October 22nd, the principal feature in the weather was the cyclonic storm which was passing over South-East Bengal on an easterly or north-easterly track. The centre lay apparently between Chittagong and Jessore, and the abnormal depression of the barometer near the centre was probably fully a quarter of an inch. Strong cyclonic winds prevailed over North-Eastern India, and showers were very general in that region, the principal amounts being 2¾ inches at Chittagong, 2⅓ inches at Barisal and Akyab, and 1½ inches at Mandalay. Except in North-Eastern India, fairly normal conditions prevailed, and the weather was fine, except in the south of the Peninsula, where some showers had fallen, of which the heaviest were reported from Mangalore (0·70 inch) and Mercara (0·68 inch). On the morning of the 23rd the barometer was rising almost everywhere. The rise had been very fast over Bengal, and the depression noticed near Chittagong had wholly disappeared. **Pressure was high over part of North-Western India and over the Assam Valley and low over Burma,** but the pressure differences were small. The winds were northerly over the Bay area and easterly to north-easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula. A few generally light showers were reported from North-Eastern India and the east and south of the Peninsula. The heaviest amounts registered were 2·66 inches in Silchar, 2·29 inches at Wellington, 1·85 inches at Calicut, and 1·60 inches at Cocanada. On the 24th the only really important change in the barometer was a brisk fall, which was in progress over Burma, and which heralded the approach of a fresh depression to the Bay. In other parts of the country slight anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed. A few light showers were reported from North-Eastern

India and fairly general showers from the south of the Peninsula, but the amounts only in two cases exceeded ½ an inch. On the morning of the 25th pressure was decreasing almost everywhere, and a well defined cyclonic storm overlay the Andaman Sea. The winds were irregularly cyclonic over the Bay area, and fairly normal in direction elsewhere. The force was rising at Diamond Island. The only rainfall reported was over the southern half of the Peninsula, where showers varying from 0·01 inch to 1·75 inch had occurred. The chart of the 26th showed that the depression had moved very slowly westward, and was apparently unchanged in intensity. Pressure was still falling, except over North-Western India and over Upper Burma. The winds were practically unchanged. Rain had fallen at Chittagong and Cuttack and over the south of the Peninsula, but the amounts were everywhere small. On the 27th the storm still lay off Diamond Island, but the direction of advance of the disturbance had apparently changed to north, while the storm itself was growing deeper. Elsewhere the barometric changes were unimportant. The wind had increased to a gale from east at Diamond Island, and strong winds were probably blowing all round the disturbance. Elsewhere the winds were light and fairly normal in direction. Light rain had fallen at Diamond Island, Thayetmyo, Gopalpur, and in the south of the Peninsula. The chart of the 28th showed that the cyclonic storm was travelling northward outside Diamond Island, where the wind had shifted to south-south-east, and was blowing a strong gale. The storm had increased to a considerable disturbance. Elsewhere the changes were comparatively unimportant and pressure was uniform and the winds light. Rain had been general in Burma, and local showers had fallen at a few stations in other parts of the country.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	October 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·8	—2·0	—1·2	—0·6	—0·8	—2·0	—3·5	—1·7
Bengal and Assam	—2·7	—3·0	—2·6	—0·9	—0·5	—0·4	+0·2	—1·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—2·4	—2·0	—1·3	—0·6	—0·3	—0·4	—0·1	—1·0
Punjab	—1·0	—1·2	—0·2	+0·6	+2·3	+1·8	+1·5	+0·5
Bombay	—2·5	—2·4	—1·9	—1·5	—0·8	—1·5	—0·8	—1·6
Central Provinces and Berar	—3·6	—3·8	—3·8	—2·9	—0·6	—0·7	—1·6	—2·4
Central India and Guzerat	—4·0	—3·8	—3·0	—2·9	—2·2	—2·3	—2·0	—2·9
Sind and Rajputana	—1·2	—1·6	—1·2	—0·3	—0·2	+0·2	+0·5	—0·5
Madras	—0·3	—0·4	—0·3	—0·1	—0·3	—0·8	—1·2	—0·5
Mean for whole of India	—2·2	—2·2	—1·7	—1·0	—0·4	—0·7	—0·8	—1·3

From the above it will be seen that the mean temperature of the whole country for each day throughout the week has been below the normal, the deficiency ranging from 2·2° on the 22nd and 23rd to 0·4° on the 26th. The provincial variations show that this depression of temperature was common to the whole country, except the Punjab, and was greatest in the central parts of the country.

In the Punjab from the 25th to the 28th, in Sind and Rajputana on the 27th and 28th, and in Bengal on the 28th the mean temperature was slightly above the normal, but these were the only instances of excessive temperature.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the conclusion of the summary shows that rain during the week has been practically confined to North-Eastern India and to the south of the Peninsula. In the former region the rainfall was due to the action of the two depressions noticed in the first part of the summary, and was heaviest in the places and districts which lay closest to the tracks of the two storms. In the latter region the rainfall was due to the north-easterly winds which were for a time established in the interval between the dispersion of the first and the appearance of the second storm. The table shows that of the fifty-two rainfall divisions, thirty-one held absolutely or practically no rain during the week. These thirty-one divisions included the following regions: North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the Konkan, the Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, Rajputana, part of Ganjam, and yderabad (South). In all other parts of the country effective rainfall was received. The heaviest average actual rainfall for any division was 4·00 inches in Arakan, followed by 3·18 inches in Coorg, by 2·86 inches in Madras (South-Central), and by 2·69 inches in East Bengal. Assam (Surma), Malabar, the East Coast (South), and Madras (South) all had an average fall per division of over 1 inch. Arakan, East Bengal, Assam (Surma), and Madras (South-Central) had an excess of rain as compared with the normal average for the week, but in all other divisions there was a deficiency.

The three concluding columns of the table show that since the 15th of October the total rainfall has been excessive over Arakan, Bengal, Assam, the Gangetic plain, and the central parts of the country. The most important rainfall at the season is, of course, that which falls in the Karnatic, and for the past fortnight this rainfall has been largely in defect, except in part of Ganjam.

The following table shows the principal heavy falls which have been reported during the week, the figures given representing the total rainfall for the week at the stations named:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Upper Burma	Pakokla	Sudder	3·92 inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Maungdaw	7·24 ,,
Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bazaar	4·11 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills	Sudder	5·25 ,,
Malabar	Travancore	Alleppy	4·80 ,,
Madras	Nilgiris	Kotagiri	9·13 ,,
Mysore	Bangalore	Channapatna	4·16 ,,
East Coast	North Arcot	Pallmaner	6·65 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 28th, 1893.			Rainfall data from October 15th to October 28th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to October 28th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·10	1·08	— 0·98	1·22	3·28	— 63
	Lower Burma	0·90	1·20	— 0·30	2·24	2·88	— 22
	Central Burma	0·40	0·93	— 0·53	1·08	1·94	— 44
	Upper Burma	1·28	?	?	1·95	?	?
	Arakan	4·00	1·79	+ 2·21	6·11	3·05	+ 100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·69	1·16	+ 1·53	4·87	2·35	+ 107
	Assam (Surma)	1·93	1·32	+ 0·61	4·63	2·56	+ 92
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·44	0·73	— 0·29	1·95	1·58	+ 23
	Deltaic Bengal	0·19	0·86	— 0·67	2·13	2·00	+ 7
	Central Bengal	0·10	0·58	— 0·48	2·50	1·73	+ 45
	North Bengal	0	0·88	— 0·88	2·83	1·95	+ 45
	Orissa	0·02	1·63	— 1·61	6·50	2·80	+ 132
	Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·60	— 0·59	2·49	1·08	+ 131
	Bihar (South)	0·39	0·61	— 0·22	3·44	1·04	+ 231
	Do. (North)	0·15	0·42	— 0·27	5·60	0·84	+ 567
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·02	0·49	— 0·47	4·30	0·72	+ 497
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	0·38	— 0·38	6·06	0·73	+ 730
	Oudh (South)	0	0·25	— 0·25	3·69	0·37	+ 897
	Do. (North)	0	0·09	— 0·09	4·75	0·25	+1800
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·12	— 0·12	1·94	0·17	+1041
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·88	0·06	+1367
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0	0·02	— 0·02	4·01	0·06	+6583
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·08	— 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·19	0·19	0
	Do. (North-West)	0·02	0·05	— 0·03	0·02	0·16	— 88
	Do. (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·03	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·39	1·73	— 0·34	3·40	4·55	— 25
	Madras (South Central)	2·86	1·33	+ 1·53	3·78	3·25	+ 16
	Coorg	3·18	?	?	3·56	?	?
	Mysore	0·65	1·13	— 0·48	1·43	2·37	— 40
	Konkan	0	1·12	— 1·12	0·77	2·22	— 65
	Bombay Deccan	0·05	1·10	— 1·05	1·09	2·15	— 49
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·52	— 0·52	0·05	1·43	— 97
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·48	— 0·48	2·08	1·45	+ 43
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·52	— 0·52	1·93	0·92	+ 110
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·45	— 0·45	3·00	0·73	+ 311
	Ditto (East)	0	0·48	— 0·48	1·66	0·71	+ 134
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·27	— 0·27	0	0·39	— 100
	Kathiawar	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·23	— 100
	Sind	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·04	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·87	0·25	+ 248
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·10	0·25	— 60
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·05	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·38	1·75	— 1·37	4·53	3·59	+ 26
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·86	— 0·86	1·85	2·24	— 17
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·22	— 0·22	1·33	0·65	+ 105
	Madras (Central)	0·17	0·96	— 0·79	1·85	2·44	— 24
	East Coast (Central)	0·95	1·68	— 0·73	2·82	4·16	— 32
	Ditto (South)	1·15	1·87	— 0·72	1·81	3·95	— 54
	Madras (South)	1·13	1·46	— 0·33	1·27	3·22	— 60

Simla, *2nd November, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 28th October.*—Rainfall good in the Central districts and moderate in the Southern and Western districts and Carnatic and Circars; showers in parts of the Deccan. The recent rainfall is deficient in the Southern and Carnatic districts, where heavy rain is now overdue. Sowings continue generally, and standing crops are in fair condition. Harvest of early crops continues; outturn average. Pasture and fodder sufficient and condition of cattle good. Prices fluctuating slightly at previous high level, but rather easier in the Deccan, and rather dearer in the Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Slight rain in Belgaum and Dharwar; more rain is required for the late crops in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops withering for want of rain or damaged by excessive moisture, rust, rats, or insects in parts of six districts. Cotton in part of Broach diseased; crops otherwise good. Preparations for late and reaping of early crops progressing generally, except in one district, where sowing is retarded for want of rain. Cotton picking continues in two districts. Prices steady. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th October.*—General rain fell in East Bengal on the first two days of the week, and light showers in other parts of Bengal and Orissa. In Behar and Chota Nagpur no rain fell. On the 22nd October a severe cyclone was felt in the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah, and Backergunge. Little damage was done to the crops, except in the littoral tracts of Noakhali, where also some loss of cattle occurred. Reports of the rice and other standing crops continue generally favourable, and the fine weather has facilitated cultivation for spring sowings. Prices of common rice are almost stationary. Fodder supply is generally sufficient. Cattle are generally reported in good condition. In the Madaripur sub-division 255 persons, including 78 men, 81 women, and 96 children, received gratuitous relief during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st November.*—The weather has been fine and clear during the week. Autumn crop being harvested and a good outturn is expected. Sowings for the winter crop are in active progress. Fields injured by the late heavy rain are being resown. Sugarcane pressing begun in parts. Supplies ample. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Reaping and threshing of autumn crops in progress. Sowings of spring crops going on. Outturn of autumn crops and prospects of spring crops are generally reported good. Crops are said to have been injured by field rats in parts of Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Shahpur and part of Multan. Prices falling in five districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Weather seasonable. Sowings of winter crops in progress. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. In Nimar the sesamum crops are reported to have been damaged by insects; elsewhere prospects continue favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th October.*—In Lower Burma the crop prospects are good. Reaping of early paddy has commenced in three districts. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts and the crop prospect generally is good, but more rain is required in Shwebo, while owing to excessive rain cotton, maize, and sesamum have been damaged in Sagaing, and *jowar* (*sorghum vulgare*) and sesamum in Pakokku. The price of paddy has risen in two districts and has fallen in three others.

Assam.—*For week ending 31st October.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st November.*—MYSORE: Moderate fall of rain all over the State. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts. Prices have fallen in Kolar; stationary elsewhere.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Rice crop in good condition. Coffee ripening. Cardamom picking continues. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st November.*—BERAR: Weather cool. Crops generally in satisfactory condition. Sesamum crop in one taluk damaged by insects. Sowing for the spring crops still in progress. Weeding operations in two districts not yet completed. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of paddy crops in progress. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—No rain fell in any part of Central India during the week. Sowing of spring crops commenced in Gwalior and Neemuch districts; in progress in other parts. Standing crops generally in good condition, except in Baghelkhand and Goona. Condition of cattle generally good. Pasturage good and sufficient in all parts. Prices falling in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Goona; steady elsewhere. Opium sowing commenced in the Neemuch district.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Harvesting of autumn crops still continues in parts, and prospects generally good. Agricultural operations for the spring crops in progress. Cattle and pasturage or fodder generally good and sufficient. Prices fluctuating in three States, rising in one, falling in another, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 31st October.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th October.*—Harvesting of rice nearly finished; outturn good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{15}{342}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Revenue),—dated Simla, the 26th October, 1893.

Read again—

Resolution of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 6—340—50-G., dated 8th December 1881, regarding the purposes and duties of Agricultural Departments in India.

RESOLUTION.

Circumstances having occurred during the last few years which indicate that in more than one Province the functions of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture as a Department of Land Records have not been fully understood, the Government of India desire that the following explanation of their views and intentions in connection with this subject should be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations.

2. The formation of the Departments was first required by the Resolution of the 8th December 1881, in which the general scheme under which effect was to be given to the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners was laid down. In the 7th paragraph it was advised that the new Departments should be in some form connected with settlement administration with the view of maintaining up to date the land-records upon which settlements were made. But it was expressly stated that—

> "It is neither necessary nor advisable that the new Department should either exercise independent authority or should interfere with the responsibility of the local officials who are at present charged with the duty of maintaining any system of agricultural records and observation. The Department may undoubtedly be utilized by the governing authorities in assisting them to control and maintain any organization required for the continuous supply of agricultural information, yet its chief duty will be to deduce from the facts and figures thus supplied those conclusions or suggestions which the Famine Commissioners have shown to be necessary to the administration of a Province."

3. The Government of India apprehend that, notwithstanding the clear injunction that no interfering authority was to be exercised by the new Department, yet that the use of the word 'control' may have led to a misapprehension on the subject. Their intention was that the Department should control the scheme under which land-records are maintained, but not the establishments or agency responsible for maintaining them. When, however, the Departments were first organized, the Directors were in some Provinces allowed to assume considerable authority over the district establishments, and they have even been permitted by some recent Provincial rules to require the punishment or dismissal of officials on the land-record staff. In such cases it has become necessary for the Government of India to request the alteration of the rules with the object of securing to the district and divisional authorities the full executive control over the establishments with which it was not intended to interfere.

4. The functions of the Director in connection with land-records may be classed under three heads—

I.—Organization.

II.—Inspection.

III.—Collation of results.

Under the first head it is his duty to bring before the superior revenue authorities proposals for the maintenance of maps and records in the most efficient and economical manner. The main objects with which land-records, including maps, are required to be kept up to date are—

(*a*) to simplify and cheapen periodical settlement operations;

(*b*) to provide a record-of-rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land;

(*c*) to reduce, simplify, and cheapen litigation in the Revenue and Civil Courts; and

(*d*) to provide statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land.

It is the duty of the Director both to advise the superior revenue authorities under what arrangements these objects can best be attained, or in what manner the land-records establishments should be organized, trained, and tested so as to ensure the required results, and to point out from time to time any defects in the system which may have already been adopted.

5. Under the second head, Inspection, it is the duty of the Director to inspect the land-records staff and their work in each district, and to bring to the notice of the district officer any irregularities in practice, or any shortcomings on the part of the officials whose work has been inspected. In some Provinces in which there is a Divisional as well as a District Officer it has been found a convenient practice for the Director to submit his inspection notes to the latter officer, who forwards them to the Commissioner, with any orders which he, the District Officer, may pass thereon. The Director himself is debarred from issuing any orders other than such verbal instructions and explanations on technical matters as he may communicate to the officials whose work he inspects.

Similar functions would be exercised by any Assistants to the Director. The Government of India, however, would prefer that functions of this kind should be assigned to those officials only who are of sufficient rank and status to be recognized as acting on behalf of the Director rather than as his subordinates, and that other inspecting officers, if above the position of District Inspectors, should be subordinate to the Commissioner or other controlling revenue authority rather than to the Director himself. It is apprehended that otherwise the authority of Divisional Officers may be weakened, and that proper relations between the Director and District Officers may be disturbed.

6. Under the third head little explanation of the duties of the Director is needed. The main objects which the collection of agricultural statistics was intended by the Famine Commissioners to secure must be prominently held in view. These are fully stated in the 8th, 9th, and 10th paragraphs of the Resolution of 1881, and have in subsequent resolutions and correspondence been summed up under the term 'district analysis.' In this, as in other branches of their work, no control can be exercised by the Director over the District and Divisional staff beyond drawing the attention of the authorities to any errors or shortcomings in the statistics and returns supplied to his office in accordance with rules sanctioned by the Local Government, or to any defects in agricultural circumstances and conditions which may appear to call for preventive or remedial action. His chief duty is to see that full effect is given to the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State quoted in the 1st paragraph of the Resolution, *viz.*:—

"To secure the more complete and systematic ascertaining and rendering available of the statistics of vital, agricultural, and economic facts for every part of India in order that Government and its officers may always be in possession of an adequate knowledge of the actual condition of the country, its population, and resources."

7. In conclusion, it is requested that a statement showing the staff employed under the direct orders of the Director of the Land Records Department and the rules prescribed for the control of the establishments connected with land-records may be submitted to the Government of India before the 1st of January next with an explanation of any departure from the principles laid down in this Resolution.

8. Nothing in this Resolution is intended to affect the duties or position of the Director of Land Records if, in addition to the office of Directorship, he is entrusted with the control of settlements in the separate capacity of Settlement Commissioner.

Secretary to Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " " the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
" " Ajmere.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the administrations marginally mentioned for information.

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

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 22ND OCTOBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 21ST OCTOBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 22nd October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 21st October 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 22nd October 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 21st October 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	8,64,198	527	1,634	8,33,200	510	1,24,45,248	1,33,75,890	9,30,642	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	68,757	83	863	71,083	82	11,07,913	12,12,063	1,04,150	...
Indian Midland	106	752	77,586	103	752	75,208	100	11,13,874	11,07,525	...	6,349
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,285	61	112	4,791	43	29,927	93,190	63,263	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,75,316	224	1,699	3,80,110	224	51,82,731	51,83,080	355	...
South Indian	135	1,106	1,21,829	110	1,043	1,39,250	134	22,73,112	24,15,928	1,42,816	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	72,090	69	1,150	76,024	66	11,09,250	15,72,912	4,63,662	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	73,906	98	756	67,040	89	11,61,577	11,58,521	...	3,056
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	10,663	54	223	9,341	42	1,56,586	1,56,528	...	58
TOTAL	213	8,021	16,65,690	208	8,238	16,56,107	201	2,40,40,218	2,62,75,643	16,35,425	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,01,367	160	2,509	4,98,090	199	63,88,200	81,32,500	17,44,399	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,30,201	188	719	1,43,175	199	18,73,588	21,95,181	3,21,593	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	2,99,578	386	778	3,04,370	391	40,42,537	41,62,190	1,19,653	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	13,868	111	125	18,200	140	2,31,534	2,40,010	8,476	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	28,829	165	...	(*g*)1,37,654	1,37,654	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,25,749	176	730	1,16,241	159	16,85,087	15,28,889	...	1,56,198
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,759	70	25	1,347	54	25,330	25,634	298	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	357	45	8	499	62	4,072	6,235	2,163	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	9,72,879	200	5,069	11,10,751	219	1,42,50,354	1,04,28,392	21,78,038	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	5,08,520	341	1,490	5,02,905	338	75,01,423	73,67,443	...	1,33,980
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,15,151	467	461	2,25,000	488	27,93,530	30,30,159	2,02,029	...
Madras	224	840	1,66,792	199	840	1,80,383	215	28,11,711	32,73,899	4,62,188	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	8,90,463	319	2,791	9,08,288	325	1,31,06,664	1,36,97,501	5,90,837	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,665	35,29,032	225	16,098	36,75,140	228	5,19,97,236	5,64,01,539	44,04,300	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	21,857	135	161	25,054	156	3,05,901	3,48,007	42,106	...
Tarkessur	226	22	4,226	192	22	5,067	230	78,272	73,549	...	4,723
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	13,268	198	67	10,803	161	1,38,251	1,13,508	...	24,743
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	8,594	110	78	9,183	118	1,03,603	1,03,079	...	524
TOTAL	129	329	47,945	146	328	50,107	153	6,86,027	6,98,143	12,116	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	37,954	114	333	38,725	116	7,08,548	6,94,488	...	14,060
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	903	69	13	810	62	14,986	15,968	982	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	13,074	121	1,44,853	2,20,332	75,479	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	29,641	86	370	46,286	125	4,53,176	5,17,576	64,400	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	3,937	42	93	6,420	69	53,476	68,805	14,829	...
Kolhápur	61	29	2,430	84	29	1,473	51	26,570	32,439	5,869	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,599	36	72	2,930	41	46,158	52,507	6,349	...
TOTAL	103	959	83,477	87	1,018	1,09,718	108	14,47,767	16,01,615	1,53,848	..
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	19,529	58	334	24,884	75	3,19,823	3,99,341	79,520	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,334	51	...	40,303	40,303	...
Jodhpur-Bikaneer	55	291	14,963	51	364	17,300	48	2,48,836	2,37,026	...	11,810
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	4,525	48	94	7,153	76	80,667	85,485	4,818	...
TOTAL	62	719	39,017	54	838	51,671	62	6,49,326	7,62,157	1,12,831	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,672	36,99,471	209	18,282	38,86,642	213	5,47,80,356	5,94,63,451	46,83,095	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 21st October 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 2nd November, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVIII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 22nd October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 21st October 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 22nd October 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 21st October 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	8,64,198	527	1,634	8,33,200	510	2,64,39,661	2,65,46,127	1,06,466	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	68,757	83	863	71,083	82	29,20,061	31,56,554	2,27,493	...
Indian Midland	129	752	77,586	103	752	75,268	100	26,22,377	25,13,367	...	1,09,010
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,285	61	112	4,791	43	48,016	1,85,192	1,36,576	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,75,316	224	1,699	3,80,110	224	1,18,51,824	1,18,11,946	...	39,878
South Indian	139	1,106	1,21,829	110	1,043	1,39,250	134	42,57,451	46,52,448	3,94,997	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	72,090	69	1,156	76,024	66	23,82,646	33,33,000	9,50,354	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	73,906	98	756	67,040	89	28,09,260	27,81,977	...	27,283
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	10,663	54	223	9,341	42	3,56,060	3,68,492	12,432	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	16,65,690	208	8,238	16,56,107	201	5,36,96,956	5,53,49,103	16,52,147	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,01,367	160	2,509	4,98,090	199	1,33,98,227	1,56,62,635	22,64,408	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,30,201	188	719	1,43,175	199	45,16,028	47,32,895	2,16,867	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,99,578	386	778	3,04,370	391	62,92,962	66,03,804	3,10,842	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	13,868	111	125	18,200	146	4,14,879	4,27,883	13,004	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	28,829	165	...	(*g*) 1,37,654	1,37,654	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,25,749	176	730	1,16,241	159	34,98,414	32,35,852	...	2,62,562
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,759	70	25	1,347	54	41,598	43,971	2,373	...
Charra-Companygani (state provincial)	47	8	357	45	8	499	62	8,280	11,855	3,575	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	9,72,879	200	5,069	11,10,751	219	2,81,70,388	3,08,56,549	26,86,161	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	5,08,520	341	1,490	5,02,905	338	2,02,77,267	1,94,22,888	...	8,54,379
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,15,151	467	461	2,25,000	488	79,03,907	81,59,679	2,55,772	...
Madras	226	840	1,66,792	199	840	1,80,383	215	51,52,001	59,12,360	7,60,359	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	8,90,463	319	2,791	9,08,288	325	3,33,33,175	3,34,94,927	1,61,752	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,665	35,29,032	225	16,098	36,75,146	228	11,52,00,519	11,97,00,579	45,00,060	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	21,857	135	161	25,054	156	5,86,307	6,68,733	82,426	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,226	192	22	5,067	230	1,58,467	1,55,515	...	2,952
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	13,268	198	67	10,803	161	2,76,710	2,50,872	...	25,838
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	8,594	110	78	9,183	118	2,95,848	2,94,920	...	928
TOTAL	135	329	47,945	146	328	50,107	153	13,17,332	13,70,040	52,708	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	37,954	114	333	38,725	116	13,76,731	14,39,297	62,566	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	903	69	13	810	62	34,745	33,603	...	1,142
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	13,074	121	2,74,383	4,00,762	1,26,379	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	26,641	86	370	46,286	125	7,78,213	9,72,708	1,94,495	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	3,937	42	93	6,420	69	1,40,154	1,67,620	27,466	...
Kolhápur	67	29	2,430	84	29	1,473	51	49,733	63,580	13,847	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,599	36	72	2,930	41	1,35,705	1,33,304	...	2,401
TOTAL	107	959	83,477	87	1,018	1,09,718	108	27,89,664	32,10,874	4,21,210	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	19,529	58	334	24,884	75	9,07,970	11,06,024	1,98,054	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,334	51	...	(*j*) 69,588	69,588	...
Jodhpur-Bikaneer	60	291	14,963	51	364	17,300	48	5,13,951	4,93,582	...	50,369
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,525	48	94	7,153	76	1,78,928	1,75,924	...	3,004
TOTAL	80	719	39,017	54	838	51,671	62	16,00,849	18,15,118	2,14,269	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,672	36,99,471	209	18,282	38,86,642	213	12,09,08,364	12,60,96,611	51,88,247	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 21st October 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 21st October 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 2nd November, 1893.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 45.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS LAYING DOWN THE PRINCIPLE TO BE OBSERVED IN REGULATING THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS.

No. 35 Public / 1701—1718

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 8th November, 1893.

Read—

Home Department Circular letter No. 1—112—21, dated the 15th February 1889.

Also replies of Local Governments and Administrations to the above Circular.

RESOLUTION.

As there appeared to be no uniform practice in regard to the gazetting of appointments of uncovenanted officers, the Government of India took into consideration the question whether it was possible to prescribe any general principle for determining whether an appointment should be treated as gazetted or not, and the authority under whose orders it should be gazetted. With this object Local Governments and Administrations were asked in the Circular letter cited above for information as to the practice prevailing in the several Provinces in this respect, and whether the practice was based on any general principle. From the replies received from Local Governments it appears that, although no general principle has been prescribed to regulate the distinction between gazetted and non-gazetted appointments, the term "gazetted officer" is generally held to apply to an officer whose appointment is gazetted by Government and not by the Head of a Department.

2. After giving careful consideration to the subject, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the broad line of demarcation between gazetted and non-gazetted officers should be that which separates the Provincial from the

Subordinate Service; and that all officers belonging to the Provincial Service (including Munsifs, except in the Punjab and the Central Provinces, where these officers are placed in the Subordinate Service) should be held to be gazetted officers within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations; while members of the Subordinate Service should not come within that category, even if their appointments are published in the Gazette. His Excellency in Council accordingly directs that as a general rule, and except in very special cases, such as that of Munsifs in the Madras Presidency, who are gazetted by the High Court, all appointments which it is decided to include in the Provincial Service shall be gazetted by the Local Government, and shall be held to be gazetted offices within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations; while those in the Subordinate Service shall, if gazetted at all, be gazetted by the Heads of Departments who have the power to make them under the orders of the Local Government. In Provinces where the powers delegated to Heads of Departments elsewhere in respect of the latter class of appointments are exercised by the Head of the Administration himself, appointments of officers in the Subordinate Service shall, if gazetted, be notified in that part of the Gazette in which notifications of Heads of Departments appear. Thus Tahsildars would be gazetted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by the Board of Revenue and in the Punjab by the Financial Commissioners, while Mamlatdars would be gazetted in Bombay by the Commissioners. On the other hand, in Bengal and the Central Provinces, where the corresponding class of officers (Sub-Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars) are appointed by the Head of the Administration himself, the appointments, though gazetted under the orders of the Local Government, will be notified under a separate heading relating to the Subordinate Service, together with appointments made by Heads of Departments.

The case of officers serving in other Departments, such as Medical, Registration, Police or Jails, should be governed by the same rule; that is to say, where Government makes the appointment it should gazette, and only appointments so made should be recognised as gazetted appointments within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations; in other cases Heads of Departments should gazette appointments of officers subordinate to them subject to the orders of the Local Government as to any limit which it may think it expedient to lay down.

3. The Governor General in Council at the same time desires that it may be clearly understood that notifications investing officers with powers under different Acts, in order that the Courts may take judicial cognizance of them, do not constitute the persons invested with such powers "gazetted officers" within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations.

1. Director-General of the Post Office.
2. Commissioner of Northern India, Salt Revenue Department.
3. Surveyor-General of India.
4. Director-General of the Geological Survey of India.
5. Inspector-General of Forests.
6. Director-General of Railways.
7. Director-General of Telegraphs.
8. Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
9. Surgeon-General with the Government of India.
10. Director-General of Military Works.

4. It is the practice for the Heads of Imperial Departments named in the margin to issue notifications relating to officers serving under them in Part II of the *Gazette of India*. The orders contained in the present Resolution are not intended to take away these powers; nor do they render officers so gazetted non-gazetted officers.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; that a copy be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India for information; and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1892.

No. $\frac{14 \text{ Jails}}{612-623}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Jails),—under date Simla, the 4th November, 1893.

Read again—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the several Provinces of British India for the year 1891, the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon, and Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{12\text{-Jails}}{635-46}$, dated the 11th November 1892, and accompaniments.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 29 $\frac{\text{Judicial}}{\text{Jails}}$, dated the 7th December 1892.

Read also—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the several Provinces of British India for the year 1892, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon.

RESOLUTION.

The Provincial Reports on the Administration of Jails for the calendar year 1892, which are due on the 1st June, were received by the Government of India on the dates noted in the marginal statement. As in the previous year, they were on the whole submitted punctually, the Report from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh being again a marked exception.

Province.	Date of receipt by the Government of India of the Reports for—	
	1891.	1892.
Madras	7th June 1892	7th June 1893.
Bombay	24th June 1892	30th June 1893.
Bengal	6th June 1892	8th June 1893.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1st August 1892	1st September 1893.
Punjab	28th May 1892	31st May 1893.
Central Provinces	27th May 1892	7th June 1893.
Burma	3rd June 1892	2nd June 1893.
Assam	2nd May 1892	29th May 1893.
Coorg	13th June 1892	28th June 1893.
Hyderabad	31st May 1892	22nd May 1893.

2. The general distribution of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails of British India during 1891 and 1892 is shown in Statement No. I attached to this Resolution. There was a slight increase in the number of central and district jails (from 36 to 37, and 199 to 202, respectively) during the year under report, but the number of subordinate jails and lock-ups (502) was less than in 1891 (508). At the beginning of the year the jail population stood at 95,616 against 89,802 at the beginning of 1891. There was a rise in the number of prisoners admitted during the year in the Madras Presidency (from 75,562 to 87,658), in Bengal (from 87,925 to 95,523), in Burma (from 25,346 to 27,405), in the Punjab (from 53,080 to 53,386), in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (from 3,225 to 3,544), and in Coorg (from 960 to 1,080). In the remaining Provinces the number of admissions was less than in the previous year, and the greatest decrease occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (from 110,743 to 93,325). There were in all 533,011 prisoners (508,002 males and 25,009 females) in jail in 1892 against 524,006 (499,092 males and 24,914 females) in 1891. The number of prisoners discharged from all causes during the year was 437,843 (415,863 males and 21,980 females), as compared with 428,362 (406,595 males and 21,767 females) discharged in the preceding year. The year closed with a somewhat smaller jail population (95,168, of whom 92,139 were males and 3,029 females) than 1891 (95,644, of whom 92,497 were males and 3,147 females). The total daily average number of prisoners was 96,202·83 (93,060·75 males and 3,142·08 females), as compared with 92,969·15 (89,858·96 males and 3,110·19 females) in 1891.

3. Statement No. 2 contains the statistics relating to convicts. The year opened with a convict population of 88,429 (85,548 males and 2,881 females),

or 5,165 in excess of the previous year. The numbers admitted during the year were 172,504 males and 11,180 females, as compared with 168,805 males and 10,763 females received during 1891. The total number of convicts was thus 272,113 (258,052 males and 14,061 females), while in 1891 the number was 262,832 (249,301 males and 13,531 females).

The following is a statement of releases made during the year :—

	Males.	Females.
On appeal	12,190	330
On expiry of sentence	144,638	10,517
Under remission rules	11,400	261
By order of Government	381	15
TOTAL ...	168,609	11,123

Of those released by order of Government, 230 (of whom 7 were females) were set free on account of sickness. These numbers include those who were discharged from jail (1) as affording the only chance of their recovery, and (2) when there was no chance of their recovery, to allow them to die among their friends. The latter class of prisoners are, under the orders conveyed in Home Department Circular No. $\frac{\text{S-Jails}}{400-69}$, dated the 8th August 1892, shown as deaths in the Statements appended to the Reports. The number of prisoners released on account of sickness by the Government of Bengal rose from 105 to 140, and is far in excess of similar numbers for other Provinces (where, however, the orders allowing releases of the second class were not received till the latter part of the year). Of the 166 convicts liberated by Government on grounds other than ill-health, 118 (against 408 in 1891, and 1,534 in 1890) had their sentences remitted by the Chief Commissioner of Burma. During the year 726 convicts (including 73 females) were transported beyond the seas; 61 (2 females) were transferred to lunatic asylums; 120 (1 female) escaped; 342 (11 females) were executed; and 3,086 (92 females) died. The number left on the rolls on the 31st December 1892 was 88,570 (85,789 males and 2,781 females), as compared with 88,361 (85,480 males and 2,881 females) on the rolls on 31st December 1891. The largest number was again in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (24,685). In Bengal there were 16,648; in the Punjab, 12,077; in Burma, 11,587; in Madras, 9,673; and in Bombay, 7,207. The daily average number in jail in 1892 and 1891 was, respectively, 88,801·33 and 85,536·50.

There has been a steady decrease in the number of convicts deported to the Andamans, or from Burma to Indian jails, from 1,279 in 1890 to 922 in 1891 and 726 in the year under review. The reasons for the decline were stated in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India on the Provincial Reports for 1891; briefly stated they are (1) the pacification of Burma, and (2) the retention in Central Jails of all convicts sentenced to transportation for a term of years only and not for life. The falling off in 1892 was most marked in the case of prisoners deported from Bengal; this was due to the orders, noticed last year, under which prisoners from Bombay and the Berars embark at Madras instead of at Calcutta; the number of prisoners sentenced in Bengal and deported increased from 90 in 1891 to 104 in 1892.

The number of prisoners transported to the Andamans rose in Berar from 6 to 52. Some of these were dacoits of the Hyderabad border; and these with others planned the serious outbreak and attempt to escape which took place at the Akola Jail on the 11th July 1892. The outbreak was suppressed with the loss of the lives of 4 of the convicts. The establishment of a Central Jail at Amraoti is under consideration, partly in consequence of this affair. A still more serious outbreak took place in Burma at the Akyab Jail on 3rd March; the convicts murdered the European jailor, and six of them were killed or wounded by gunshots before the disturbance was quelled.

The Government of India observe with regret that the number of prisoners who effected their escape (120) was as high as it was in 1891. The number of escapes was again highest in the Madras Presidency (51), and showed an increase even over the number in the preceding year, which was the highest recorded for nine years previously. These facts seem to point to the conclusion

that the system of guarding prisoners is defective, and the Madras Government are inclined to think that the increased number of escapes is due to the removal of fetters from extra-mural gangs. As observed by the Local Government, the orders in paragraph 26 of the Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{\text{10-Jails}}{610-623}$, dated the 9th November 1892, sanction a discretion being given to the Inspector-General of Jails to order the use of light fetters for any extra-mural gang for which he thinks them necessary. Local Governments and Administrations were also authorized in general terms to allow local officers a discretion in the matter if they thought it indispensable to do so. The Governor General in Council trusts that when the necessary steps under these orders have been taken, and any other precautions which may suggest themselves have been carried out, the number of escapes in the Madras Presidency will be much reduced. In Assam, where also extra-mural labour obtains largely, a number of prisoners escaped; most of them, however, were recaptured. Several prisoners effected their escape also in the Bombay Presidency (14), Bengal (14), the Punjab (14), and the Central Provinces (12). Of the total number of escaped prisoners 48 were recaptured, and the number at large at the end of the year was 72. Thirty-eight of the 51 prisoners who escaped in Madras were recaptured. Attention is invited in this connection to the correspondence ending with the Home Department orders Nos. 852—61, dated the 11th June 1883, in which it was laid down that only those convicts who escaped during the year and were not recaptured before its close should be shown in column 12 of Statement I (Judicial), appended to the Provincial Jail Reports. Local Governments and Administrations are desired to ensure that no other escapes but these are shown in column 12 of the Statement, as the inclusion of others renders the return inaccurate.

4. The religion or nationality, age, education, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into jail during the year are shown in Statement No. 3. Information regarding their education has for the first time been incorporated in this Statement, Statement No. 14, which dealt with this subject, having been discontinued (*vide* the instructions conveyed in paragraph 25 of Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{\text{10-Jails}}{610-23}$ of the 9th November 1892 relative to discontinuing Statement VII appended to the Provincial Reports). It has not been possible, however, to adopt the headings prescribed in the orders of November 1892, as most Local Governments and Administrations have retained the old headings in the Reports for 1892. In the Provincial Reports for 1893 two years' figures should be given, in the form prescribed in paragraph 25 of the Resolution of 9th November last. The number of Europeans and Eurasians imprisoned rose from 443 and 198, respectively, in 1891, to 718 and 245 in 1892. There was also an increase in the number of Native Christians (from 1,119 to 1,429); of Muhammadans (from 46,904 to 47,384); Hindus and Sikhs (from 114,920 to 117,964); and "other classes" (from 3,328 to 3,487). The number of Buddhists and Jains diminished from 12,676 to 12,461. The following table compares the proportion of convicts of each religion to the total convict population and to the total free population of their respective persuasions :—

Religion.	Ratio per mille of each class of convicts admitted to—			
	Total convict population.		Total free population of each class.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Christians	9·8	13·0	0·7	1·0
Muhammadans	261·2	258·0	0·8	0·8
Hindus and Sikhs	639·9	642·2	0·5	0·5
Buddhists and Jains	70·6	67·8	1·4	1·4
All other classes	18·5	19·0	0·3	0·3

The distribution of the convicts among the four main age-periods is shown in the following statement:—

	No. of convicts admitted.	
	1891.	1892.
Under 16 years of age	2,091	2,232
From 16 to 40 years	145,264	147,394
From 40 to 60 years	29,038	30,918
Over 60 years	3,195	3,144

The greatest increase (2,130) was among prisoners from 16 to 40 years of age, but the highest proportionate increase took place among those from 40 to 60 years of age (1880), and among boys under 16 years of age (141). The figures for boys do not include boys admitted into Reformatory Schools, the working of which institutions during the past year will now be briefly reviewed.

The Reformatory School at Chingleput in the Madras Presidency had been a little over five years in existence on the 31st December last. There were 153 pupils on the roll at the close of the year, against 151 at the close of 1891; the same number were admitted as in the previous year (35). Of the 57 pupils who have been discharged since the opening of the School, 38 were reported by District Magistrates and other officers to be well conducted, 7 had not yet been reported on, 3 had emigrated to Bombay, Ceylon or Rangoon, 2 could not be traced, 2 had died, the conduct of 2 was not satisfactory, and 3 had relapsed into bad conduct. The following is an account of the occupations of the 38 discharged pupils who were doing well:—

Pursuing the trade learnt in school	12
Pursuing occupations in which the discipline and training received in the school are of service	13
Pursuing occupations followed prior to conviction	13
TOTAL ...	38

The number of punishments inflicted rose from 198 in 1891 to 270 in 1892. The increase was due to the refractory character of some of the boys admitted during the year. It is noticed that more than a third of the pupils were studying English, and that there was a general improvement in their health.

At the Yeraoda Reformatory School the year opened with 80 boys on the rolls. Thirty-six were admitted during the year, and 11 quitted the School—2 on transfer to the Ahmedabad Jail, 2 on release after appeal, and 7 on the expiry of their sentences. There were thus 105 left in the School at the end of the year. Out of 61 boys released from the School, 13 were following the trades taught in it, 15 were labourers, 8 were otherwise employed, 2 were attending School, 1 had died, and 1 was unemployed. The condition of 12 has not been traced, while 9 have relapsed into crime and been confined in jail. The general unhealthiness of the year much affected the School, no fewer than 156 cases, or more than double the number in the previous year, being treated in the Reformatory Hospital. There were, however, no deaths among the boys.

The Reformatory Schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh in Bengal continued to be satisfactorily worked during the year. There were 150 boys in the Alipore School at the beginning of the year, 62 were admitted during the year, and 27 were released. There were thus 185 on the roll at the end of the year, of whom 81 were Hindus, 103 Muhammadans, and 1 a Native Christian. There were no escapes and no deaths during the year. Out of 263 boys released since the opening of the institution, 38 have subsequently been sent to jail and 42 have bad characters, while 183 are well reported on. Only 29 are following the trade learnt in the Reformatory, but, as observed by the Local Government, the explanation of this fact lies in the caste prejudices and social customs which compel boys on their discharge to follow the occupations of their parents. These are more numerous than it is practicable to teach in the Reformatory. Sixty-nine boys were received into the Hazaribagh School during the year, making, with an initial number on June 1st of 301, a total of 370. Of these, 66 were released and 3 died, leaving 301 in the School at the end of the year. Of

the 3 deaths one was accidental, caused by drowning; due notice has been taken of the negligence of the subordinate officials. Arrangements for training the lads in gymnastics have now been made at both Alipore and Hazaribagh, and this will probably promote the health of the boys.

The Reformatory School at Bareilly was only established in 1889; it contained 128 boys at the beginning of the year, and there were 48 admissions. Thirteen boys were retransferred to jails and 11 were released, leaving 152 boys in the School on the 31st December 1892. The trades taught are shoemaking, cane-work, blacksmith's work, carpentry, and tailoring; but all the boys are also trained to ordinary agricultural work. The conduct and health of the boys were good, and favourable reports are received of the lads hitherto discharged.

In the Jubbulpore Reformatory, which was opened so recently as June 1891, there were 39 boys at the end of January, and 57 at the end of December 1892. Many of them were engaged in tailoring in connection with the tent-making industry, and some worked at carpentry and in the blacksmiths' shop. The record of health was good, and fair progress was made in education.

There were 75 boys in the Paungdè Reformatory (which was established in 1882) on the 1st January 1892, 43 were admitted during the year, and 42 were discharged. There were no deaths, and 41 boys passed by one or other of the educational standards when examined by the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The total cost of the Reformatory was Rs. 9,321, and the net cost of maintaining each boy was Rs. 125-8. The reports received about most of the lads who have been discharged are satisfactory. A new Reformatory is about to be built at Insein, where it is expected that the boys will be under better supervision.

There was no Reformatory School in the Punjab up to the end of 1892, but it has since been decided to build one, and the Local Government has under discussion the selection of a suitable site. The total number of juveniles detained in Reformatory Schools at the close of the year was 1,029, as compared with 926 at the end of 1891.

The several reports on the working of these institutions are in the main satisfactory.

Of the 183,688 convicts imprisoned during the year, 5,289 were able to read and write well, and 16,036 could read only or read and write a little, while 143,212 were illiterate. Prisoners in subsidiary Jails have not been included in the Education figures of Madras and Coorg. The endeavour to educate adult convicts has been abandoned, and attempts at education are now restricted to such prisoners under the age of 18 as are not transferred to Reformatory Schools. They are instructed, not only in reading and writing, but also, where possible, in some simple handicraft.

There was an increase, as compared with 1891, of 4,977 among males who, previous to conviction, were engaged in agriculture and with animals; of 855 among those who were in service or performing personal offices; and of 812 among those who were engaged in commerce and trade. The following figures give the classification of male prisoners in 1891 and 1892 according to their occupation previous to admission into jail:—

	1891.	1892.
Employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities	4,607	4,379
Professional persons	6,655	6,163
In service or performing personal offices ...	14,713	15,568
Engaged in agriculture or with animals ...	90,795	95,772
Engaged in commerce and trade	7,253	8,065
Employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, engineering operations, &c.	6,729	6,459
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits ...	38,067	36,093

In the case of female convicts, the largest actual increase was among married women; but the largest proportionate increase occurred among those returned as unmarried. The condition of the females received into jail in 1891 and 1892 is shewn below:—

	1891.	1892.
Married	6,702	6,973
Unmarried	490	539
Widows	3,140	3,299
Prostitutes	437	378

5. The distribution of the convicts admitted into jail during the past two years according to the length of their sentences is stated below:—

	No. of admissions.		Ratio per cent. on total admissions.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Not exceeding one month	64,253	67,957	35·77	37·00
Above one month and not exceeding three months...	34,914	36,140	19·44	19·67
Above three months and not exceeding six months...	31,533	31,721	17·55	17·27
Above six months and not exceeding one year ...	23,811	23,602	13·26	12·85
Above one year and not exceeding two years ...	14,296	13,596	7·97	7·40
Above two years and not exceeding five years ...	6,479	6,642	3·61	3·62
Above five years and not exceeding ten years ...	1,770	1,812	0·99	0·99
Exceeding ten years	93	97	0·06	0·05
Transportation ... (*a*) for life ...	1,101	896	0·62	0·49
Transportation ... (*b*) for a term ...	787	644	0·43	0·35
Sentenced to death	551	569	0·30	0·31

As in 1891, the increase lay chiefly among prisoners whose sentences did not exceed one month, there being more than one-third of the whole number of convicts. The great majority of the convicts admitted (159,420, or 86·79 per cent.) were persons sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one year. The number of prisoners sentenced to transportation declined from 1,888 to 1,540, although the number of re-convicted criminals increased slightly—from 20,803 to 21,026. It seems likely that some habituals who might properly have been transported were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, but now that term convicts (except from Burma) are no longer sent to the Andamans, many Courts have doubtless discontinued passing sentences of transportation for a term of years. As has been already observed, the number of persons transported to the Andamans rose in Berar from 6 to 52.

6. Of the 183,688 convicts admitted during the year, 13,824 (7·52 per cent.) had been previously convicted once; 4,035 (2·19 per cent.) had been previously convicted twice, and 3,167 (1·72 per cent.) more than twice. The ratio per cent. (11·45) of re-convicted criminals to the total number admitted was lower than in 1891 (11·58); but the general ratio was exceeded in Burma (18·77), the Central Provinces (16·55), Bombay (15·09) and the Punjab (13·83). There was an increase in the number of juveniles received (2,232) as compared with 1891 (2,091), the largest number being contributed, as in the previous year, from the Madras Presidency (727). The percentage of the number admitted who had been previously convicted was also slightly higher (8·73) than in 1891 (8·32). The ratios in each case were: Madras 5·91; Bombay 7·20; Bengal 6·62; the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 16·94; the Punjab 4·19; the Central Provinces 14·17; Burma 20·0; Hyderabad Assigned Districts 7·14. In Assam and Coorg none of the juveniles had been previously convicted.

The attempts which have been made in the several Provinces to ensure the recognition of habitual offenders have not hitherto had very encouraging results. In the Madras Presidency the Bertillon system of measurement was not brought into working order during the year in any of the jails. In the Bombay Presidency, it is reported that considerable progress has been made in the matter of the identification of old offenders, the number of prisoners classified by Courts on conviction as habituals being 1,015 against 651 in 1891. It is not clear, however, what system is employed in that Presidency for identifying convicts. In Bengal further progress was made in improving and extending the anthropometrical system, but as yet it has not been long enough in use to afford any practical test of its value (in regard to which, however, the Governor General in Council entertains no doubt), and no re-conviction was proved by its help during the year. The system had not yet been introduced into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the Inspector-General of Jails has been asked by the Local Government to submit definite proposals for its working before the close of the current year. The introduction of the system into the Punjab has been delayed owing to the defective construction of some of the instruments in use, but it is stated that it will be introduced into the Police training school at Phillour as soon as the new instruments can be obtained. The experiments made in Burma with the Bertillon system were attended with satisfactory results, and it has been decided to introduce it also into Assam, where instruments are shortly expected. The remaining Provinces do not refer to this mode of identifying habitual offenders.

7. The employment of convicts in jail is shown in Statement No. 6. The average number sentenced to labour was 84,632·98, as compared with 81,549·67 in 1891. Deducting from these the average number sick (3,528·52), and convalescent and infirm (6,859·83), the prisoners available for labour aggregated 74,244·63, against 71,645·33 in the previous year. They were employed in the following manner during the year under report:

	Average No. employed.
Unremunerative labour	1,678
Prison officers	4,191
Prison servants	8,609
Gardening	5,865
Preparation of articles for consumption in jails ...	11,947
Jail repairs	3,664
Jail buildings	4,843
Manufactures	33,501
Labour under the Public Works Department ...	1,650
Labour under Municipalities, &c.	2,587

In connection with the District Jail, Lucknow, dairy has been established with satisfactory results. Jail dairies have also been developed in Lower Bengal.

8. Statement No. 7 shows the offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them during the year. The number of recorded offences has increased from 95,146 in 1890 and 99,601 in 1891 to 112,857 in 1892. The increase in 1892 is distributed over all Provinces, except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Coorg. There was a rise in the number of criminal offences (from 483 in 1891 to 524 in 1892). Offences connected with smoking or the possession of forbidden articles rose from 12,084 to 13,831, Bengal and the Punjab contributing chiefly towards the increase. The number of offences relating to work (57,456) was 8,040 in excess of the number in 1891. The principal increases occurred in Bengal (4,301), the Central Provinces (1,582), Burma (1,465), the Madras Presidency (1,080), and the Bombay Presidency (281). Other offences against prison discipline also rose, from 37,618 to 41,046, the increase being shared by the majority of Provinces.

The total number of punishments inflicted rose from 99,578 in 1891 to 112,826 in the year under report. There was an increase (from 528 to 576) in the number inflicted by criminal courts and—among those awarded by Jail officers—in the number of solitary confinements (from 9,727 to 10,839) and of orders for reduced diet (from 10,909 to 12,664). The Government of India are glad to observe a reduction in the number of punishments by solitary confinement with reduced diet (from 8,819 to 7,789), and that corporal punishments fell from 2,108 to 2,082. The number of punishments by solitary confinement with reduced diet still continues to be highest in Burma (2,544), but it is acknowledged that the prisoners in that Province are very refractory than in other Provinces, and this method of punishment has been employed less frequently than in the preceding year. There was also a large number of corporal punishments (431) in Burma. The number of whippings inflicted during the year was highest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (502), where the daily average number of convicts was greatest, and, of the large Provinces, it was lowest in the Madras Presidency (60). The ratio per cent. of whippings to the total of other jail punishments

inflicted on males (1·91) was lower than in 1891 (2·20), and, except in Burma and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the fall was universal.

As observed in the Resolution for 1891, the Government of India contemplate legislation to remove divergencies in the method of recording jail offences and punishments (as well as of adjudging such punishments) which exist in the several Provinces. A draft Bill to amend the provisions of Act XXVI of 1870, and to substitute one general Prisons Act, extending to all India and superseding the existing local Acts in Madras, Bombay and Bengal, was circulated for opinion with Home Department letter No. $\frac{4\text{-Jails}}{165-75}$, dated the 25th March 1893; and the Bill, together with the replies of Local Governments and Administrations, is now under the consideration of the Government of India. When the proposed law has been enacted, a proper comparison will be possible between the discipline enforced and punishments awarded in the several parts of India, which cannot be made under existing circumstances.

In paragraph 28 of the Home Department Resolution of the 9th November last the Government of India prescribed, for general adoption in Provincial reports, the form of Statement VI recommended by the Prison Conference of 1892 (Appendix III of the Report of the Conference). As, however, the statistics of offences and punishments of only two Provinces have been submitted in the new form, it is necessary in the present year to retain the old form of Statement No. 7 annexed to this review. The two forms of Statement VI are so entirely different that the Reports for 1893 should be made to show figures for two years in the new form for purposes of comparison; Local Governments and Administrations are requested to issue orders accordingly.

9. The working of the mark system during the past two years is shown in Statement No. 12. The number of convicts who earned remission of sentence under the system increased from 11,147 to 11,649. Out of the convicts who were released during the year and had come under the system, only 34 had failed to earn remission. The maximum remission in days earned by any convict released during the year was 1,374; the sentence in this case was over ten years. The maximum gratuity earned by any convict released was Rs. 28, as compared with a maximum of Rs. 50 earned in 1891, and of Rs. 60 earned in 1890. This fall is not a matter for regret, as the Government of India have expressed the opinion (paragraph 42 of their Resolution of 9th November last) that what is needed is not so much a system for rewarding with money industrious and well-conducted prisoners, who by earning marks can gain a substantial reduction of their sentences, as one for giving to indigent prisoners, when released, a sufficient subsistence allowance to enable them to reach their homes. A revised set of Mark Rules is now in the hands of Local Governments and Administrations, which will enable them to extend the remission system and to apply it with greater uniformity in the several Provinces. In future, not only will the reduction of sentences depend upon the number of marks obtained by convicts, but the marks will be taken into consideration in granting prison privileges and in making selections for promotion to any grade of prison officer.

10. Statements Nos. 8 and 9 show the expenditure on jails and the cash earnings of prisoners. The gross expenditure rose from Rs. 54,78,045 in 1891 to Rs. 58,43,211 in the year under review. It was highest in Bengal (Rs. 12,01,958) and lowest in Coorg (Rs. 12,458). The increase was distributed over every head of charge, but the largest rise (Rs. 2,90,384) occurred under "Rations." The average cost of rations per head (Rs. 27-4-1) was higher than in 1891 (Rs. 25-1-11). Excluding Coorg, it was highest in Burma (Rs. 39·9), and remains lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs. 19-13-8).

The total cost of establishments rose from Rs. 19,37,791 to Rs. 19,61,688. There was an increase under this head in Burma (from Rs. 2,64,011 to Rs. 2,80,868), in the Central Provinces (from Rs. 98,300 to Rs. 1,03,036), in Bengal (from Rs. 4,47,212 to Rs. 4,50,223), in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (from Rs. 3,55,452 to Rs. 3,58,486), in the Punjab (from Rs. 2,70,456 to Rs. 2,71,625) and in Bombay (from Rs. 1,84,247 to Rs. 1,85,373); there was a fall in Madras (from Rs. 2,68,882 to Rs. 2,60,848) and in Assam (from Rs. 21,046 to Rs. 20,804). The total cost of Police guards increased slightly (from Rs. 2,56,896 to Rs. 2,56,962); but the expenditure on this account may be expected henceforward to diminish steadily, as the instructions of the Government of India directing the substitution of jail warders for Police guards are carried out. There was no expenditure on Police guards during the past year in the Madras Presidency, Bengal, the Central Provinces and Burma, as the guarding of the jails in these Provinces has already been taken over by warders.

Hospital charges rose from Rs. 1,71,560 to Rs. 1,89,410. Excluding Coorg, the cost per head of the daily average strength was—highest in Bengal (Rs. 2-12-6) and lowest in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (Rs. 1-1-10). The cost per head of the daily average number sick was—in the Madras Presidency, Rs. 7o-13-3; in the Bombay Presidency, Rs. 57-10-5; in Bengal, Rs. 69-9; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rs. 35-2-8; in the Punjab, Rs. 43-13-9; in the Central Provinces, Rs. 47-11-6; in Burma, Rs. 67-6-3; and in Assam, Rs. 34-4-2.

The total expenditure on account of clothing increased from Rs. 2,83,904 to Rs. 2,93,260, but the cost per head of daily average strength remained about the same (Rs. 3-1-2).

The charge for contingencies, which was Rs. 5,17,211 in 1891, reached Rs. 5,40,824 in 1892. The charge was highest in Bengal (Rs. 1,87,779), and, excluding Coorg and Hyderabad, lowest in Assam (Rs. 7,759); but it is impossible, as has been observed in previous years, to institute any comparison between the expenditure on contingencies in the several Provinces, owing to the various principles adopted in classifying items under this head. Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted in the matter, and the Government of India are desirous of formulating a uniform system to regulate the classification of charges as contingent. When this design is carried out, the word "Contingencies" as applied to jail expenditure will have the same meaning throughout India, and then only will it become possible to compare the outlay under this head in the various Provinces.

11. The total cash earnings of prisoners fell from Rs. 13,71,328-13 to Rs. 12,51,424-9, a decrease of Rs. 1,19,904-4. The earnings were greatest in Burma (Rs. 3,25,010-9) and in Bengal (Rs. 3,23,210-15). In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh they aggregated Rs. 1,87,575-14; in the Punjab, Rs. 1,52,711-14; in the Madras Presidency, Rs. 1,19,131; in the Bombay Presidency, Rs. 1,14,314-3. In the Central Provinces there was a net loss of Rs. 18,024 on the manufacturing transactions of the year; but this was due chiefly to the fact that the Jubbulpore jail failed to secure within the year the prescribed audit certificate for Rs. 45,000 worth of carpets supplied to the Commissariat Department of Bombay, and that there were also other bills unpaid, which brought up the total amount of the outstanding credits of this jail at the close of the year to over Rs. 86,000.

The total cost of maintenance of the jails and prisoners (as observed in paragraph 10 above) rose from Rs. 54,78,045 to Rs. 58,43,211. The net expenditure on Jails in 1892 was thus Rs. 45,91,786-7, as compared with Rs. 41,06,716-3 in 1891. The average net cost of a prisoner in India was Rs. 47-14-10, against Rs. 44-5-10 in the preceding year. The following figures compare the average net cost in the several Provinces in the years 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.	1892.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	60 14 6	55 12 5
Bombay	48 6 6	55 3 7
Bengal	48 4 9	51 2 6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	37 10 0	35 9 9
Punjab	46 8 4	51 6 7
Central Provinces	37 8 4	65 5 9
Burma	36 14 4	45 15 3
Assam	58 1 10	57 13 9
Coorg	46 13 8	63 5 0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	52 6 6	64 4 0

The outstandings already noticed in this paragraph of course considerably affect the figure for 1892 in the Central Provinces.

12. The Government of India observe with regret that, on the whole, the health of the Jail population, which had improved in 1891, again fell back considerably. The ratios per mille of admissions into hospital, of daily average number sick, and of deaths from all causes, were all higher than in the preceding year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Ratio per mille of daily average strength.	
	1891.	1892.
Admissions into hospital	978·57	1,116·87
Daily average number sick	33·60	37·94
Deaths from all causes	30·19	35·94

The number of deaths from fever (229) was less than in 1891 (261), but the mortality from bowel complaints and cholera was higher. The deaths from the two latter causes numbered, respectively, 820 and 510 in 1892, as compared with 738 and 324 in 1891. The largest number of deaths from fevers occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (60). The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was highest in Bengal (195), while cholera was fatal in the greatest number of cases in Madras (192).

Of the 180,889 prisoners discharged during the year, 99,048 (54·7 per cent.) gained weight, 38,022 (21·0 per cent.) lost weight, and 37,730 (20·8 per cent.) neither gained nor lost weight. As to the remainder particulars are not available.

The following statement compares the aggregate number of deaths and the ratio of mortality in each Province during the past two years, and also contrasts the Jail death-rates with the maximum and minimum death-rates reported among the free population:—

		No. of deaths in Jails.	Ratio per 1,000 of deaths in Jails.	Death-rate per 1,000 among free population in any one district.	Highest ratio of deaths among the free population in any one district.	Lowest ratio of deaths among the free population.
Madras	1891	347	35·33	26·2	59·4	13·5
	1892	504	45·14	22·3	46·5	14·3
Bombay	1891	253	32·44	27·26	42·11	14·99
	1892	293	36·52	32·50	47·51	20·93
Bengal	1891	493	30·97	26·94	43·53	16·56
	1892	752	43·78	31·92	43·62	19·34
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	780	27·62	31·14	47·0	20·31
	1892	803	29·14	34·11	52·35	23·13
Punjab	1891	347	28·30	29·13	41·98	20·24
	1892	387	30·54	49·48	66·69	23·01
Central Provinces ...	1891	142	30·37	35·54	46·84	25·65
	1892	212	44·66	34·14	46·66	24·58
Burma	1891	345	30·12	15·93	25·08	10·85
	1892	392	33·10	20·00*	29·91*	12·55*
Assam	1891	84	52·11	29·91	35·91	19·91
	1892	76	58·97	34·21	41·41	26·68
Coorg	1891	8	32·64	21·79	21·79	21·79
	1892	3	30·33	30·62	30·62	30·62
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1891	12	11·29	40·6	47·6	30·0
	1892	21	17·16	28·8	33·2	24·6

* For Lower Burma only.

13. The comparison with the recorded death-rate among the free population must be accepted with caution in the case of those Provinces where the general registration of vital statistics is still very defective. In the Madras Presidency cholera was prevalent, and accounts for the rise (from 35·33 to 45·14) in the ratio per mille of deaths in jails. If deaths from cholera be excluded, the ratios were 26·1 in 1891 and 27·9 in 1892.

In the Bombay Presidency nearly half the number of deaths among convicts occurred in the Sind jails, the jail at Shikarpur heading the list with a death-rate of over 116 per mille. Proposals are under the consideration of Government for transferring the District Jail from Shikarpur to Sukkur. It is noticed that out of 413 prisoners released from the Dhuliakot Jail during the year, only 124 gained weight, and the remainder either lost weight or continued in the condition in which they were admitted into jail.

The high death-rate in the jails of Bengal has been the subject of separate communication with the Government of that Province. The principal causes were the general unhealthiness of the year in the Lower Provinces, and the high price of food-grains which caused a number of criminals to be admitted in a weakly condition. But the Government of India have thought it necessary to call for a special report on the sanitary condition of ten jails in Bengal.

Although the health of the prison population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was not as satisfactory as in previous years, yet the death-rate (29·14 per mille) was not excessive. The rise in the jail death-rate (from 27·62 per mille in 1891 to 29·14 in 1892) accompanied a rise in the mortality among the free population (from 31·14 in 1891 to 34·11 in 1892), and was exceeded by the latter. In the following jails there was a marked increase in the mortality among convicts:—

	Death-rate per 1,000.	
	1891.	1892.
Ghazipur	43·53	60·94
Gorakhpur	74·89	87·44
Aligarh	15·15	50·70
Saharanpur...	37·31	50·63
Banda	52·24	85·75

The increase is stated to have been mainly due to the bad or indifferent health of the prisoners on admission into Jail. A new jail is being built at Gorakhpur. At Banda less than 50 per cent. of the prisoners admitted during the year were in good health; there were also several cases of sunstroke.

The Government of India observe that the jail death-rate in the Punjab (30·54)—though higher than in 1891 (28·30)— was nearly 19 per mille less than the recorded death-rate among the free population (49·48), which rose very greatly. The rate of mortality in the Karnal Jail was high (75·76 per mille), but the total number of deaths was only 10, and of these, 9 occurred in the months of February and March from pneumonia and acute pneumonic phthisis, when influenza prevailed among the free population.

The total number of deaths in the jails of the Central Provinces rose from 142 in 1891 to 212 in 1892; but 112 deaths occurred among convicts alone in the three jails of the Chattisgarh Division, all of which, and especially the Sambalpur Jail, suffered from an outbreak of cholera. The Government of India observe that in the Central Provinces the result of the experiments made to test the effect of moderate labour on prisoners of weakly constitutions was that, as a rule, the prisoners gained in weight. In Bengal also such prisoners are reported to have improved in health, and it is believed that the same result will be experienced wherever the experiment is carefully made; but it has been remarked in a communication on the subject to the Government of Bengal that the system should be carefully watched and confined to jails under specially skilled supervision.

In Burma, as in other Provinces, the health of the prisoners was not satisfactory, the rates of admissions into hospital, daily average sick, and deaths being respectively, 934, 39 and 33·09 per mille, as compared with 891, 34 and 30·12 in 1891. The increase was, however, entirely due to cholera; and if this cause be excluded, the death-rate for 1892 falls to 24·06. Cholera was present in 12

jails, and in 8 of them apparently in an epidemic form. The jail authorities adopted preventive measures, which on the whole were successful in preventing the spread of the disease. The sanitary condition of the Moulmein Jail has been made the subject of special correspondence, and it may have to be converted into a District Jail if the health of the prisoners does not improve. It is a matter for regret that the mortality in the jails of Assam was again heavy. The number of deaths (76) was smaller than in 1891 (84), which was an exceedingly unhealthy year, but the ratio per mille was higher (59 as compared with 52·1 in 1891). The Chief Commissioner, however, is satisfied that where the mortality was heaviest, it had nothing to do with any defects in the sanitary condition of the jails. The jails which chiefly contributed to the large number of deaths were Gauhati, Nowgong and Dibrugarh; and it appears that the causes assigned by the Chief Commissioner, *viz.*, the large number of anæmic coolies (punished for desertion) admitted into the Dibrugarh Jail, the prevalence of *Kala-Azar* in the town and district of Nowgong, and the stoppage of the water-supply at Gauhati, sufficiently account for the mortality. Special instructions have been given by the Chief Commissioner regarding the Gauhati Jail.

The health of the prison population in Berar continued satisfactory, although the rates of admission to hospital, daily average sick, and deaths were slightly higher than in 1891.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

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

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{14\text{—Jails}}{612\text{-}23}$, dated the 4th November, 1893.

No. I.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of all CLASSES CONFINED in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1891 and 1892.

1		2			3			4			5			6			7			8			
Name of Province.		Places of confinement.			Prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Total daily average number of prisoners.			Name of Province.
		Central jails.	District jails.	Subordinate jails and lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Madras	1891	7	(a) 16	308	9,317	327	9,644	71,638	3,924	75,562	80,955	4,251	85,206	70,317	3,922	74,239	10,638	329	10,967	9,516·25	303·23	9,819·48	1891 Madras.
	1892	7	(b) 16	305	10,600	320	†10,920	82,781	4,877	87,658	93,381	5,197	98,578	82,824	4,906	87,730	10,557	291	10,848	10,810·88	353·49	11,164·37	1892 Madras.
Bombay	1891	1	(c) 20	(d) 27	7,337	260	7,597	50,926	2,614	53,540	58,263	2,874	61,137	50,723	2,611	53,334	7,540	263	7,803	7,552	247	7,799	1891 Bombay.
	1892	1	20‡	(d) 27	7,540	263	7,803	50,073	2,609	52,682	57,613	2,872	60,485	50,014	2,601	52,615	7,599	271	7,870	7,751	271	8,022	1892 Bombay.
Bengal	1891	7	39	86	14,764	447	15,211	84,716	3,209	87,925	99,480	3,656	103,136	83,281	3,265	86,546	16,199	391	16,590	15,494·02	422·36	15,916·38	1891 Bengal.
	1892	7	39	87	16,217	392	*16,609	91,840	3,683	95,523	108,057	4,075	112,132	90,721	3,618	94,339	17,336	457	17,793	16,760·00	420·46	17,180·46	1892 Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	6	44	20	25,725	1,139	26,864	103,547	7,196	110,743	129,272	8,335	137,607	101,883	7,101	108,984	27,389	1,234	28,623	26,983·88	1,250·79	28,234·67	1891 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1892	6	44	20	27,389	1,234	28,623	87,676	5,649	93,325	115,065	6,883	121,948	89,641	5,786	95,427	25,424	1,097	26,521	26,375·14	1,179·86	27,555·00	1892 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab	1891	(e) 4	29	22	12,105	368	12,473	51,160	1,920	53,080	63,265	2,288	65,553	51,004	1,913	52,917	12,261	375	12,636	12,188	383	12,571	1891 Punjab.
	1892	(e) 4	29	22	12,261	375	12,636	51,549	1,837	53,386	63,810	2,212	66,022	51,171	1,807	52,978	12,639	405	13,044	12,680	388	13,068	1892 Punjab.
Central Provinces	1891	3	15	1	4,296	328	4,624	13,160	1,226	14,386	17,456	1,554	19,010	12,984	1,241	14,225	4,472	313	4,785	4,363·17	311·54	4,674·71	1891 Central Provinces.
	1892	3	15	1	4,472	313	4,785	13,001	1,329	14,330	17,473	1,642	19,115	13,267	1,349	14,616	4,206	293	4,499	4,439·60	307·76	4,747·36	1892 Central Provinces.
Burma	1891	6	19	5	11,061	98	(i) 11,159	24,397	949	25,346	35,458	1,047	36,505	24,028	920	24,948	11,430	127	11,557	11,351	102	11,453	1891 Burma.
	1892	7	23	1	11,430	127	11,557	26,393	1,012	27,405	37,823	1,139	38,962	26,007	1,014	27,021	11,816	125	11,941	11,719	125	11,844	1892 Burma.
Assam	1891	...	(f) 11	13	1,138	40	1,178	8,955	482	9,437	10,093	522	10,615	8,733	481	9,214	1,360	41	1,401	1,302·50	34·91	1,337·41	1891 Assam.
	1892	...	(f) 10	13	1,360	41	1,401	7,907	575	8,482	9,267	616	9,883	8,015	585	8,600	1,252	31	1,283	1,254·65	34·20	1,288·85	1892 Assam.
Coorg	1891	...	1	25	97	8	105	889	71	(h)960	986	79	1,065	893	75	968	93	4	97	94·35	5·60	99·95	1891 Coorg.
	1892	...	1	25	93	4	97	1,019	61	1,080	1,112	65	1,177	1,018	59	1,077	94	6	100	101·30	7·08	108·38	1892 Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. (g)	1891	2	5	1	914	33	947	2,950	275	3,225	3,864	308	4,172	2,749	238	2,987	1,115	70	1,185	1,013·79	49·76	1,063·55	1891 Hyderabad Assigned Districts. (g)
	1892	2	5	1	1,115	70	1,185	3,286	238	3,524	4,401	308	4,709	3,185	255	3,440	1,216	53	1,269	1,169·18	55·23	1,224·41	1892 Hyderabad Assigned Districts. (g)
Total	1891	36	199	508	86,754	3,048	89,802	412,338	21,866	434,204	499,092	24,914	524,006	406,595	21,767	428,362	92,497	3,147	95,644	89,858·96	3,110·19	92,969·15	1891 Total.
	1892	37	202	502	92,477	3,139	95,616	415,525	21,870	437,395	508,002	25,009	533,011	415,863	21,980	437,843	92,139	3,029	95,168	93,060·75	3,142·08	96,202·83	1892 Total.

* Inclusive of 18 males and 1 female who were not accounted for in the statistics for 1891.

† Exclusive of civil lunatics, and inclusive of the figures for the sub-jails in the Godávari and Tinnevelly Districts which were not shown in the Report for 1891.

‡ Includes two extra-mural gangs, the Common Jail and the House of Correction, Bombay.

(a) Includes the Debtors' Jail at Madras.
(b) Includes the District Jail of Calicut which was closed in February, and the Debtors' Jail at Madras.
(c) Includes one extra-mural labour gang, the Common Jail and the House of Correction, Bombay.
(d) Exclusive of Lock-ups.
(e) Includes the Female Jail, Lahore.
(f) Includes two Public Works Jails, which were open for portions of the year.
(g) The figures for the Secunderabad Jail are incorporated in this and in the succeeding statements.
(h) Inclusive of 68 under-trials who were convicted, and are twice counted over in the general summary.
(i) Inclusive of 24 prisoners in the Kindat Lock-up which was taken over by the Jail Department in the course of the year.
(j) Includes the temporary Public Works Jail at Salutikar which was closed in April.

No. 2.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

1		2		3		4		5						6			7					
								RECEIVED BY						TRANSFER.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.					
								A						B			A		B			
		In jail at the commencement of the year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other Jails.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.			
Name of Province.								From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.						Name of Province.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Grand Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Madras	1891	8,106	289	28,963	2,377	37,069	2,666	1,482	35	806	15	22	...	10,289	295	65	1	49,733	3,012	52,745	12,261	329	126	1	1891 Madras.
	1892	*8,903	274	34,380	3,122	43,283	3,396	1,461	57	650	3	16	...	12,256	350	138	27	57,804	3,833	61,637	14,322	409	128	5	1892 Madras.
Bombay	1891	6,613	235	15,160	771	21,773	1,006	2,462	24	893	52	15	...	147	6	1	...	25,291	1,088	26,379	3,395	74	260	15	1891 Bombay.
	1892	6,877	237	15,370	839	22,247	1,076	2,126	44	883	40	1	...	87	10	3	2	25,347	1,172	26,519	3,058	84	160	31	1892 Bombay.
Bengal	1891	†13,654	385	33,549	1,265	47,203	1,650	8,364	237	11,599	337	39	...	381	12	680	45	68,266	2,281	70,547	20,050	569	558	13	1891 Bengal.
	1892	‡15,084	360	37,054	1,484	52,138	1,844	8,797	277	12,349	408	24	...	269	12	415	31	73,992	2,572	76,564	21,443	674	322	4	1892 Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	23,862	1,042	44,283	3,773	68,145	4,815	8,059	386	...	...	176	1	591	42	7	...	76,978	5,244	82,222	8,204	406	890	42	1891 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1892	25,740	1,146	37,707	3,026	63,447	4,172	5,703	262	267	21	357	...	395	33	20	1	70,189	4,489	74,678	6,133	288	485	55	1892 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab	1891	11,353	334	21,208	770	32,561	1,104	4,834	115	...	...	37	...	1,132	13	...	...	38,564	1,232	39,796	6,048	116	179	29	1891 Punjab.
	1892	11,311	339	22,645	784	33,956	1,123	4,026	138	...	...	15	...	674	13	...	...	38,671	1,274	39,945	4,626	139	183	18	1892 Punjab.
Central Provinces	1891	4,115	317	6,531	785	10,646	1,102	1,020	36	14	...	7	...	94	11	...	...	11,781	1,149	12,930	1,106	37	141	17	1891 Central Provinces.
	1892	4,247	306	5,943	817	10,190	1,123	1,138	64	21	...	9	...	48	6	5	...	11,411	1,193	12,604	1,168	65	87	7	1892 Central Provinces.
Burma	1891	§10,765	88	13,920	607	24,685	695	2,016	40	...	...	275	...	379	...	...	...	27,355	735	28,090	2,189	40	358	...	1891 Burma.
	1892	11,057	115	13,734	647	24,791	762	3,405	43	11	...	353	...	453	2	...	...	29,013	807	29,820	3,419	44	395	1	1892 Burma.
Assam	1891	1,057	38	3,533	238	4,590	276	808	21	612	17	3	...	673	3	42	1	6,728	318	7,046	1,870	41	64	4	1891 Assam.
	1892	1,228	34	3,701	284	4,929	318	474	22	630	23	10	...	5	...	...	...	6,048	363	6,411	1,101	45	6	...	1892 Assam.
Coorg	1891	83	8	145	14	228	22	...	...	67	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	29	324	...	...	4	...	1891 Coorg.
	1892	75	4	173	11	248	15	...	...	82	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	23	353	...	...	1	...	1892 Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1891	888	32	‖1,513	163	2,401	195	245	27	...	...	44	1	14	3	...	...	2,704	226	2,930	300	31	5	1	1891 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1892	1,026	66	1,797	166	2,823	232	176	15	...	...	50	3	15	1	2	...	3,066	251	3,317	234	19	46	6	1892 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Total	1891	80,496	2,768	168,805	10,763	249,301	13,531	29,290	921	13,991	428	618	2	13,700	385	795	47	307,695	15,314	323,009	55,423	1,643	2,585	122	1891 Total.
	1892	85,548	2,881	172,504	11,180	258,052	14,061	27,306	922	14,893	503	835	3	14,202	427	583	61	315,871	15,977	331,848	55,504	1,767	1,813	127	1892 Total.

* Inclusive of 53 security prisoners and criminal lunatics who were classed among civil prisoners in the statement for 1891.
† Includes 3 convicts who were not accounted for in the statistics for 1890.
‡ Includes 15 male convicts confined at the Deoghur Magistrate's Hajat on the 31st December 1891, who were not accounted for in the statistics for 1891.
§ Inclusive of 19 convicts in the Kindat Lock-up which was taken over by the Jail Department in 1891.
‖ Includes 2 convicts who escaped and were re-captured during 1891. They have been shown as new admissions.

No. 2—

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892—contd.

Name of Province.		8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15			16
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.																									
		A		B		C		D																			
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the close of the year.		Daily average number.			Name of Province.
								(a) On account of sickness.		(b) On other grounds.																	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
Madras	1891	1,762	47	25,535	2,328	628	15	8	1	13	...	147	8	6	...	(a)45	...	38	2	314	7	8,850	274	8,319·84	260·77	8,580·61	1891 Madras.
	1892	1,953	78	30,515	3,015	714	22	8	...	20	2	176	30	13	...	(a)51	...	33	...	461	9	9,410	263	9,399·51	309·03	9,708·54	1892
Bombay	1891	880	34	12,817	696	763	24	3	...	2	...	...	...	6	2	21	...	36	2	231	4	6,877	237	6,755	221	6,976	1891 Bombay.
	1892	828	37	13,278	753	745	20	4	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	25	...	263	1	6,961	246	6,981	247	7,228	1892
Bengal	1891	2,077	43	27,667	1,206	1,631	30	104	1	7	2	606	46	9	2	6	...	36	1	446	8	15,069	360	14,077·10	371·44	14,448·54	1891 Bengal.
	1892	2,125	31	31,208	1,335	1,559	39	136	4	5	1	362	43	8	...	14	...	32	...	556	15	16,222	426	15,461·35	371·93	15,833·28	1892
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	3,254	91	34,944	3,420	3,123	100	4	...	12	3	...	...	9	2	7	...	95	4	696	30	25,740	1,146	24,971·50	1,155·00	26,126·50	1891 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1892	3,241	71	32,471	2,917	3,371	101	7	...	9	1	...	...	8	...	6	...	84	8	700	37	23,674	1,011	24,586·50	1,106·00	25,692·50	1892
Punjab	1891	2,237	69	16,494	622	1,878	44	9	4	...	...	...	...	16	...	4	...	71	2	317	7	11,311	339	11,249	346	11,595	1891 Punjab.
	1892	2,425	63	17,454	641	1,801	38	11	...	1	...	...	...	16	1	9[illegible]	...	65	2	357	13	11,718	359	11,686	353	12,039	1892
Central Provinces	1891	402	23	5,246	728	450	27	7	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	(b)14	...	34	1	129	8	4,247	306	4,151·10	299·98	4,451·08	1891 Central Provinces.
	1892	402	23	5,127	779	452	29	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	(b)12	(d)1	20	...	192	11	3,943	277	4,188·37	290·53	4,478·90	1892
Burma	1891	679	28	10,065	537	2,061	6	28	...	403	5	*115	...	1	...	(c)12	...	58	...	329	4	11,057	115	10,964	100	11,064	1891 Burma.
	1892	706	22	9,897	605	2,432	9	19	1	114	4	*115	...	7	...	(d)2	...	65	1	371	4	11,471	116	11,274	117	11,391	1892
Assam	1891	283	5	2,803	232	†355	†1	32	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	2	...	80	1	1,228	34	1,186·95	30·61	1,217·56	1891 Assam.
	1892	350	3	3,133	284	§192	...	33	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	71	2	1,153	27	1,157·95	29·83	1,187·78	1892
Coorg	1891	15	...	183	24	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	75	4	80·55	4·94	85·49	1891 Coorg.
	1892	14	1	220	16	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	76	6	84·86	6·28	91·14	1892
[illegible] Assigned Districts.	1891	88	2	1,105	121	159	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	9	...	1,026	66	947·10	44·62	991·72	1891 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1892	246	1	1,335	172	118	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	21	...	1,161	50	1,098·96	52·23	1,151·19	1892
Total	1891	11,677	342	136,859	9,914	‡11,062	‡251	196	6	442	12	868	54	54	7	120	...	373	13	2,554	69	85,480	2,881	82,702·14	2,834·36	85,536·50	1891 Total.
	1892	12,190	330	144,638	10,517	11,400	261	223	7	158	8	653	73	59	2	119	1	331	11	2,994	92	85,789	2,781	85,918·50	2,882·83	88,801·33	1892

* Includes 40 convicts deported to Indian Jails and 75 to Port Blair.

† Includes 171 convicts with sentences of less than two years' imprisonment who received marks under special rules and were released during the year from the North Lushai Hills Jail.

‡ These figures do not agree with the total of column 3, Statement No. 12, owing to a discrepancy of 5 in the figures shown in the Burma Report.

§ Inclusive of 12 convicts with sentences of less than two years' imprisonment released from the Sylhet Jail under special rules.

(a) Including 38 re-captured during the year.
(b) Including 7 re-captured during the year.
(c) Including 5 convicts re-captured during the year.
(d) Re-captured during the year.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the RELIGION, AGE, STATE of EDUCATION and PREVIOUS BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS

1		2												3									
		RELIGION.												AGE.									
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		A
		Christians.																						
Name of Province.		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Able to read and write well.
		a		b		a																		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1891	19	...	53	1	539	52	2,526	79	25,815	2,243	10	2	1	...	453	68	24,216	1,758	3,998	482	296	29	726	3
	1892	28	1	49	3	773	116	2,767	98	30,761	2,899	2	5	...	...	605	122	28,358	2,398	5,064	579	353	23	957	...
Bombay	1891	77	1	23	1	212	19	5,657	137	9,104	610	36	3	51	...	105	18	13,491	627	1,450	120	114	6	527	1
	1892	66	1	21	1	219	6	5,606	154	9,370	673	41	4	47	...	91	20	13,716	680	1,485	132	78	7	521	1
Bengal	1891	121	1	73	2	98	4	13,195	340	19,010	862	101	9	951	47	338	33	24,590	871	7,367	325	1,054	36	1,322	2
	1892	457	1	119	1	103	4	13,436	326	21,816	1,085	96	14	1,027	53	406	47	27,082	994	8,439	382	1,127	61	1,412	1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	16	...	10	...	32	3	6,598	331	37,620	3,430	5	9	2	...	315	99	35,310	2,912	7,777	693	831	69	546	1
	1892	18	...	18	1	40	2	5,685	294	31,945	2,729	1	...	...	...	222	73	29,675	2,233	7,120	661	690	59	514	1
Punjab	1891	10	...	5	...	21	4	14,605	560	6,291	180	...	...	276	26	294	22	17,729	650	2,791	86	304	12	115	2
	1892	3	...	6	2	18	1	15,580	538	6,753	221	2	...	283	22	324	10	18,697	657	3,176	106	448	11	122	2
Central Provinces.	1891	3	...	3	...	17	2	639	54	4,488	558	32	2	1,349	169	145	51	5,365	618	939	108	92	8	192	...
	1892	4	...	2	...	13	2	592	41	3,960	567	26	...	1,346	207	86	48	4,828	653	936	109	93	7	216	...
Burma	1891	194	..	27	...	63	2	774	27	831	19	11,903	559	128	...	108	13	11,863	478	1,807	101	142	15	981	1
	1892	133	...	16	...	86	1	760	24	877	20	11,667	600	195	2	130	20	11,710	493	1,776	126	118	8	1,249	2
Assam	1891	...	...	...	...	18	...	1,018	26	2,160	186	* 1	...	283	25	6	2	2,889	214	553	20	32	1	41	...
	1892	1	..	...	...	4	1	1,098	23	2,278	245	2	...	231	16	6	3	3,057	262	513	18	38	2	46	...
Coorg	1891	...	...	...	...	13	1	33	1	146	19	...	...	20	...	5	...	179	21	27	...	1	...	39	...
	1892	...	...	...	...	14	2	30	4	155	11	...	...	56	2	5	...	220	19	28	...	2	...	91	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1891	...	1	...	...	28	1	292	12	1,200	148	3	1	...	...	15	1	* 1,302	141	185	19	11	2	56	...
	1892	5	...	5	1	28	6	317	11	1,451	148	1	...	...	...	9	5	1,523	139	247	21	18	1	152	2
Total	1891	440	3	194	4	1,031	88	55,337	1,567	106,665	8,255	12,091	585	3,061	167	1,784	307	136,934	8,330	27,084	1,954	3,017	178	4,545	10
	1892	715	3	236	9	1,288	141	45,871	1,513	109,366	8,598	11,838	623	3,185	102	1,884	348	138,866	8,528	28,784	2,134	2,965	179	5,280	9

3.

OCCUPATION of the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of 1891 and 1892.

4		5																6			
EDUCATION.		PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.																			
B	C	Males.												Females.				Total.			
Able to read only or able to read and write a little.	Illiterate.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K									Name of Province.
		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.								
M. F.	M. F.																	M.	F.	Total.	
* *	* *																				
1,429 1	12,324 716	619	1,765	3,160	10,722	1,742	2,686	8,269	1,275	187	847	68						28,963	2,377	31,340	1891 Madras.
* *	* *																				
1,390 6	15,101 941	568	1,125	3,676	17,015	2,019	2,132	7,845	1,760	244	1,043	75						34,380	3,122	37,502	1892
1,385 4	13,248 766	499	178	2,041	8,170	1,181	1,005	2,086	483	28	199	61						15,160	771	15,931	1891 Bombay.
1,372 4	13,477 834	477	213	2,121	8,168	1,189	1,355	1,847	538	29	238	34						15,370	839	16,209	1892
3,120 5	29,107 1,258	949	764	2,708	21,282	954	468	6,424	488	45	597	135						33,549	1,265	34,814	1891 Bengal.
3,471 2	32,171 1,481	936	1,022	3,496	22,951	1,080	485	7,084	624	35	698	127						37,054	1,484	38,538	1892
1,921 1	41,826 3,771	777	3,604	2,825	26,144	511	832	10,190	2,627	87	967	92						44,283	3,773	48,056	1891 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,899 2	35,294 3,023	676	3,493	2,400	21,956	363	140	8,679	2,067	65	828	66						37,707	3,026	40,733	1892
204 ...	20,889 768	434	97	1,544	13,069	570	895	4,599	566	55	127	22						21,208	770	21,978	1891 Punjab.
189 ...	22,334 782	489	95	1,414	14,242	928	1,056	4,421	582	29	151	22						22,645	784	23,429	1892
336 ...	6,003 785	233	6	612	2,907	338	695	1,740	539	34	207	5						6,531	785	7,316	1891 Central Provinces.
271 1	5,456 816	264	5	585	2,660	340	659	1,430	562	50	188	17						5,943	817	6,760	1892
7,472 29	5,467 577	878	200	505	5,872	1,668	549	4,248	474	36	73	24						13,920	607	14,527	1891 Burma.
7,018 31	5,467 614	762	149	478	5,804	1,859	454	4,228	494	54	80	19						13,734	647	14,381	1892
246 ...	3,193 237	110	26	1,079	1,891	95	118	161	173	7	53	4						3,480	237	3,717	1891 Assam.
288 ...	3,340 285	87	44	1,137	2,049	80	48	169	224	15	41	5						3,614	285	3,899	1892
49 ...	134 21	14	11	...	47	7	...	133	10	4	6	1						212	21	(a) 233	1891 Coorg.
* *	* *																			(a)	
51 ...	74 14	8	8	...	47	10	...	182	9	2	8	...						255	19	274	1892
107 ...	1,350 163	94	4	239	691	187	81	217	67	7	64	25						1,513	163	1,676	1891 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
101 ...	1,544 164	112	9	261	880	197	130	208	113	16	24	13						1,797	166	1,963	1892
																		†	†		
26,259 40	133,531 9,062	4,607	6,655	14,713	90,795	7,253	6,729	38,067	6,702	490	3,140	437						168,819	10,769	179,588	1891 Total.
																		†	†		
25,990 46	134,258 8,954	4,379	6,163	15,568	95,772	8,065	6,459	36,093	6,973	539	3,299	378						172,499	11,189	183,688	1892

* Exclusive of figures for subsidiary Jails.

† These figures do not agree with the totals of column 3, Statement No. 2, owing to discrepancies in the figures for Assam.

(a) Inclusive of figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.

No.

4.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892 and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st DECEMBER of those YEARS according to the NATURE and LENGTH of SENTENCES.

1		2																					
		NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																					
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J	
		Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B For a term.		Sentenced to death.	
NAME OF PROVINCE.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	Admitted 1891	16,053	1,882	5,752	301	4,082	135	1,463	27	754	7	499	5	126	1	4	...	133	13	22	2	75	4
	Admitted 1892	19,100	2,529	6,763	343	4,884	159	1,704	45	813	16	685	11	245	4	5	...	90	15	24	...	57	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	478	29	1,092	63	1,903	66	1,144	25	1,013	20	1,301	21	898	27	57	1	422	19	519	2	23	1
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	504	33	1,126	67	1,948	48	1,386	28	1,070	19	1,465	19	949	29	71	1	386	16	486	3	17	...
Bombay	Admitted 1891	5,584	420	2,972	167	3,011	96	1,742	48	858	11	534	16	226	1	14	...	118	7	46	1	55	4
	Admitted 1892	5,667	443	3,333	190	2,839	86	1,784	59	826	30	583	10	132	1	25	...	109	14	24	2	48	4
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	239	18	507	34	1,109	47	1,163	27	1,200	20	1,276	36	587	9	50	1	436	31	308	14	2	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	256	13	533	36	1,019	35	1,139	32	1,120	38	1,423	37	654	10	89	1	406	29	314	14	8	1
Bengal	Admitted 1891	11,275	628	7,679	306	6,176	182	4,305	65	2,401	46	1,060	19	319	5	7	...	125	12	89	1	53	1
	Admitted 1892	12,791	760	8,552	336	6,384	200	4,846	91	2,684	53	1,152	20	327	10	9	...	100	12	153	...	54	2
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	589	26	1,520	49	2,683	66	3,002	58	2,711	71	2,495	57	1,235	20	112	..	391	8	327	5	4	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	678	41	1,594	69	2,494	86	3,194	70	3,224	68	2,715	48	1,489	27	131	..	304	16	390	...	9	1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Admitted 1891	14,709	1,872	7,565	877	7,567	508	7,022	229	4,619	170	1,647	61	469	6	26	...	314	36	221	5	124	9
	Admitted 1892	12,377	1,551	6,696	682	6,484	386	6,180	214	3,714	101	1,423	54	401	6	25	...	206	19	75	4	126	9
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	541	52	1,135	141	3,253	210	5,280	195	6,343	200	4,415	137	2,532	70	172	11	1,180	76	866	40	23	5
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	535	56	1,108	121	2,700	159	4,053	159	5,754	184	4,149	140	2,477	73	198	14	1,182	71	877	27	35	1
Punjab	Admitted 1891	4,461	203	3,408	161	4,002	144	5,215	169	2,398	39	1,217	24	180	10	6	...	92	15	36	3	103	2
	Admitted 1892	5,046	205	3,723	198	4,148	151	5,606*	127	2,270	30	1,248	28	318	2	17	...	99	17	39	1	131	5
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	222	13	558	33	1,530	51	2,186	71	2,830	51	2,433	40	1,091	43	109	...	188	24	119	13	25	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	194	12	495	41	1,443	56	2,716	74	3,116	60	2,327	33	940	40	98	...	208	31	133	12	48	...
Central Provinces.	Admitted 1891	1,104	227	1,798	317	1,864	146	756	52	493	19	278	11	105	2	3	...	48	6	46	2	36	3
	Admitted 1892	911	247	1,406	292	1,903	159	784	68	480	23	278	16	106	3	6	...	42	6	...	...	27	3
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	80	23	386	63	759	66	671	49	710	33	730	35	374	25	116	2	228	9	191	1	2	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	74	17	188	48	793	61	645	45	717	26	632	42	441	24	90	1	236	10	125	2	2	1
Burma	Admitted 1891	2,975	336	2,150	166	2,803	66	2,200	29	2,128	9	934	1	195	...	22	...	136	...	302	...	75	...
	Admitted 1892	3,135	329	2,154	174	2,935	89	1,614	27	2,181	15	984	8	196	...	7	...	123	3	313	1	92	1
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	132	18	412	24	1,080	27	1,464	20	2,993	13	2,856	8	1,157	2	104	...	325	...	521	3	13	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	165	13	409	21	1,256	35*	1,266	19	3,183	12	2,821	11	1,161	2	106	...	367	2	726	1	11	...
Assam	Admitted 1891	1,693	192	816	27	406	10	261	4	206	2	64	4	14	2	...	...	8	...	10	...	2	...
	Admitted 1892	1,718	239	881	26	503	8	260	5	171	2	57		12	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	3	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	85	12	142	5	135	1	180	4	178	2	266	6	18‡	3	17	...	11	1	23	...	...	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	105	6	162	4	167	2	189	4	217	3	176	4	98	2	11	...	13	2	13	...	1	...
Coorg	Admitted 1891	67	10	94	8	38	1	5	...	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Admitted 1892	99	12	75	4	44	1	7	...	11	1	14	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	1	...	19	1	9	...	12	...	9	...	13	...	10	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	...	...	14	1	11	...	10	...	12	1	15	1	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admitted 1891	486	76	230	30	273	23	148	11	120	13	105	3	105	1	11	...	29	6	1	...	5	...
	Admitted 1892	682	116	282	30	350	8	180	1	149	6	62	4	45	...	3	...	35	1	2	...	7	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	26	9	50	6	125	10	127	10	167	14	228	8	232	3	29	...	38	5	3	1	1	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	58	9	56	9	147	4	132	1	220	14	241	12	243	1	39	...	24	...	3	...	2	...
TOTAL	Admitted 1891	58,407	5,846	32,554	2,360	30,222	1,311	23,177	634	13,980	316	6,339	140	1,740	30	93	...	1,006	95	773	14	528	23
	Admitted 1892	61,526	6,431	33,865	2,275	30,474	1,247	22,965	637	13,299	297	6,486	136	1,786	26	97	...	808	88	636	8	545	24
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	2,393	200	5,821	419	12,586	544	15,238	459	18,154	433	16,033	348	8,208	205	767	15	3,220	173	2,877	79	93	6
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	2,569	200	5,685	419	11,984	486	15,330	432	18,633	425	15,964	333	8,465	211	830	17	3,126	177	3,067	59	133	4

		TOTAL.			NAME OF PROVINCE.	
		M.*	F.	Total.		
1891	Admitted	28,963	2,377	31,340		Madras.
1892	Admitted	34,370†	3,122	37,492†		Madras.
1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	8,850	274	9,124		Madras.
1892	Remaining on the 31st December.	9,408†	263	9,671†		Madras.
1891	Admitted	15,160	771	15,931		Bombay.
1892	Admitted	15,370	839	16,209		Bombay.
1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	6,877	237	7,114		Bombay.
1892	Remaining on the 31st December.	6,961	246	7,207		Bombay.
1891	Admitted	33,549	1,265	34,814		Bengal.
1892	Admitted	37,052§	1,484	38,536		Bengal.
1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	15,069	360	15,429		Bengal.
1892	Remaining on the 31st December.	16,222	426	16,648		Bengal.
1891	Admitted	44,283	3,773	48,056		North Western Provinces and Oudh.
1892	Admitted	37,707	3,026	40,733		North Western Provinces and Oudh.
1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	25,740	1,146	26,886		North Western Provinces and Oudh.
1892	Remaining on the 31st December.	23,674	1,011	24,685		North Western Provinces and Oudh.
1891	Admitted	21,208	770	21,978		Punjab.
1892	Admitted	22,645	784	23,429		Punjab.
1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	11,311	339	11,650		Punjab.
1892	Remaining on the 31st December.	11,718	359	12,077		Punjab.
1891	Admitted	6,531	785	7,316		Central Provinces.
1892	Admitted	5,943	817	6,760		Central Provinces.
1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	4,247	306	4,553		Central Provinces.
1892	Remaining on the 31st December.	3,943	277	4,220		Central Provinces.
1891	Admitted	13,920	607	14,527		Burma.
1892	Admitted	13,734	647	14,381		Burma.
1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	11,057	115	11,172		Burma.
1892	Remaining on the 31st December.	11,471	116	11,587		Burma.
1891	Admitted	3,480	237	3,717		Assam.
1892	Admitted	3,614	285	3,899		Assam.
1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	1,228	34	1,262		Assam.
1892	Remaining on the 31st December.	1,153‡	27	1,180		Assam.
1891	Admitted	212	21	(a)233		Coorg.
1892	Admitted	255	19	(a)274		Coorg.
1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	75	4	79		Coorg.
1892	Remaining on the 31st December.	76	6	82		Coorg.
1891	Admitted	1,513	163	1,676		Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1892	Admitted	1,797	166	1,963		Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	1,026	66	1,092		Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1892	Remaining on the 31st December.	1,161	50	1,211		Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1891	Admitted	168,819*	10,769*	170,588		TOTAL.
1892	Admitted	172,487*	11,189*	183,676		TOTAL.
1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	85,480	2,881	88,361		TOTAL.
1892	Remaining on the 31st December.	85,787	2,781	88,568		TOTAL.

(a) Inclusive of figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
* *Vide* footnote to Statement No. 3.
† Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.
‡ Inclusive of one convict in the Barpeta Lock-up not shown in the preceding columns.
§ Exclusive of two convicts in the Dacca Central Jail of whom no details are given.

No. 5.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

1		2			3									4	5							5		
Name of Province.		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of number previously convicted to number admitted during the year (column 3 D to column 2).	Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).						Name of Province.		
					A		B		C		D				A			B					
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.				Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.					
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Madras	1891	28,963	2,377	31,340	1,437	56	406	17	341	2	2,184	75	2,259	7·54	3·15	7·20	453	68	521	28	3	31	1891	Madras.
	1892	34,380	3,122	37,502	1,953	62	483	12	410	12	2,846	86	2,932	8·28	2·75	7·82	605	122	727	40	3	43	1892	
Bombay	1891	15,160	771	15,931	1,283	31	423	10	626	20	2,332	61	2,393	15·38	7·91	15·02	105	18	123	5	...	5	1891	Bombay.
	1892	15,370	839	16,209	1,363	38	441	11	582	11	2,386	60	2,446	15·52	7·15	15·09	91	20	111	7	1	8	1892	
Bengal	1891	33,549	1,265	34,814	2,252	53	548	10	355	8	3,155	71	3,226	9·40	5·61	9·26	338	33	371	18	1	19	1891	Bengal.
	1892	37,054	1,484	38,538	2,782	58	646	12	383	7	3,811	77	3,888	10·28	5·19	10·09	406	47	453	29	1	30	1892	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	44,283	3,773	48,056	3,244	150	1,139	44	820	33	5,203	227	5,430	11·74	6·01	11·29	315	99	414	43	...	43	1891	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1892	37,707	3,026	40,733	2,475	136	843	40	603	26	3,921	202	4,123	10·40	6·68	10·12	222	73	295	49	1	50	1892	
Punjab	1891	21,208	770	21,978	1,885	30	665	8	575	8	3,125	46	3,171	14·73	5·97	14·42	294	22	316	21	...	21	1891	Punjab.
	1892	22,645	784	23,429	1,986	33	665	5	541	10	3,192	48	3,240	14·10	6·12	13·83	324	10	334	14	...	14	1892	
Central Provinces	1891	6,531	785	7,316	669	46	214	13	148	14	1,031	73	1,104	15·78	9·29	15·09	145	51	196	26	2	28	1891	Central Provinces.
	1892	5,943	817	6,760	620	52	228	15	154	10	1,042	77	1,119	17·53	9·42	16·55	86	48	134	19	...	19	1892	
Burma	1891	13,920	607	14,527	1,814	16	541	4	272	2	2,627	22	2,649	18·87	3·62	18·23	108	13	121	19	...	19	1891	Burma.
	1892	13,734	647	14,381	1,815	28	541	4	309	3	2,665	35	2,700	19·40	5·41	18·77	130	20	150	30	...	30	1892	
Assam	1891	3,480	237	3,717	237	8	55	2	20	...	312	10	322	8·96	4·21	8·66	6	2	8	2	1	3	1891	Assam.
	1892	3,614	285	3,899	287	18	46	...	15	3	348	21	369	9·63	7·37	9·46	6	3	9	...	...	...	1892	
Coorg	1891	212	21	233 (a)	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	2·35	...	2·14	5	...	5	...	...	...	1891	Coorg.
	1892	255	19	274 (a)	7	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	9	3·53	...	3·28	5	...	5	...	...	...	1892	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1891*	1,513	163	1,676	146	4	37	3	53	1	236	8	244	15·59	4·90	14·55	15	1	16	5	...	5	1891	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1892	1,797	166	1,963	106	5	39	2	47	1	192	8	200	10·68	4·82	10·19	9	5	14	1	...	1	1892	
Total	1891	168,819	10,769	179,588	12,972	394	4,028	111	3,210	88	20,210	593	20,803	11·97	5·50	11·58	1,784	307	2,091	167	7	174	1891	Total.
	1892	172,499	11,189	183,688	13,394	430	3,934	101	3,084	83	20,412	614	21,026	11·83	5·49	11·45	1,884	348	2,232	189	6	195	1892	

(a) Inclusive of figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
* *Vide* footnote to Statement No. 3.

No. 6.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | AVERAGE NUMBER | | |

No. 7.

STATEMENT SHOWING the OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED on THEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

1		2			3			4										5			6															7	8	
								BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.													PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.																		
																					A			B—By Jail Officers.												C		
								Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.			Offences relating to work.			Other offences against prison discipline.			Total offences.			By criminal courts.			a Solitary confinement.			b Reduced diet.			c Solitary confinement with reduced diet.			d	e					
Name of Province.		Daily average number of convicts.			Criminal offences.																												Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total punishments.	Ratio per cent. of total punishments to daily average number of convicts (column 6 C to column 2).	Ratio of column 6d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	Name of Province.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.			
Madras .	1891	8,319·84	260·77	8,580·61	40	...	40	739	5	744	1,284	11	1,295	1,431	38	1,469	3,494	54	3,548	39	...	39	...	...	...	1,668	37	1,705	450	2	452	69	1,263	15	1,283	3,548	41·34	2·03	1891 Madras.
	1892	9,399·51	309·03	9,708·54	31	...	31	921	7	928	2,352	23	2,375	1,453	21	1,481	4,754	51	4,815	31	...	31	...	...	...	2,432	28	2,460	393	10	393	60	1,858	13	1,871	4,815	49·60	1·28	1892
Bombay .	1891	6,755	221	6,976	24	...	24	703	2	705	1,847	30	1,877	1,203	59	1,262	3,777	91	3,868	24	...	24	16	1	17	41	1	42	716	13	729	108	2,872	76	2,948	3,868	55·44	2·96	1891 Bombay.
	1892	6,981	247	7,228	33	...	33	785	1	786	2,132	26	2,158	1,379	34	1,413	4,339	61	4,390	33	...	33	25	2	27	73	...	73	523	6	529	101	3,574	53	3,627	4,390	69·74	2·41	1892
Bengal .	1891	14,077·10	371·44	14,448·54	38	1	39	2,724	24	2,748	12,659	147	12,806	10,529	337	10,866	25,950	509	26,459	36	1	37	1,217	59	1,276	640	89	729	155	13	168	291	23,529	347	23,046	26,456	183·10	1·13	1891 Bengal.
	1892	15,461·35	371·93	15,833·28	58	...	58	3,660	41	3,701	17,013	94	17,107	13,515	369	13,884	34,246	504	34,750	44	...	44	957	80	1,037	911	61	972	214	3	217	335	31,773	360	32,134	34,728	219·40	0·99	1892
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	24,971·50	1,155·00	26,126·50	34	...	34	1,469	6	1,475	3,869	96	3,965	4,912	143	5,060	10,284	250	10,534	34	...	34	1,910	51	1,961	1,702	83	1,785	1,958	42	2,000	586	4,494	74	4,568	10,534	40·31	6·06	1891 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1892	24,586·50	1,106·00	25,692·50	43	...	43	1,477	2	1,479	3,698	104	3,802	4,195	64	4,259	9,413	234	9,647	43	...	43	2,013	36	2,049	1,141	54	1,195	1,534	46	1,580	502	4,180	98	4,278	9,647	37·55	5·66	1892
Punjab* .	1891	11,249	346	11,595	91	4	95	1,943	7	1,950	16,886	292	17,178	4,360	70	4,430	23,280	382	23,662	151	4	155	5,863	85	5,948	240	5	245	1,571	16	1,587	356	*15,091	*271	*15,362	23,653	203·99	1·56	1891 Punjab.*
	1892	11,686	353	12,039	92	...	92	2,445	3	2,448	16,419	159	16,578	5,515	82	5,597	24,471	244	24,715	173	...	173	6,913	136	7,049	414	5	419	1,468	7	1,475	357	*15,129	*96	*15,225	24,638	205·15	1·49	1892
Central Provinces.	1891	4,151·10	299·98	4,451·08	75	2	77	475	10	485	1,780	59	1,839	1,353	113	1,466	3,683	184	3,867	75	2	77	193	23	216	380	62	442	692	27	719	219	2,123	71	2,194	3,867	86·87	6·36	1891 Central Provinces.
	1892	4,188·17	290·53	4,478·90	79	7	86	358	5	373	3,330	82	3,421	1,321	75	1,396	5,107	169	5,276	79	7	86	322	16	338	928	36	964	897	25	922	175	2,706	85	2,791	5,276	117·80	3·61	1892
Burma .	1891	10,964	100	11,064	100	1	101	3,717	...	3,717	9,576	8	9,584	12,501	35	12,536	25,894	44	25,938	100	1	101	264	...	264	6,285	11	6,296	3,023	16	3,039	377	15,845	16	15,861	25,938	234·43	1·48	1891 Burma.
	1892	11,274	117	11,391	110	...	110	3,671	8	3,679	11,022	27	11,049	12,240	63	12,303	27,043	98	27,141	110	...	110	282	6	288	6,460	52	6,512	2,528	16	2,544	431	17,232	24	17,256	27,141	238·27	1·63	1892
Assam .	1891	1,186·95	30·61	1,217·56	55	...	55	150	1	151	697	3	700	267	5	272	1,169	9	1,178	43	...	43	17	...	17	36	2	38	6	...	6	82	916	7	993	1,169	96·01	7·92	1891 Assam.
	1892	1,157·95	29·83	1,187·78	54	...	54	219	...	219	788	...	788	319	9	328	1,330	9	1,389	41	...	41	27	2	29	11	1	12	...	...	...	91	1,210	6	1,216	1,389	116·94	7·29	1892
Coorg .	1891	80·55	4·94	85·49	...	...	...	11	...	11	5	...	5	18	...	18	34	...	34	...	...	...	9	...	9	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	*17	...	*17	34	39·77	3·03	1891 Coorg.
	1892	84·86	6·28	91·14	...	...	...	7	1	8	8	...	8	15	...	15	30	1	31	...	...	...	2	...	2	12	...	12	1	...	1	...	*15	1	*16	31	34·01	...	1892
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1891	947·10	44·62	991·72	18	...	18	98	...	98	166	1	167	222	8	230	504	9	513	18	...	18	14	5	19	20	1	21	119	...	119	19	312	3	315	511	51·52	4·08	1891 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1892	1,098·96	52·23	1,151·19	17	...	17	210	...	210	168	2	170	297	9	306	692	11	703	15	...	15	13	7	20	45	...	45	128	...	128	30	459	4	463	701	60·89	4·63	1892
Total .	1891	82,702·14	2,834·36	85,536·50	475	8	483	12,029	55	12,084	48,769	647	49,416	36,796	822	37,618	93,869	1,532	99,601	520	8	528	9,503	224	9,727	10,618	291	10,909	8,690	129	8,819	2,103	66,607	880	67,487	99,578	115·41	2·20	1891 Total.
	1892	85,918·59	2,882·83	88,801·33	517	7	524	13,763	68	13,831	56,939	517	57,456	40,256	796	41,046	111,475	1,382	112,857	569	7	576	10,554	285	10,839	12,427	237	12,664	7,676	113	7,789	2,082	78,136	740	78,876	112,826	127·05	1·91	1892

* For Central and District Jails only.

* Inclusive of formal warnings.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING during the YEARS 1891 and 1892 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW

1		2				3		4		5	
		Daily average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishments.		Police guards.	
						A	B	A	B	A	B
Name of Province.		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Madras . . .	1891	8,659·84	1,042·60	117·04	9,819·48	2,69,770	27 13 8	2,68,882	27 6 11	*	*
	1892	(e) 9,709·54	1,338·42	116·41	11,164·37	3,53,503	31 15 11	2,60,848	23 5 10	*	*
Bombay . . .	1891	6,976	823	...	7,799	2,11,661	27 2 2	1,84,247	23 9 11	37,411	4 12 9
	1892	7,228	794	...	8,022	2,47,582	30 13 10	1,85,373	23 1 9	36,039	4 7 11
Bengal . . .	1891	14,448·54	1,390·24	76·39	(c) 15,915·17	3,63,690	22 15 4	4,47,212	28 1 7	*	*
	1892	15,833·28	1,288·37	56·38	(c) 17,178·03	4,42,385	25 13 5	4,50,223	26 3 4	*	*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	26,126·59	1,993·61	114·50	28,234·67	6,05,552	21 8 6	3,55,152	12 9 5	(d) 1,14,002	4 0 7
	1892	25,692·50	1,750·52	111·98	27,555·00	5,44,814	19 13 8	3,58,486	13 0 2	§ 1,14,499	4 2 6
Punjab (b) . .	1891	11,595	616	50	12,261	3,00,983	24 10 4	2,70,456	22 0 11	77,122	6 4 7
	1892	12,039	583	50	12,672	3,18,506	25 3 9	2,71,625	21 7 0	77,426	6 1 9
Central Provinces .	1891	4,451·68	214·12	9·51	4,674·71	1,16,883	25 0 10	98,300	21 0 5	*	*
	1892	4,478·90	256·53	11·93	4,747·36	1,33,918	28 4 6	103,036	21 11 3	*	*
Burma . . .	1891	11,064	372	17	11,453	3,68,431	32 3 5	2,64,011	23 0 9	*	*
	1892	11,391	429	24	11,844	4,67,612	39 9 0	2,80,868	23 11 5	*	*
Assam . . .	1891†	1,127·80	116·77	3·08	1,247·65	42,015	33 12 1	21,046	16 13 10	19,500	15 10 0
	1892	1,187·78	97·56	3·51	1,288·85	40,783	38 11 8	20,804	16 2 3	21,265	16 8 0
Coorg . . .	1891	85·49	13·22	1·24	99·95	4,662	47 3 8	2,462	24 10 1	1,460	14 9 8
	1892	91·14	15·24	2·00	108·38	6,611	62 2 4	2,616	24 2 2	1,474	13 9 7
Hyderabad Assigned Districts (b).	1891	990·94	69·14	1·94	1,062·02	27,036	25 8 0	25,723	24 3 6	7,341	6 14 7
	1892	1,150·69	70·99	1·75	1,223·43	36,353	29 12 1	27,809	22 11 8	6,259	5 1 10
TOTAL . .	1891	85,525·19	6,650·70	390·76	92,566·65	23,10,683	25 1 1	19,37,791	20 14 11	2,56,896	2 12 4
	1892	88,801·83	6,623·63	377·96	95,803·42	26,01,067	27 4 1	19,61,688	20 7 7	2,56,962	2 10 11

* The jails in Madras, Bengal, Central Provinces and Burma are guarded by warder guards.
† Excluding the cost of convicts in the North Lushai Hills P. W. Jail.
‡ In calculating the cost per head, the average strength of the Criminal Leper Ward (18·77) is excluded, the charges of this institution not having been adjusted during the year.
§ Includes Rs. 8,474 spent on warder guard.

8.

the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, or REPAIRS).

6			7		8		9	10	
Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Cost per head of daily average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of daily average strength.	Name of Province.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
12,806	1 4 10	61 4 11	24,912	2 9 1	86,845	8 13 9	6,63,215	67 10 8	1891 Madras.
19,553	1 12 0	70 13 3	22,409	2 0 5	85,548	7 10 7	7,41,861	66 7 2	1892
12,162	1 8 11	61 13 2	22,110	2 13 4	56,017	7 2 11	5,23,608	67 2 2	1891 Bombay.
13,544	1 11 0	57 10 5	20,445	2 8 9	54,328	6 12 4	5,57,311	69 7 7	1892
49,155	3 1 5	80 9 4	55,836	3 8 4	1,66,790	10 7 8	10,82,683	68 0 5	1891 Bengal.
47,787	2 12 6	69 9 0	73,784	4 4 11	1,87,779	10 14 11	12,01,958	69 15 6	1892
34,941	1 3 9	36 1 2	68,481	2 6 11	54,100	1 14 7	(a) 12,32,588	43 10 5	1891 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
40,079	1 7 3	35 2 8	62,525	2 4 5	48,374	1 12 1	(a) 11,68,777	42 6 8	1892
25,407	2 1 1	52 2 8	44,127	3 9 9	60,438	4 14 10	7,78,533	63 7 11	1891 Punjab (b).
25,965	2 0 9	43 13 9	45,843	3 10 1	64,875	5 1 11	8,04,240	63 7 5	1892
6,627	1 6 8	51 6 4	25,512	5 7 5	24,335	5 3 3	2,71,657	58 1 9	1851 Central Provinces.
6,994	1 7 7	47 11 6	21,846	4 9 10	26,474	5 9 3	2,92,268	61 9 0	1892
25,468	2 3 6	64 10 2	31,552	2 12 1	55,847	4 14 0	7,45,309	65 1 2	1891 Burma.
31,202	2 10 2	67 6 3	31,473	2 10 7	58,107	4 14 6	8,69,262	73 6 3	1892
3,279	2 10 0	29 14 7	7,901	6 5 6	7,316	5 13 9	1,01,057	80 15 11	1891† Assam.
2,446	1 14 4	34 4 2	9,018	7 0 3	7,759	6 0 4	1,11,075	86 2 11	1892
394	3 15 0	86 3 5	505	5 1 10	636	6 5 9	10,119	101 3 10	1891 Coorg.
478	4 6 7	102 9 2	507	4 12 3	772	7 2 0	12,458	114 15 2	1892
1,321	1 3 10	94 1 4	2,968	2 12 9	4,887	4 9 7	69,276	65 3 8	1891 Hyderabad Assigned Districts (b).
1,362	1 1 10	69 10 1	5,410	4 6 10	6,808	5 9 0	84,001	68 10 7	1892
1,71,560	1 13 7	54 15 1	2,83,904	3 1 3	5,17,211	5 9 4	54,78,045	59 2 10	1891 TOTAL.
1,89,410	1 15 8	52 1 9	2,93,260	3 1 2	5,40,824	5 10 4	58,43,211	60 15 10	1892

(a) Including the cost of under-trial prisoners in Magistrates' Lock-ups.
(b) For central and district jails only. The cost of Lock-ups in the Punjab amounted to Rs. 32,347 and Rs 37,147 during 1891 and 1892 respectively.
(c) Excluding an average of 1·21 and 2·43 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the years 1891 and 1892 respectively.
(d) Excludes Rs. 125 on account of pay of warder guard from September to December 1891.
(e) Including 1 state prisoner in the Vellore Central Prison.

No. 9.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NET COST of PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7		
Name of Province.		Total cost of maintenance (column 9, Statement 8.)	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 8).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).		Name of Province.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Madras	1891	6,63,215 0 0	67 10 8	66,269 1 0	6 12 2	5,96,945 15 0	60 14 6	1891	Madras.
	1892	7,41,861 0 0	66 7 2	1,19,131 0 0	10 10 9	6,22,730 0 0	55 12 5	1892	
Bombay	1891	5,23,608 0 0	67 2 2	1,46,080 6 0	18 11 8	3,77,527 10 0	48 6 6	1891	Bombay.
	1892	5,57,311 0 0	69 7 7	1,14,314 3 0	14 4 0	4,42,996 13 0	55 3 7	1892	
Bengal	1891	10,82,683 0 0	68 0 5	3,14,020 7 0	19 11 8	7,68,662 9 0	48 4 9	1891	Bengal.
	1892	12,01,958 0 0	69 15 6	3,23,210 15 0	18 13 0	8,78,747 1 0	51 2 6	1892	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1891	12,32,588 0 0	43 10 5	1,70,211 0 0	6 0 5	10,62,377 0 0	37 10 0	1891	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1892	11,68,777 0 0	42 6 8	1,87,575 14 0	6 12 11	9,81,201 2 0	35 9 9	1892	
Punjab	1891	7,78,533 0 0	63 7 11	2,08,163 13 0	16 15 7	5,70,369 3 0	46 8 4	1891	Punjab.
	1892	8,04,240 0 0	63 7 5	1,52,711 14 0	12 0 10	6,51,528 2 0	51 6 7	1892	
Central Provinces	1891	2,71,657 0 0	58 1 9	96,247 5 0	20 9 5	1,75,409 11 0	37 8 4	1891	Central Provinces.
	1892	2,92,268 0 0	61 9 0	—18,024 1 0	—3 12 9	3,10,292 1 0	65 5 9	1892	
Burma	1891	7,45,309 0 0	65 1 2	3,22,733 0 0	28 2 10	4,22,576 0 0	36 14 4	1891	Burma.
	1892	8,69,262 0 0	73 6 3	3,25,010 9 0	27 7 0	5,44,251 7 0	45 15 3	1892	
Assam	1891	1,01,057 0 0	80 15 11	28,547 10 0	22 14 1	72,509 6 0	58 1 10	1891	Assam.
	1892	1,11,075 0 0	86 2 11	36,503 3 0	28 5 2	74,571 13 0	57 13 9	1892	
Coorg	1891	10,119 0 0	101 3 10	5,436 1 0	54 6 2	4,682 15 0	46 13 8	1891	Coorg.
	1892	12,458 0 0	114 15 2	5,596 0 0	51 10 2	6,862 0 0	63 5 0	1892	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1891	69,276 0 0	65 3 8	13,620 2 0	12 13 2	55,655 14 0	52 6 6	1891	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1892	84,001 0 0	68 10 7	5,395 0 0	4 6 7	78,606 0 0	64 4 0	1892	
Total	1891	54,78,045 0 0	59 2 10	13,71,328 13 0	14 13 0	41,06,716 3 0	44 5 10	1891	Total.
	1892	58,43,211 0 0	60 15 10	12,51,424 9 0	13 1 0	45,91,786 7 0	47 14 10	1892	

No. 10.

STATEMENT SHOWING the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

1		2			3			4			5			6			7		
Name of Province.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Daily average strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1891	13,734	2,269	16,003	9,516·25	303·23	9,819·48	* 10,259	*345	*10,514	6,085	168	6,254	203·47	5·41	208·88	336	11	347
	1892	13,815	2,276	16,091	10,810·38	353·49	11,164·37	*11,030	*340	*11,370	7,855	228	8,083	267·78	8·28	276·06	494	10	504
Bombay	1891	7,995	1,858	9,856	7,552	247	7,799	12,126	549	12,675	5,143	126	5,269	191·81	4·90	196·71	249	4	253
	1892	8,177	1,899	10,076	7,751	271	8,022	12,101	711	12,812	6,148	163	6,311	229·50	5·43	234·93	291	2	293
Bengal	1891	18,577	1,133	19,710	(a) 15,492·31	422·39	(a) 15,915·47	21,918	1,033	22,951	18,167	461	18,628	593·65	16·32	609·97	480	13	493
	1892	18,835	1,109	19,944	(a) 16,757·57	420·46	(a) 17,178·03	23,428	1,076	24,504	19,779	470	20,249	671·07	15·88	686·95	726	26	752
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	30,005	2,265	32,270	26,933·88	1,250·79	28,234·67	33,169	1,700	34,869	21,198	860	22,058	923·18	45·35	968·53	744	36	780
	1892	30,126	2,218	32,344	26,375·14	1,179·06	27,555·00	31,163	1,340	32,503	24,735	913	25,648	1,000·14	43·52	1,139·66	772	41	803
* Punjab	1891	13,129	780	13,909	11,882	379	12,261	14,786	472	15,258	20,579	836	21,405	470	17	487	339	8	347
	1892	13,000	785	13,785	12,290	382	12,672	15,265	490	15,755	26,890	974	27,864	572	20	592	374	13	387
Central Provinces.	1891	4,495	440	4,935	4,363·17	311·54	4,674·71	5,329	465	5,794	3,529	173	3,702	121·82	7·12	128·94	134	8	142
	1892	4,576	469	5,045	4,439·66	307·70	4,747·36	5,363	429	5,792	4,276	208	4,484	139·93	6·64	146·57	201	11	212
Burma	1891	11,566	358	11,924	11,351	102	11,453	13,319	208	13,527	10,131	76	10,207	393	1	394	341	4	345
	1892	12,616	374	12,990	11,719	125	11,844	14,153	172	14,325	10,972	96	11,068	459	4	463	388	4	392
Assam	1891	3,116	187	3,303	1,576·80	34·91	1,611·71	2,870	143	3,013	2,752	56	2,808	108·05	1·56	109·61	83	1	84
	1892	2,159	210	2,366	1,254·65	34·20	1,288·85	2,159	142	2,301	2,412	51	2,463	70·20	1·19	71·39	74	2	76
*Coorg	1891	113	11	124	86·01	5·28	91·89	113	9	122	130	4	134	4·43	·14	4·57	3	...	3
	1892	113	11	124	92·40	6·49	98·89	119	5	124	107	6	113	4·53	·13	4·66	3	...	3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1891	1,294	113	1,407	1,012·30	49·72	1,062·02	1,336	86	1,422	429	38	467	13·15	·89	14·04	12	...	12
	1892	1,344	113	1,457	1,168·23	55·20	1,223·43	1,406	77	1,483	671	33	704	18·31	1·25	19·56	21	...	21
TOTAL	1891	104,127	9,414	113,541	89,816·82	3,105·83	92,922·65	115,235	5,010	120,245	88,134	2,798	90,932	3,022·56	99·69	3,122·25	2,721	85	2,806
	1892	104,758	9,464	114,222	92,658·47	3,135·46	95,793·93	116,198	4,976	121,174	103,845	3,144	106,989	3,522·46	112·32	3,634·78	3,334	109	3,443

(a) Excluding an average of 1,321 and 1,243 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the years 1891 and 1892 respectively, for central and district jails only.

† Includes an average strength of 274·30 convicts in excess of the number shown in the General Summary.

8			9			10			11																		
									Ratio per Mille of average strength.																		
									A			B			C			D			E				
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital			Name of Province.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
17	3	20	95	2	97	90	...	90	639·53	554·03	636·89	21·38	17·84	21·27	9·45	...	9·16	25·85	36·27	26·17	35·30	36·27	35·33	1891	Madras.
14	1	15	138	3	141	191	1	193	726·58	645·60	724·00	24·77	23·42	24·73	17·67	2·83	17·20	28·02	25·46	27·94	45·69	28·29	45·14	1892	
32	...	32	44	1	45	2	1	3	681·01	510·12	675·59	25·39	19·83	25·22	0·26	4·01	0·28	32·71	12·15	32·00	32·97	16·19	32·44	1891	Bombay.
36	...	36	65	...	65	13	1	14	793·19	601·48	786·71	29·61	20·04	29·23	1·63	3·69	1·73	35·86	3·69	34·78	37·54	7·38	36·52	1892	
58	...	58	141	6	147	53	1	54	1,172·62	1,091·48	1,170·45	38·31	38·64	38·32	3·42	2·36	3·50	27·56	28·41	27·51	30·98	30·77	30·97	1891	Bengal.
45	...	45	188	7	195	65	3	68	1,130·30	1,117·32	1,178·77	40·05	37·77	39·99	3·8	7·14	3·99	39·44	54·76	39·82	43·33	61·84	43·78	1892	
40	5	45	202	11	213	96	2	98	785·58	687·59	781·23	34·21	36·25	34·33	3·55	1·59	3·47	24·02	27·19	24·13	27·50	28·78	27·62	1891	N.-W. P. and Oudh.
58	2	60	169	8	177	35	7	42	937·81	773·82	930·70	41·33	41·97	41·36	1·33	5·93	1·52	27·55	28·82	27·62	28·89	34·75	29·14	1892	
64	...	64	59	1	60	12	1	13	1,731·10	2,205·80	1,745·77	39·55	44·85	39·71	1·06	2·63	1·06	27·53	18·47	27·24	28·53	21·10	28·30	1891	Punjab.*
32	2	34	70	3	73	26	3	29	2,187·96	2,549·74	2,198·80	46·54	52·36	46·72	2·11	7·85	2·29	28·32	26·18	28·25	30·43	34·03	30·54	1892	
10	...	10	46	1	47	...	...	...	868·81	555·39	791·92	27·92	22·85	27·58	...	...	...	30·71	25·67	30·37	30·71	25·67	30·37	1891	Central Provinces.
9	1	10	60	1	61	42	4	46	963·15	675·85	944·5	31·52	21·53	30·87	9·46	13·00	9·69	35·81	22·74	34·97	45·27	35·74	44·66	1892	
25	...	25	88	1	89	51	1	52	892·52	745·09	891·20	34·62	9·83	34·40	4·49	9·80	4·54	25·55	29·47	25·5	30·04	39·21	30·12	1891	Burma.
23	...	23	74	1	75	104	3	107	936·26	768·01	934·4	39·17	32·00	39·09	8·8	24·00	9·04	24·23	8·00	24·06	33·11	32·00	33·10	1892	
3	...	3	37	1	38	14	...	14	1,745·30	1,604·12	1,742·22	63·52	44·63	63·00	8·87	...	8·68	43·79	28·64	43·43	52·63	28·64	52·11	1891	Assam.
4	1	5	26	...	26	12	...	12	1,922·45	1,549·71	1,912·56	55·95	24·80	55·39	9·56	...	9·31	49·42	58·48	49·66	58·93	58·48	58·97	1892	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500·98	757·57	1,458·26	51·14	26·51	49·73	...	...	...	34·63	...	32·64	34·63	...	33·64	1891	Coorg.*
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,158·01	924·50	1,142·6	49·05	20·03	47·12	...	...	...	32·47	...	30·38	32·49	...	30·38	1892	
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	433·78	754·27	439·72	12·99	17·90	13·22	...	...	...	11·85	...	11·22	11·85	...	11·20	1891	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*
...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	574·37	597·83	575·4	15·67	22·64	15·99	...	...	...	17·98	...	17·16	17·98	...	17·16	1892	
253	8	261	714	24	738	318	6	324	951·26	900·88	978·57	33·65	32·09	33·60	3·54	1·93	3·48	25·75	25·43	25·7	30·29	27·56	30·15	1891	TOTAL.
222	7	229	797	23	820	488	22	510	1,120·73	1,002·72	1,116·87	38·02	25·82	37·94	5·27	7·01	5·32	30·71	27·75	30·62	35·98	34·76	35·94	1892	

No. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONDITION of the PRISONERS DISCHARGED from the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

1		2	3	4					5					
Name of Province.		Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.					Name of Province.
				A	B	C	D	Total.	A	B	C	D	Total.	
				Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lbs.	From 5 to 10lbs.	Over 10lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		
Madras	1891	14,676	2,867	1,248	3,704	1,902	988	7,932	931	1,919	729	298	3,877	1891 Madras.
	1892	*18,047	3,369	1,622	5,074	2,488	1,369	10,553	1,025	2,143	715	238	4,121	1892
Bombay	1891	15,768	2,721	1,605	4,005	1,795	842	8,247	1,038	2,365	969	428	4,800	1891 Bombay.
	1892	15,746	2,776	1,656	4,191	1,904	826	8,577	1,085	2,107	888	313	4,393	1892
Bengal	1891	†38,647	9,394	5,566	10,357	4,147	1,773	21,843	2,678	3,199	1,013	298	7,188	1891 Bengal.
	1892	‡41,576	10,635	6,083	10,911	4,383	1,892	23,269	2,826	3,239	1,020	314	7,399	1892
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1891	54,504	9,677	8,569	13,594	6,563	3,622	32,348	4,600	5,874	1,565	440	12,479	1891 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1892	49,158	8,873	6,892	12,038	6,596	3,486	29,012	4,118	5,092	1,525	538	11,273	1892
Punjab	1891	21,357	5,633	2,759	5,192	1,816	726	10,493	1,580	2,532	773	346	5,231	1891 Punjab.
	1892	22,434	6,182	3,380	5,417	1,828	684	11,309	1,676	2,330	695	242	4,943	1892
Central Provinces	1891	(a) 9,648	924	706	2,062	1,494	1,073	5,335	309	429	190	78	1,006	1891 Central Provinces.
	1892	(g) 10,091	772	621	2,215	1,465	1,059	5,360	248	464	225	71	1,008	1892
Burma	1891	(b) 17,741	3,275	1,693	3,200	1,879	1,195	7,967	898	1,588	685	353	3,524	1891 Burma.
	1892	(f) 18,223	3,639	1,971	3,064	1,789	1,335	8,159	1,059	1,540	640	347	3,586	1892
Assam	1891	(c) 3,257	1,148	547	617	173	67	1,404	321	282	68	34	705	1891 Assam.
	1892	3,289	966	468	696	242	101	1,507	228	358	165	65	816	1892
Coorg	1891	196	37	74	32	9	6	121	25	7	3	3	38	1891 Coorg.
	1892	227	99	43	40	12	...	95	11	20	1	1	33	1892
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1891	(d) 1,828	393	200	486	242	103	1,031	107	180	59	18	364	1891 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1892	(h) 2,098	419	255	572	262	118	1,207	127	232	57	34	450	1892
Total	1891	(e) 177,622	36,069	22,967	43,249	20,110	10,395	96,721	12,487	18,375	6,054	2,296	39,212	1891 Total.
	1892	(i) 180,889	37,730	22,991	44,218	20,969	10,870	99,048	12,403	17,525	5,931	2,163	38,022	1892

* Includes 4 prisoners not shown in columns 3 to 5 who were released on expiry of sentence while out under the Prisoners' Testimony Act.
† Includes 222 convicts discharged from the Palamau Intermediate Jail, of whom no details are available, and excludes the figures for the Naya Dumka Intermediate Jail for the first seven months of the year.
‡ Includes 271 convicts discharged from the Palamau Intermediate Jail of whom no details are given.
(a) Includes 2,383 under-trials released by Courts who were not weighed.
(b) Includes 2,975 under-trials released by Courts who were not weighed.
(c) The weighment of the prisoners at the North Lushai Hills Jail is not shown, as they were not weighed for want of a machine.
(d) Includes 40 prisoners, of whom the weight was not taken.
(e) Inclusive of 5,620 prisoners, of whom no details are available.
(f) Includes 2,839 under-trials released by Courts who were not weighed.
(g) Includes 2,951 under-trials released by Courts who were not weighed.
(h) Includes 3 prisoners executed and 19 died who were not weighed.
(i) Includes 6,089 prisoners of whom no details are given.

No. 12.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WORKING of the MARK SYSTEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

1		2	3									4									
			NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.									MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.									
			SENTENCED TO									SENTENCED TO									
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Number released during the year who earned under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.
Madras	1891	1	225	148	77	61	47	59	9	...	9	8	71	130	134	220	253	328	451	...	473	933
	1892	4	310	150	70	108	27	33	15	1	18	4	93	126	184	24[illegible]	232	376	441	198	643	457
Bombay	1891	10	314	242	8	58	14	43	3	5	8	11	85	143	196	221	199	246	351	369	474	454
	1892	15	326	202	95	63	13	27	4	...	16	17	82	141	183	258	261	276	247	...	334	549
Bengal	1891	9	839	383	146	96	44	91	11	3	37	8	106	180	184	307	339	354	340	354	475	716
	1892	10	786	365	119	166	33	85	13	6	24	6	106	136	200	28[illegible]	277	336	377	331	457	808
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	...	1,796	656	27[illegible]	177	100	138	11[illegible]	[illegible]	54	2[illegible]	81	121	163	203	224	253	276	244	338	1,128
	1892	...	1,941	670	228	203	58	110	12	4	54	2[illegible]	80	121	162	202	233	281	237	284	358	1,086
Punjab	1891	6	985	416	27	107	47	86	9	6	15	10	106	210	213	256	258	304	333	237	422	424
	1892	...	913	430	21[illegible]	149	49	59	6	4	19	3	121	185	238	275	329	356	4[illegible]	337	542	372
Central Provinces.	1891	...	215	108	4[illegible]	35	8	21	4	4	5	3	302	163	190	268	446	522	470	406	1,017	444
	1892	...	225	109	5[illegible]	41	20	1[illegible]	5	1	6	3	114	159	362	234	267	458	438	170	662	994
Burma	1891	5	1,332	346	18	163	19	42	3	1	15	2[illegible]	117	329	226	337	341	356	409	263	683	1,233
	1892	3	1,262	424	206	195	43	211	36	6	40	24	117	185	227	268	346	556	360	283	618	1,374
Assam	1891	1	69	4[illegible]	16	15[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	4	...	10	130	200	208	334	338	..	...	437	...
	1892	2	76	30	32	10[illegible]	7	...	...	1	8	1	112	135	229	232	215	..	...	78	455	166
Coorg	1891	...	...	6	6	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	..	126	186	..	218	...	...	335	...	...
	1892	...	6	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	130	191	255	...	...	...	.	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1891	...	31	60	27	[illegible]3	10	1[illegible]	...	...	1	1	107	132	194	241	404	393	...	...	496	441
	1892	...	48	26	21	12	3	8	...	...	1	2	118	182	183	253	125	332	...	...	428	484
TOTAL	1891	32	5,870	2,399	1,137	66[illegible]	294	47[illegible]	50	25	148	87	302	329	226	498	426	525	47[illegible]	406	1,017	1,233
	1892	3	5,988	2,421	1,03[illegible]	1,022	244	55[illegible]	91	2[illegible]	180	84	121	185	360	368	379	561	441	527	662	1,374

5										6	7		
AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.													
SENTENCED TO													
Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3.		NAME OF PROVINCE.
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
48	73	8[illegible]	141	141	218	2[illegible]	...	3[illegible]	523	10 0 0	1 4 5	1891	Madras.
48	71	107	138	140	199	23[illegible]	198	3[illegible]	253	12 5 3	1 2 3	1892	
45	67	104	127	143	169	248	263	284	272	...	...	1891	Bombay.
46	75	107	154	13[illegible]	167	211	...	222	291	...	...	1892	
55	76	109	15[illegible]	231	212[illegible]	241	32[illegible]	282	303	...	...	1891	Bengal.
55	81	109	107	102	222	239	263	297	420	...	...	1892	
51	73	106	137	149	185	198	195	238	483	50 0 0	1 12 6	1891	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
52	72	105	139	155	189	189	224	253	686	12 0 0	2 2 5	1892	
57	78	102	104	1[illegible]0	187	197	2[illegible]3	2[illegible]3	233	25 10 0	1 9 0	1891	Punjab.
54	80	111	141	174	189	257	301	317	337	28 0 0	1 12 0	1892	
53	72	104	185	218	265	273	28	497	278	31 13 7	1 0 4	1891	Central Provinces.
54	77	111	142	171	253	262	170	342	654	22 5 0	0 6 11	1892	
66	90	15	193	214	216	40[illegible]	265	58	57[illegible]	...	...	18 1	Burma.
61	92	152	100	187	153	118	188	29[illegible]	377	...	...	1892	
61	79	130	140	271	222	...	...	265	...	...	...	1891	Assam.
63	91	103	157	18[illegible]	...	...	78	310	100	...	...	1892	
...	99	173	...	203	...	...	335	...	...	3 15 0	1 7 4	1891	Coorg.
64	108	17[illegible]	253	...	...	...	...	..	...	2 8 0	1 4 2	1892	
69	87	120	166	172	278	...	...	400	441	...	...	1891	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
68	114	100	100	107	108	...	...	428	444	...	...	1892	
56	80	120	150	189	216	257	267	3[illegible]2	39[illegible]	50 0 0	1 6 9	1891	TOTAL.
57	86	113	165	158	196	210	195	315	414	28 0 0	1 5 7	1892	

No 13.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1888 to 1892.

Name of Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	Name of Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Madras	1888	33,026	3,598	99	0·29	2·75	Madras.
	1889	38,603	3,258	80	0·20	2 45	
	1890	44,560	3,236	40	0·08	1·23	
	1891	49,733	3,455	69	0·13	1·99	
	1892	57,804	4,733	60	0·10	1·27	
Bombay	1888	22,378	2,998	95	0·42	3·16	Bombay.
	1889	25,886	4,649	195	0·40	2·25	
	1890	24,357	4,325	108	0·44	2·49	
	1891	25,291	3,753	108	0·42	2·87	
	1892	25,347	4,296	101	0·40	2·35	
Bengal	1888	60,942	28,427	245	0·40	0·86	Bengal.
	1889	63,878	24,483	272	0·42	1·11	
	1890	63,920	25,004	259	0·40	1·03	
	1891	68,266	25,911	291	0·42	1·12	
	1892	73,992	34,190	335	0·45	0·98	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1888	65,184	5,115	431	0·66	8·42	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1889	68,118	7,433	488	0·71	6·56	
	1890	72,138	7,779	524	0·72	6·73	
	1891	76 978	10,250	586	0·76	5·71	
	1892	70,189	9,370	502	0·72	5·36	
Punjab	1888	37,031	15,747	306	0·82	1·94	Punjab.
	1889	36,318	19,695*	318	0·87	1·61	
	1890	36,952	23,152*	416	1·12	1·79	
	1891	38,564	23,121*	356	0·92	1·53	
	1892	38,671	24,281*	357	0·92	1·47	
Central Provinces	1888	11,666	2,550	136	1·16	5·33	Central Provinces.
	1889	12,494	3,307	164	1·31	4·95	
	1890	11,936	3,218	220	1·84	6·83	
	1891	11,781	3,607	219	1·85	6·07	
	1892 (a)	11,411	5,028	175	1·53	3·48	
Burma	1888 (a)	23,100	12,911	452	1·95	3·50	Burma.
	1889	22,441	15,686	360	1·60	2·29	
	1890	29,217	24,307	499	1·70	2·05	
	1891	27,355	25,794	377	1·37	1·46	
	1892	29,013	26,933	431	1·49	1·60	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."
(a) For Lower Burma only.

No. 13—*contd.*

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1888 to 1892—contd.

Name of Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	Name of Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Assam	1888	5,750	1,576	112	1·94	7·10	Assam.
	1889	5,896	1,480	111	1·88	7·50	
	1890	6,013	1,220	82	1·36	6·72	
	1891	6,728	1,117	82	1·21	7·34	
	1892	6,048	1,339	91	1·50	6·80	
Coorg	1888	302	72	6	1·94	8·33	Coorg.
	1889	304	68*	...	...	...	
	1890	303	39*	2	0·66	5·12	
	1891	295	34*	1	0·33	2·94	
	1892	330	30*	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1888	3,199	308	9	0·28	2·92	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1889	2,701	319	23	0·85	7·21	
	1890	2,487	486	28	1·12	5·76	
	1891	2,704	484	19	0·70	3·92	
	1892	3,066	675	30	0·98	4·44	
Total	1888	262,578	73,302	1,891	0·72	2·57	Total.
	1889	276,639	80,378	1,921	0·69	2·38	
	1890	291,883	92,766	2,178	0·74	2·34	
	1891	307,695	97,526	2,108	0·68	2·16	
	1892	315,871	110,875	2,082	0·66	1·88	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 4th, 1893.

The cyclonic storm which existed over the east of the Bay at the close of the previous week passed across the Burma Coast on the 28th of October or early on the morning of the 29th, and gave very unsettled weather and heavy rain to the whole of Burma. It was succeeded by a rapid barometric rise. With the disappearance of unsettled conditions from the east and north of the Bay, the general conditions of weather and winds became more normal. The wind direction on the Madras Coast shifted from west and north-west to north and north-east, and rain commenced over the Carnatic. At first the rainfall was light, but as the week progressed the fall increased, and amounts of an inch and more were reported from the coast stations. All over Northern and Central India high pressures and fine anti-cyclonic weather have prevailed. In the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras the mean temperature was slightly higher than usual, but in the other Provinces it was lower, and the mean temperature for the whole country for the whole week was nearly $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the normal average.

The chart of the 29th October showed that the cyclonic storm which lay over the east of the Bay on the 28th had passed inland over Burma, and the centre was apparently near Fort Stedman. The barometer had fallen over the greater part of North-East India, except Lower Burma, and had risen elsewhere. Readings were highest over the central parts of the country and lowest over Upper Burma. Winds were irregularly cyclonic over Upper Burma, northerly and north-north-westerly along the East Coast of the Peninsula, and blew from about the normal directions elsewhere. Showers were reported from Gnatong (snow), Murree, Srinagar, and the south of the Peninsula, and general and rather heavy rain from Burma. Minbu had received 6·15 inches, Bassein 3·70 inches, Yamethin 3·40 inches, Thayetmyo 3·17 inches, and Rangoon 2·15 inches. Madura received 3·23 inches. On the morning of the 30th pressure was rising almost everywhere, and readings, though somewhat higher over the central parts of the country and lower over the Bay and Arabian Sea than elsewhere, were generally uniform. The wind was shifting round to north-east on the South Carnatic Coast, and the directions generally were fairly normal. Rain still fell in Burma, though the amounts were much smaller than on the previous day, and light local showers were reported from a few other parts of the country. On the 31st October the barometer was falling generally, but the change was generally moderate, and the distribution of pressure was little altered. The wind directions were fairly normal. Light rain had commenced on the Madras Coast, and a few showers were reported from North-Eastern India. On November 1st an important change was shown. Pressure had fallen over the Peninsula and risen over Northern India. Hence gradients had increased. The wind had risen over the Bay, and the rainfall on the Madras Coast had

increased. The general conditions were fairly normal, except that between the high pressure over the central parts of the country and the low pressure over Travancore and Ceylon, the pressure difference was greater than usual. On November 2nd the barometer was rising, except in Tenasserim, but the changes were fairly uniform, and the general distribution was unaltered. The wind blew from about the usual directions, and rain continued to fall over the south of the Peninsula. At Cuddalore and Negapatam the amount received was nearly 2 inches. The chart of November the 3rd showed a further fall of the barometer over the south and east of the Indian region and a further rise in the north-west. Hence gradients had again increased, and the wind over the Bay and the Peninsula had risen in force. Pressure was highest in East Rajputana and lowest over the south-west of the Bay. Rain had fallen generally over the east and south of the Peninsula with one or two local showers elsewhere. Cuddalore had received nearly 2 inches, and Toungoo, Colombo, Calicut, and Cocanada over 1 inch. On November 4th the changes recorded were unimportant, and the general distribution of pressure and the general circulation of the winds were practically unchanged. Rain was general over a large part of the Peninsula, while elsewhere the weather was fine and dry. Negapatam had received $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain, Kurnool $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and Colombo and Nellore over 1 inch.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	October 1893.			November 1893.				Mean variation of week.
	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—5·1	—3·6	—2·4	—1·4	—1·2	—0·9	—1·1	—2·2
Bengal and Assam	—0·2	—0·3	—0·4	—1·1	—1·2	—1·0	—0·4	—0·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+0·4	+0·3	+1·1	+0·2	+0·6	—0·2	—0·4	+0·3
Punjab	+2·1	+2·3	+0·9	+0·5	+0·7	+0·4	—0·1	+1·0
Bombay	—0·7	—1·1	—0·9	—0·5	—0·6	—0·8	—0·2	—0·7
Central Provinces and Berar	—1·9	—0·9	—1·4	—1·9	—2·2	—2·6	—2·8	—2·0
Central India and Guzerat	—1·0	—0·9	—0·3	—0·4	—0·2	+0·3	—0·2	—0·4
Sind and Rajputana	+0·8	+0·8	+1·5	+2·1	+1·8	+1·2	—0·3	+1·1
Madras	+0·3	+0·5	+1·1	+0·1	—0·3	—0·5	+0·1	+0·2
Mean for whole of India	—0·6	—0·3	—0·1	—0·3	—0·3	—0·5	—0·6	—0·4

From the above it will be seen that the relative coolness which characterised last week has continued during the week under review. The deficiency of temperature was less marked than in the previous week, and for the whole of India was less than $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ for the period.

Rain.—As was shown in the earlier portions of the summary, the principal rainfall of the week was attributable to the effects, first, of the cyclonic storm and disturbed weather over Burma in the early part of the week; and, secondly, to the reappearance of the autumn monsoon on the Coromandel Coast. The table at the close of the summary shows that, while light showers have fallen during the week in East Bengal, Assam, Deltaic Bengal, the north-west of the Punjab,

Malabar, Madras (South Central), Mysore, and Ganjam, all the heavy rainfall was reported from the Burma and East Coast divisions. Hence, while thirty-five divisions report absolutely no rain and four divisions more an average fall for the week of less than 0·10 inch only, thirteen have received effective rain during the week. In Lower Burma, Central Burma, and Upper Burma the average actual rainfall of the week varied from 2·22 inches to 2·83 inches, and in the East Coast (Central and South) and Madras (South) exceeded 1 inch. In all parts of the country, except Burma and the south-west and south-east of the Peninsula, the normal rainfall at this season of the year is very light, but in most places even this small rainfall has not been received, and only three divisions, *viz.*, Lower and Central Burma and the north-west of the Punjab, report more than the average rainfall. In Lower and Central Burma this excess amounts to about 1½ inches, but in North-West Punjab to only 0·02 inch. On the East Coast (South and Central) the normal rainfall of the week is between 2½ and 2¾ inches, and the actual rainfall over these two divisions is about 1 inch short of the normal.

The concluding column of the table shows that since October 15th the total actual rainfall is in excess of the normal in Lower Burma, Arakan, Assam, all the Bengal and North Western Provinces divisions, the Central Provinces divisions, Central India (East), and Hyderabad (South). In all the other divisions the actual rainfall has been short of the normal, though this is of comparatively little importance, except in the case of the Madras divisions.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Lower Burma . .	Bassein . .	Sudder . .	4·41 inches.
Upper Burma . .	Magwe . .	Ditto . .	5·25 ,,
Malabar . . .	Calicut . .	Ditto . .	1·53 ,,
Madras . . .	Cuddapah . .	Chitvel . .	3·08 ,,
Ditto . . .	Nellore . .	Iskapally . .	6·78 ,,
Ditto . . .	Tanjore . .	Negapatam . .	7·08 ,,
Ditto . . .	Madura . .	Melur . .	4·49 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending November 4th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 15th to November 4th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to November 4th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·26	1·36	— 1·10	1·48	4·64	— 68
	Lower Burma	2·83	1·40	+ 1·43	5·06	4·28	+ 32
	Central Burma	2·22	0·58	+ 1·64	2·86	2·87	0
	Upper Burma	2·25	?	?	4·17	?	?
	Arakan	0·12	1·85	— 1·73	6·23	4·90	+ 27
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·07	0·89	— 0·82	4·94	3·24	+ 52
	Assam (Surma)	0·15	0·46	— 0·31	4·78	3·03	+ 58
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0	0·25	— 0·25	1·95	1·83	+ 7
	Deltaic Bengal	0·01	0·39	— 0·38	2·14	2·39	— 10
	Central Bengal	0	0·23	— 0·23	2·50	1·96	+ 28
	North Bengal	0	0·26	— 0·26	2·83	2·22	+ 27
	Orissa	0	1·00	— 1·00	6·50	3·80	+ 71
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·26	— 0·26	2·49	1·34	+ 86
	Bihar (South)	0	0·17	— 0·17	3·44	1·21	+ 184
	Do. (North)	0	0·23	— 0·23	5·60	1·07	+ 423
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·07	— 0·07	4·30	0·79	+ 444
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	0·07	— 0·07	6·06	0·80	+ 658
	Oudh (South)	0	0·01	— 0·01	3·69	0·39	+ 846
	Do. (North)	0	0·01	— 0·01	4·75	0·26	+1727
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·01	— 0·01	1·94	0·18	+ 978
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·88	0·06	+1367
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0	0·01	— 0·01	4·01	0·07	+5629
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·08	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·08	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·09	— 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·19	0·22	— 14
	Do. (North-West)	0·03	0·01	+ 0·02	0·06	0·17	— 65
	Do. (West)	0	0	0	0	0·03	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·28	1·74	— 1·46	3·68	6·28	— 41
	Madras (South Central)	0·34	1·73	— 1·39	4·12	4·98	— 17
	Coorg	0	?	?	3·56	?	?
	Mysore	0·07	1·09	— 1·02	1·50	3·47	— 57
	Konkan	0	0·46	— 0·46	0·77	2·68	— 71
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·48	— 0·48	1·09	2·63	— 59
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·05	1·49	— 97
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·13	— 0·13	2·08	1·59	+ 31
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·06	— 0·06	1·93	0·99	+ 95
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·10	— 0·10	3·00	0·83	+ 261
	Ditto (East)	0	0·21	— 0·21	1·66	0·92	+ 80
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·41	— 100
	Kathiawar	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·24	— 100
	Sind	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·04	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·87	0·26	+ 235
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·10	0·25	— 60
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·06	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·27	1·74	— 1·47	4·80	5·33	— 9
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·94	— 0·94	1·85	3·18	— 42
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·22	— 0·22	1·33	0·87	+ 53
	Madras (Central)	0·48	0·93	— 0·45	2·32	3·36	— 31
	East Coast (Central)	1·54	2·42	— 0·88	4·36	6·58	— 34
	Ditto (South)	1·67	2·70	— 1·03	3·48	6·65	— 48
	Madras (South)	1·32	1·46	— 0·14	2·58	4·67	— 45

SIMLA, *9th November, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 4th November.*—Rainfall moderate in the Karnatic and Southern districts and light in the Western and Central districts and the Circars. Sowings being made largely. Standing crops flourishing. Harvest of early crop yielding average outturn. Pasture and fodder sufficient and condition of stock good. Prices almost stationary, but slightly easier in the Deccan and Central districts. Since 4th over 12 inches of rain has fallen at Madras, and heavy fall has probably extended over large area and filled tanks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Rain urgently wanted in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops withering for want of moisture, or damaged by insects or rats in parts of three districts; crops otherwise good. Preparations for late crops and reaping of early crops progressing generally, except in two districts, where sowing is retarded for want of rain. Cotton picking continues in two districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 4th November.*—No rain fell during the week and the fine weather is favourable to the crops. Prospects of winter rice which is now in ear are generally good, except in tracts which suffered from floods. In Noakhali the damage done to winter rice by the cyclone of 22nd October is estimated at two annas and in some parts from four to eight annas. Extensive damage to the crop by insects is reported from the Brahmanbaria sub-division of Tipperah. Sowing of spring crops is in progress. The price of rice has fallen slightly in some districts. Cattle are in good condition, and the fodder supply is generally sufficient. 334 persons, including 119 men, 120 women, and 95 children, received gratuitous relief in the Madaripur sub-division during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Weather fine and seasonable. Harvesting of the autumn crops approaching completion. Sowings for the spring crops well advanced. Fields are being prepared for poppy cultivation. Sugarcane pressing and cotton picking commenced. Prospects good. Supplies abundant. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Slight rain in part of Rawal Pindi district. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress. Sowings of spring crops commenced, though ploughing is still going on in some districts. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good. Yield of cotton was said to be good in first picking, but not in the second. Autumn crops have been injured by field rats in part of Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in Shahpur and part of Mooltan. Prices falling in five districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Weather generally cloudy and cool. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Sowings of winter crops approaching completion. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th November.*—Rain fell in all districts in Lower Burma, and the crop prospect generally is good. Rain fell also in all districts of Upper Burma, except Pakokku and Lower Chindwin; more than two inches of rain fell in Shwebo, Myingyan, Minbu, Magwé, Meiktila, Yamethin, and the Northern Shan States. The crop prospect generally in Upper Burma is good, but more rain is still required in Ye-u and in parts of Shwebo, while in Sagaing, Pakokku, Magwé, Kyaukse, and Meiktila some damage has been caused by heavy rain or floods. The price of paddy has fallen in seven districts, and risen in one.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th November.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of mustard and pulses progressing. Prospects good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th November.*—MYSORE: Slight rain in parts. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts. Prices have fallen in three districts; stationary elsewhere.

COORG: No rain. Rice crop in good condition. Coffee picking commenced in some parts. Cardamom picking continues. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 8th November.*—BERAR: Weather cool. Crops in good condition. Picking of cotton in progress. Weeding operations completed, except in Akola. Fodder and water ample. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Sowing of spring crops in progress. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th November.*—No rain fell in any part of Central India. The late monsoon appears to have been satisfactory in Central India. Autumn crops being reaped in Baghelkhand. Spring sowings commenced in Gwalior and in progress in other parts. Standing crops generally in good condition, except in Baghelkhand and Goona, where they have been slightly damaged by excessive rain and insects. Condition of agricultural stock good, except in parts of Goona. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices falling in Gwalior and Bhopal; steady elsewhere. Sowing of opium commenced in the Neemuch district; prospects good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Spring operations in progress. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly completed. Harvest prospects and cattle generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices fluctuating in two States, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 7th November.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th November.*—No rain. Weather fine. Harvesting of rice almost completed.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 29TH OCTOBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 28TH OCTOBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 29th October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 28th October 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 29th October 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 28th October 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	9,01,579	550	1,634	8,10,727	502	1,33,40,827	1,41,05,017	8,48,790	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	90,350	109	803	77,344	90	11,08,203	12,80,497	91,144	...
Indian Midland	106	752	91,002	121	752	85,230	113	12,94,850	11,90,215	...	5,661
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	2,190	104	112	5,303	47	32,117	99,474	67,357	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,68,512	220	1,699	3,59,110	211	55,51,243	55,42,196	...	9,047
South Indian	135	1,106	1,33,714	121	1,043	1,58,675	152	24,06,826	25,74,603	1,67,777	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	79,506	76	1,150	96,145	83	12,48,750	10,69,057	4,20,301	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	1,03,872	138	756	92,040	122	12,05,449	12,51,179	...	14,270
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	10,603	53	223	12,486	56	1,67,189	1,68,753	1,564	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	17,81,328	222	8,238	17,06,090	207	2,04,21,546	2,79,89,501	15,67,955	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,78,217	190	2,509	5,68,578	227	68,66,417	87,12,078	18,45,661	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,50,807	218	740	1,57,895	213	20,24,395	23,42,844	3,18,449	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,48,107	448	778	3,56,540	458	43,90,644	45,18,730	1,28,086	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	17,151	137	125	14,340	115	2,48,685	2,54,350	5,665	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	21,972	126	...	(*g*)1,58,006	1,58,006	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,45,473	203	730	98,350	135	18,30,564	16,34,134	...	1,96,430
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,085	43	25	1,411	56	26,421	27,945	624	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	368	46	8	495	62	4,440	6,730	2,290	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	11,41,208	235	5,090	12,19,581	240	1,53,91,566	1,76,53,917	22,62,351	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	5,80,758	396	1,490	5,57,348	374	80,91,181	79,20,470	...	1,70,711
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,22,450	483	461	2,52,000	547	30,15,980	33,08,159	2,92,179	...
Madras	224	840	1,73,634	207	840	2,20,578	263	29,85,345	34,93,141	5,07,796	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	9,85,842	353	2,791	10,29,926	369	1,40,92,506	1,47,21,770	6,29,264	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,665	39,08,378	249	16,119	39,55,567	245	5,59,05,618	5,03,65,188	44,59,570	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	25,450	157	161	21,034	130	3,31,351	3,60,041	37,690	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,888	268	22	4,830	220	84,100	78,385	...	5,775
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	9,691	145	67	10,744	160	1,47,942	1,24,900	...	23,042
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	11,924	153	78	10,248	131	1,75,527	1,73,250	...	2,2
TOTAL	129	329	52,953	161	328	46,862	143	7,38,980	7,45,576	6,596	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	48,851	147	333	56,173	169	7,57,399	7,49,680	...	7,719
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	943	73	13	1,810	139	15,929	17,478	1,549	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	13,074	121	1,53,866	2,33,406	79,540	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	26,444	85	370	44,103	119	4,79,619	5,01,679	82,060	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	4,313	46	93	6,830	73	57,780	75,135	17,346	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,492	51	29	2,063	71	28,062	34,502	6,440	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,916	40	72	3,820	53	49,074	56,327	7,253	...
TOTAL	103	959	93,972	98	1,018	1,27,873	126	15,41,738	17,28,207	1,86,469	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	24,334	73	334	26,294	79	3,44,157	4,27,610	83,453	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,525	55	...	43,196	43,196	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	18,074	62	364	18,900	52	2,66,910	2,55,926	...	10,984
Special gauge—											
Morvi	37	94	5,498	59	94	6,250	66	86,165	91,763	5,598	...
TOTAL	62	719	47,906	67	838	53,969	64	6,97,232	8,18,495	1,21,263	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,672	41,03,209	232	18,303	41,84,271	229	5,88,83,568	6,36,17,466	47,73,898	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 28th October 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

H. P. BURT,
Assistant Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIX OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 29th October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 28th October 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 29th October 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 28th October 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	9,01,579	550	1,634	8,19,727	502	2,73,41,240	2,73,65,854	24,614	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	90,350	109	863	77,344	90	30,19,411	32,33,898	2,14,487	...
Indian Midland	129	752	91,002	121	752	85,230	113	27,13,379	26,05,057	...	1,08,322
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	2,190	104	112	5,303	47	50,800	1,91,476	1,40,670	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,68,512	220	1,699	3,59,110	211	1,22,20,336	1,21,71,056	...	49,280
South Indian	139	1,106	1,33,714	121	1,043	1,58,675	152	43,01,105	48,14,123	4,19,058	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	79,506	76	1,150	96,145	83	24,02,132	33,29,145	9,66,993	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	1,03,872	138	756	92,040	122	29,13,132	28,74,635	...	38,497
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	10,603	53	223	12,486	56	3,60,663	3,80,717	14,054	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	17,81,328	222	8,238	17,06,060	207	5,54,78,284	5,70,62,961	15,84,677	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,78,217	190	2,509	5,68,578	227	1,38,76,444	1,62,42,117	23,65,673	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,50,807	218	740	1,57,895	213	46,09,835	48,80,558	2,15,723	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,48,107	448	778	3,56,540	458	63,41,069	63,60,344	3,19,275	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	17,151	137	125	14,340	115	4,32,020	4,42,223	10,193	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	21,972	126	...	(*g*) 1,58,000	1,58,006	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,45,473	203	730	98,350	135	56,43,887	33,41,097	...	3,02,790
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,085	43	25	1,411	56	42,083	45,382	2,699	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	368	46	8	495	62	8,648	12,350	3,702	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	11,41,208	235	5,090	12,19,581	240	3,23,11,596	3,20,82,077	27,70,481	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	5,89,758	396	1,490	5,57,348	374	2,08,07,025	1,99,75,915	...	8,91,110
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,22,450	483	461	2,52,000	547	81,26,357	84,11,679	2,85,322	...
Madras	220	840	1,73,634	207	840	2,20,578	263	53,25,035	61,31,602	8,05,967	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	9,85,842	353	2,791	10,29,926	369	3,43,19,017	3,45,19,196	2,00,179	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,665	39,08,378	249	16,119	39,55,567	245	11,91,08,897	12,30,04,234	45,55,337	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	25,450	157	161	21,034	130	6,11,757	6,89,767	78,010	...
Tarkessur	254	22	5,888	208	22	4,830	220	1,04,355	1,00,349	...	4,006
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	9,691	145	67	10,744	160	2,86,401	2,62,264	...	24,137
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	11,924	153	78	10,248	131	3,07,772	3,05,091	...	2,681
TOTAL	135	329	52,953	161	328	46,862	143	13,70,285	14,17,471	47,186	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	48,851	147	333	56,173	169	14,25,582	14,94,489	68,907	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	943	73	13	1,810	139	35,688	35,113	...	575
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	13,074	121	2,83,396	4,13,836	1,30,440	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	26,444	85	370	44,103	119	8,04,657	10,16,811	2,12,154	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	4,313	46	93	6,830	73	1,44,407	1,74,450	29,983	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,492	51	29	2,063	71	51,225	65,643	14,418	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,916	40	72	3,820	53	1,38,621	1,37,124	...	1,497
TOTAL	107	959	93,972	98	1,018	1,27,873	126	28,83,636	33,37,466	4,53,830	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	24,334	73	334	26,294	79	9,32,304	11,34,291	2,01,987	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,525	55	...	(*j*) 72,481	72,481	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	18,074	62	364	18,900	52	5,32,025	4,82,482	...	49,543
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,498	59	94	6,250	66	1,84,426	1,82,202	...	2,224
TOTAL	80	719	47,906	67	838	53,969	64	16,48,755	18,71,456	2,22,701	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,672	41,03,209	232	18,303	41,84,271	229	12,50,11,573	13,02,90,627	52,79,054	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 28th October 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 28th October 1893.

H. P. BURT,
Assistant Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 9th November, 1893.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 46.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 11th November.*—Rainfall very heavy in the Carnatic and adjoining parts of the Central and Deccan districts, heavy in the Circars and good in the rest of the Presidency. This fall has filled irrigation works and greatly improved prospects. Sowings continue widely. Standing crops generally promising. Harvest of early crop yielding fair to average outturn. Pasture abundant and cattle in good condition. Prices almost unaltered.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th November.*—Slight rain in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak, and Konkan. More rain urgently required in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops withering for want of moisture or damaged by insects in parts of two districts; otherwise good. Preparations for the late crops and reaping of early crops progressing generally, except in two districts where sowing is retarded for want of rain. Prices steady, except in one district. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th November.*—The weather throughout the week was cloudy, and light scattered showers fell in most parts of the province. General agricultural prospects continue favourable. Winter rice is ripening rapidly, and in some districts the harvest has begun. Some damage to winter rice by insects is reported from parts of Tippera, Faridpur, and Mymensingh. Sugarcane is generally a promising crop. Sowing of spring crops, poppy, and tobacco is well forward. The price of rice shown a downward tendency. Cattle are generally reported well, and the fodder supply is sufficient except in

parts of Mymensingh. In Faridpur 313 persons, including 101 men, 116 women and 96 children, received gratuitous relief during the week. Gratuitous relief is also being given in Backergunge.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th November.*—Light showers have fallen in a few southern and eastern districts and somewhat heavy rain in Benares, in other places the weather has been clear and bright. Harvesting of the autumn crops nearing completion. Sowings for spring crops germinating well. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continue. Poppy sowings commencing. Supplies and fodder abundant. Prices stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th November.*—No rain. Reaping and threshing of autumn crops nearly over. The outturn is reported below average in Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of spring crops going on. Prospects of standing spring crops are generally good. Field rats have damaged gram shoots in parts of Umballa and autumn crops in parts of Lahore. Cattle in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except in Shahpur and part of Mooltan. Prices falling in four districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 15th November.*—Cloudy weather has prevailed with general rain. Heavy falls have occurred in the Nerbudda Valley and Nagpur districts, and in the latter considerable damage has been caused to cotton and wheat. The young seedlings having rotted, it will be necessary to resow a considerable area. Little or no damage seems, however, to have resulted in the Chhattisgarh country and the northern districts, and the rain where of moderate quantity has apparently been on the whole beneficial.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th November.*—Very little rain fell in Lower Burma, except in Bassein. Early paddy is being reaped. The crop prospect on the whole is good, but standing crops in part of Kyaukphyu have been damaged by the late cyclone, and more rain is required in Amherst. There were light showers in the northern districts of Upper Burma, but no rain elsewhere. The planting out of the wet-weather rice crop has generally been finished. The cotton harvest in Sagaing and Myingyan is almost over. Standing crops for the most part promise well, but more rain is required in Shwebo and Yeu, while in Myingyan the paddy crop has in places been damaged by floods. The price of paddy has fallen in four districts and risen in three others.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th November.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th November.*—MYSORE: Good rain in parts of two districts, slight elsewhere. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in five districts. No material change in prices. Prospects favourable.

COORG: Rainfall good. Rice crop thriving. Coffee and cardamom picking continues. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th November.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Cotton and *jowar* (*sorghum vulgare*) crops slightly damaged by recent rains in Basim and Amraoti. Sowings in progress. Weeding operations continue in Akola. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices unchanged.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Harvesting of autumn and irrigated crops in progress. Sowing of spring crops continues. The present rainfall it is feared will damage the crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th November.*—Some rain fell during the week in Bhopal and Bundelkhand. Operations for the spring crops in progress in all parts. Condition of standing crops generally good, except in

Baghelkhand and Goona. Agricultural stock in good condition, except in parts of Goona. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains falling in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Goona; steady in other parts. Condition of opium in Neemuch good; sowing commenced in Bhopal.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th November.*—Moderate rain in part of Ulwar. Sowings of spring crops and reaping of autumn crops continue in parts. Harvest prospects, and cattle, generally good. Great damage has been done to autumn crops by rats in Marwar. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in three States, rising in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 14th November.*—Weather fine. Spring crops mostly sown; sowings, however, still going on in some tahsils. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th November.*—Report not received.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 5TH NOVEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 4TH NOVEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 5th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 4th November 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 5th November 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 4th November 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	10,04,846	613	1,634	9,80,581	600	1,43,51,673	1,51,90,362	8,38,689	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	1,05,200	127	863	1,02,786	119	13,03,463	13,97,872	94,409	...
Indian Midland	106	752	83,712	111	752	1,07,199	142	12,88,588	13,06,414	17,826	...
Bezwada Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,452	69	112	5,218	47	33,569	1,04,092	71,123	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	4,29,135	256	1,699	3,62,310	213	59,80,378	58,80,904	...	99,474
South Indian	135	1,106	1,40,676	127	1,043	1,64,687	158	25,47,502	27,41,664	1,94,162	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	72,187	69	1,156	1,04,377	90	13,20,943	17,82,503	4,61,560	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	1,34,883	179	756	87,190	115	14,00,332	13,38,120	...	62,212
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	13,532	68	223	12,130	54	1,80,721	1,80,883	162	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	19,85,623	248	8,238	19,26,478	234	2,84,07,169	2,99,23,414	15,16,245	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,35,239	173	2,509	5,41,763	216	73,01,656	92,53,841	19,52,185	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,78,003	257	740	1,52,236	206	22,02,398	24,95,080	2,92,682	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,40,694	438	778	3,29,570	424	47,31,338	48,48,300	1,16,962	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	18,638	149	125	14,560	116	2,67,323	2,68,910	1,587	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	15,954	86	...	(*g*)1,73,060	1,73,060	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,33,586	187	730	87,207	119	19,64,159	17,21,341	...	2,42,809
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,668	67	25	1,308	52	28,089	28,338	249	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	419	52	8	531	66	4,859	7,258	2,399	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	11,08,247	228	5,090	11,42,229	224	1,64,99,813	1,87,96,128	22,96,315	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	5,91,602	397	1,490	6,33,428	425	86,82,783	85,53,898	...	1,28,885
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,56,181	550	461	2,49,000	540	32,72,161	35,49,056	2,76,895	...
Madras	224	840	1,81,556	210	840	2,13,014	254	31,06,901	37,06,155	5,39,254	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	10,29,339	369	2,791	10,95,442	392	1,51,21,845	1,58,09,109	6,87,264	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,665	41,23,209	263	16,119	41,64,149	258	6,00,28,827	6,45,28,651	44,99,824	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	29,249	181	161	25,436	158	3,60,600	3,94,919	34,319	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,615	255	22	5,125	233	89,775	83,295	...	7,480
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	10,059	150	67	8,633	129	1,58,001	1,33,533	...	24,468
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	9,832	126	78	12,597	162	1,85,359	1,85,847	488	...
TOTAL	129	329	54,755	166	328	51,791	158	7,93,735	7,97,594	3,859	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	46,901	141	333	57,409	172	8,04,300	8,07,496	3,196	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,380	106	13	910	70	17,309	18,491	1,182	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	13,074	121	1,03,440	2,46,480	83,040	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	27,624	89	370	36,569	99	5,07,243	6,02,180	94,937	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	4,522	49	93	5,530	60	62,311	80,403	18,092	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,729	60	29	2,551	88	29,791	37,103	7,312	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	6,129	85	72	4,540	63	55,203	61,014	5,811	...
TOTAL	103	959	97,859	102	1,018	1,20,583	118	16,39,597	18,53,167	2,13,570	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	28,301	85	334	25,043	75	3,72,458	4,52,653	80,195	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,460	53	...	45,699	45,699	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	17,439	60	364	22,000	60	2,84,349	2,80,868	...	3,481
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	6,185	66	94	6,023	64	92,350	97,242	4,892	...
TOTAL	62	719	51,925	72	838	55,526	66	7,49,157	8,76,462	1,27,305	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,672	43,27,748	245	18,303	43,92,049	240	6,32,11,316	6,80,55,874	48,44,558	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 4th November 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

SIMLA,
14th November 1893.

H. P. BURT,
Assistant Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXX OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 5th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 4th November 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 5th Nov. 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 4th Nov 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State line worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	10,04,846	613	1,634	9,80,581	600	2,83,46,086	2,83,60,599	14,513	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	1,05,206	127	863	1,02,786	119	31,24,611	33,42,363	2,17,752	...
Indian Midland	129	752	83,712	111	752	1,07,199	142	27,97,091	27,12,256	...	84,835
Bezváda Extention (*a*)	80	21	1,452	69	112	5,218	47	52,258	1,96,694	1,44,436	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	4,29,135	256	1,699	3,62,310	213	1,26,49,471	1,25,09,764	...	1,39,707
South Indian	139	1,106	1,40,676	127	1,043	1,64,687	158	45,31,811	49,78,184	4,46,343	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	72,187	69	1,156	1,04,377	90	25,34,339	35,42,591	10,08,252	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	137	755	1,34,883	179	756	87,190	115	30,48,015	29,61,576	...	86,439
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	13,532	68	223	12,130	54	3,80,195	3,92,847	12,652	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	19,85,623	248	8,238	19,26,478	234	5,74,63,907	5,89,96,874	15,32,967	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,35 239	173	2,509	5,41,763	216	1,43,18,499	1,68,25,002	25,06,503	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,78,003	257	740	1,52,236	206	48,44,838	50,32,794	1,87,956	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,40,694	438	778	3,29,570	424	69,81,763	72,89,914	3,08,151	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	18,638	149	125	14,560	116	4,50,668	4,56,783	6,115	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	15,954	86	...	(*g*)1,73,060	1,73,060	...
Metre gauges—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,33,586	187	730	87,207	119	37,77,473	34,28,304	...	3,49,169
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,668	67	25	1,308	52	44,351	46,675	2,324	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	419	52	8	531	66	9,067	12,878	3,811	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	11,08,247	228	5,090	11,42,229	224	3,04,26,659	3,32,65,410	28,38,751	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	5,91,602	397	1,490	6,33,428	425	2,14,58,627	2,06,09,343	...	8,49,284
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	401	2,56,181	536	461	2,49,000	540	83,82,538	86,52,576	2,70,038	...
Madras	226	840	1,81,556	216	840	2,13,014	254	55,07,191	63,44,616	8,37,425	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	10,29,339	369	2,791	10,95,442	392	3,53,48,356	3,56,06,535	2,58,179	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,665	41,23,209	263	16,119	41,64,149	258	12,32,38,922	12,78,68,819	46,29,897	...
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	29,249	181	161	25,436	158	6,41,006	7,15,645	74,639	...
Tárakeshwar	252	22	5,615	255	22	5,125	233	1,69,970	1,65,261	...	4,709
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	10,059	150	67	8,633	129	2,96,460	2,70,897	...	25,563
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,832	126	78	12,597	162	3,17,604	3,17,688	84	...
TOTAL	135	329	54.755	166	328	51,791	158	14,25,040	14,69,491	44,451	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	46,901	141	333	57,409	172	14,72,483	15,51,898	79.415	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,380	106	13	910	70	37,068	36,126	...	942
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	13,074	121	2,92,972	4,26,910	1,33,938	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	27,624	89	370	36,569	99	8,32,281	10,57,312	2,25,031	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	59	93	4,522	49	93	5,530	60	1,48,989	1,79,718	30,729	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,729	60	29	2,551	88	52,954	68,244	15,290	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	6,129	85	72	4,540	63	1,44,750	1,41,811	...	2,939
TOTAL	107	959	97,859	102	1,018	1,20,583	118	29,81,497	34,62,019	4,80,522	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	28,301	85	334	25,043	75	9,60,605	11,59,334	1,98,729	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,460	53	...	(*f*)74, 984	74,984	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	17,439	60	364	22,000	60	5,49,464	5,07,424	...	42,040
Special gauge—						6,023					
Morvi	65	94	6,185	66	94		64	1,90,611	1,87,681	...	2,930
TOTAL	80	719	51,925	72	838	55,526	66	17,00,680	19,29,423	2,28,743	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,672	43,27,748	245	18,303	43,92,049	240	12,93,46,139	13,47,29,752	53,83,613	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 4th November 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardah Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 4th November 1893.

SIMLA,
The 14th November 1893.

H. P. BURT,
Assistant Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first seven months of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER.														TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.						
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Import Revenue.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	5,80	41,58	11,68	58,99	4,21	23,72	2,19	30,12	73	71	97	2,41	2,01	7,31	8,29	17,61	90	2,39	10,72	14,01	13,65	75,64	89,29	33,85	1,23,14	1871-72
1872-73	7,16	43,07	12,77	62,00	3,19	23,87	1,80	28,86	65	65	1,29	2,59	2,26	6,86	6,55	15,67	1,82	2,71	19,53	24,06	15,08	76,16	91,24	41,94	1,33,18	1872-73
1873-74	5,84	40,14	9,35	55,33	3,46	23,11	1,78	28,35	71	46	66	1,83	2,07	7,87	8,06	18,00	1,95	2,78	15,46	20,19	14,03	74,36	88,39	35,31	1,23,70	1873-74
1874-75	6,68	45,53	6,83	59,03	3,88	26,13	1,94	31,95	66	38	76	1,80	2,01	7,95	7,83	17,79	2,28	3,75	10,24	16,27	15,51	83,73	99,24	27,60	1,26,84	1874-75
1875-76	6,92	43,56	8,11	58,59	3,90	22,60	3,45	29,95	73	54	92	2,19	2,37	8,33	7,68	18,38	2,18	2,78	18,51	23,47	16,10	77,81	93,91	38,67	1,32,58	1875-76
1876-77	7,25	37,99	7,41	52,65	4,57	22,10	58	27,25	90	42	13	1,45	3,20	7,42	5,02	15,64	2,59	3,04	13,00	18,63	18,49	70,97	89,46	26,14	1,15,60	1876-77
1877-78	8,46	47,56	8,04	64,06	4,89	25,79	52	31,20	1,19	49	22	1,90	3,07	4,63	1,14	8,84	2,81	3,33	9,65	15,79	20,42	81,80	1,02,22	20,17	1,22,39	1877-78
1878-79	7,45	38,84	7,75	54,04	4,78	23,32	1,25	29,35	1,03	32	11	1,46	3,49	5,09	2,50	11,27	4,02	3,95	14,44	22,41	20,57	71,91	92,48	26,05	1,18,53	1878-79
1879-80	6,68	35,70	5,23	47,61	5,19	19,68	1,02	25,89	1,79	45	11	2,35	3,11	5,34	3,70	12,15	3,96	3,60	17,39	24,95	20,73	64,77	85,50	27,45	1,12,95	1879-80
1880-81	7,52	34,66	6,51	48,69	4,89	28,25	1,03	34,17	2,60	64	13	3,37	2,82	6,14	5,21	14,17	2,68	4,53	19,36	26,57	20,51	74,22	94,73	32,24	1,26,97	1880-81
1881-82	7,50	32,69	8,80	48,99	5,89	35,50	85	33,24	2,24	71	17	3,12	2,78	5,69	3,38	11,85*	3,93	4,42	22,92	31,27	22,34	69,01	91,35	36,12	1,27,47	1881-82
1882-83	8,02	2	8,84	16,88	5,83	—1,05*	78	5,56	2,03	4	31	2,38	3,18	2,41	5,60	11,18	4,67	5	28,37	33,09	23,73	—93*	22,80	40,71	63,51	1882-83
1883-84	7,83	10	10,20	18,13	6,08	21	69	6,98	2,05	2	27	2,34	2,88	3,10	6,05	12,03	4,56	10	20,30	24,96	23,49	50	23,90	34,56	58,46	1883-84
1884-85	6,90	20	5,78	12,88	5,69	22	95	6,86	2,21	3	28	2,52	2,70	1	3,47	6,18	4,43	6	15,08	19,57	21,93	52	22,45	25,56	48,01	1884-85
1885-86	7,46	14	7,17	14,77	6,69	27	53	7,49	2,48	3	39	2,90	2,77	5	2,17	4,99	3,66	4	23,83	27,53	23,06	53	23,59	34,09	57,68	1885-86
1886-87	7,22	25	5,96	13,43	6,69	32	64	7,65	2,65	7	53	3,25	3,45	10	3,95	6,80	5,05	10	19,68	24,83	25,06	84	25,90	30,06	55,96	1886-87
1887-88	6,80	29	7,78	14,87	8,22	26	90	9,38	2,85	4	44	3,33	5,60	4	2,80	8,44	5,25	1	21,05	26,31	28,72	61	29,36	32,97	62,33	1887-88
1888-89	8,37	3,53	9,10	21,00	8,14	2,46	68	11,28	3,11	62	22	3,95	5,88	5	3,08	9,50	5,01	63	13,70	19,34	30,51	7,78	38,29	26,78	65,07	1888-89
1889-90	8,05	5,39	6,68	20,12	8,93	1,50	1,06	11,49	3,16	47	29	3,92	5,82	35	4,11	10,28	4,71	1,67	22,74	29,12	30,67	9,38	40,05	34,88	74,93	1889-90
1890-91	9,36	5,40	9,16	23,92	9,38	2,64	93	12,95	3,53	51	45	4,49	6,51	60	2,76	9,87	5,22	22	32,75	38,19	34,00	9,37	43,37	46,05	89,42	1890-91
1891-92	8,99	6,19	9,78	24,96	9,45	3,16	63	13,24	3,31	54	37	4,22	5,82	55	2,42	8,79	5,15	60	28,03	33,78	34,72	11,04	43,76	41,23	84,99	1891-92
1892-93	9,52	6,57	7,48	23,57	9,84	2,77	1,01	13,62	3,14	38	42	3,94	5,78	21	2,49	8,48	5,53	36	20,52	26,41	31,81	10,29	44,10	31,92	76,02	1892-93
1893-94	8,87	7,01	7,69	23,57	10,05	3,54	92	14,51	3,23	49	29	4,01	5,38	67	3,22	9.27	4,76	15	22,76	27,67	32,29	11,86	44,15	34,88	79,03	1893-94

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 16th November 1893.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 11th, 1893.

During the week under review the most important feature in the weather has been the cyclonic storm which affected the Coromandel Coast on the 5th and 6th of November. The storm occasioned high winds and heavy rain over the Madras Presidency on these dates, and the generally disturbed conditions which either resulted from or accompanied the cyclone subsequently extended over a large part of the country cloudy, overcast, and showery weather being reported from the Central and North-West Provinces and from parts of Bengal from the 7th to the 11th. Over North-West India, on the contrary, very fine quiet weather has prevailed, and there has been practically no rain there throughout the week. The weather has been cooler than usual throughout the whole country, but the departure from the normal has been less than might have been anticipated from the lowness of the day temperatures owing to the unusual warmth at night which has resulted from the cloudy state of the sky.

The chart of Sunday, the 5th, showed that barometric pressure was rising except over Madras where a more or less brisk fall was in progress. A cyclonic storm lay off the Coromandel Coast, the centre being as far as can be judged in about the latitude of Cuddalore. Pressure was high and uniform over Northern India, but gradients were rather steeper than usual over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Winds were fairly normal in direction, blowing from

between north and east in general, but around the small storm over the south-west of the Bay the directions were cyclonic. The force was fresh in the south. Rain was falling over the south, centre and east of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was fine. Madras had received about 2¼ inches, and Nellore, Cuddalore, and Colombo about 1½ inch. On the morning of the 6th the chart showed that pressure had fallen two-tenths of an inch at Madras, and that the centre of the cyclonic storm lay between Cuddalore and Madras. Gradients were steep around the storm, and the cyclonic winds were blowing with the force of a gale. In other parts of the Indian region though the barometer was falling, the general conditions were generally little changed and the weather was fine except in Lower Bengal, where some showers were reported. Heavy rain had fallen over a large part of Madras, more particularly to the north of the storm centre. Madras had received 6·30 inches, Cuddalore 2·78 inches, Nellore 2·43 and inches, Masulipatam 2·37 inches. By the morning of the 7th the cyclonic storm had practically disappeared, though there existed a residual disturbance over the west of the Bay and east of the Peninsula. The barometer had, however, risen fast over the Carnatic, and the lowest pressures were reported from Malabar. Pressure remained high and uniform over Northern India The winds were very irregular over the south-east of the Peninsula, but were fairly normal in direction elsewhere. The force had fallen on the Madras Coast. Rain continued general and rather heavy over the east and centre of the Peninsula, and some showers were again reported from North-East India. Nellore reported 5·04 inches of rain, Madras 3·77 inches, and Vizagapatam 3·63 inches. On the 8th the pressure changes were comparatively unimportant and readings decreased from a high pressure area in the north to a low pressure area in the extreme south. The winds remained variable in Madras but blew from the normal directions elsewhere. Rain had extended to the Central and North-Western Provinces and continued over the east, centre, and south of the Peninsula. The heaviest amounts were 3·58 inches at Coimbatore, and 1·50 inches at Cuddalore. The chart of the 9th showed that pressure was rising except in North-East India, but the general distribution was not altered to any considerable extent, readings remaining highest in the extreme north and lowest in the extreme south. The winds were fairly normal. Rain was reported from the greater part of the Peninsula and of the Central and North-Western Provinces, and the amounts were larger again along the East Coast of the Peninsula. Masulipatam reported 7·90 inches, Coconada 4·33 inches, Gopalpur 3·75 inches, Nellore 3·35 inches, and Hoshangabad 2·80 inches. On the 10th the barometer was falling except in Bengal, the Peninsula, and Lower Burma, but the changes in the general distribution were unimportant. The winds also were practically unchanged. Rain had ceased in the North-Western Provinces, and was falling off in the Central Provinces, but in the east and south of the Peninsula it continued to fall more or less heavily. Cuddalore and Negapatam reported 3¾ inches, Tinnevelly 2¾ inches, and Coimbatore, Coconada and Colombo about 1½ inch. On the 11th pressure was changing slowly, and the only important alteration was the appearance of another depression off the Coromandel Coast. The winds were north-westerly at Madras and Cuddalore, but elsewhere the directions remained fairly normal. Rain continued to fall over the east and south of the Peninsula, and there were still some showers reported from the Central Provinces. Cuddalore reported 3·78 inches of rain, Nellore 3·00 inches, Colombo 2·10 inches, and several stations over 1 inch.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India :—

Province.	November 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	
Burma	−1·1	−1·4	−1·6	−1·1	−0·6	+0·4	+1·0	−0·6
Bengal and Assam	+0·8	−0·4	−2·2	−0·5	−0·2	−1·0	−0 6	−0 6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−0·4	−1·7	−1·1	+0·6	−3 0	−1·6	−0·6	−1·1
Punjab	−0·3	−1·4	−1·4	−1·2	−0 9	−0·7	−0 9	−1·0
Bombay	−0·3	−1·0	−1·2	+0·9	−0·3	−0·1	+1·5	−0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	−2·3	−2·3	−1 0	−1·5	−5·0	−3·4	+0·1	−2·2
Central India and Guzerat	−0·8	−2·1	−2·9	−0 8	−3·8	−3·4	−1·3	−2·2
Sind and Rajputana	−0·8	−0·9	−1·6	−2·5	−1·3	−1·3	−1·1	−1·4
Madras	+0·3	−2·0	−2·7	−2·0	−0·6	−1·0	−1·3	−1·3
Mean for whole of India	−0·6	−1·5	−1·7	−0·9	−1·7	−1·3	−0·4	−1·2

On no day of the week was the mean temperature of the whole country above the normal. The coolest days were the 7th and 9th, when the abnormal deficiency was 1·7. In Bengal and Madras on the 5th, in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay on the 8th, in Burma on the 10th, and in Burma, Bombay and the Central Provinces on the 11th the mean temperature slightly exceeded the normal average, but with these exceptions, the heat was steadily less than usual.

Rain :—During the week under review the rainfall, as mentioned above, has been due to disturbed conditions which in a greater or less degree affected the whole country except the extreme north-west. These disturbed conditions were shown in the most intense form over the Carnatic, in a mild form over the Central Provinces and the west of the Peninsula, and in a very slight form over Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Hence the table at the close of the summary shows that, while there has been no rain over the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind, there has been moderate rain over the west of the Peninsula, and the Central Provinces, and light rain elsewhere. Of the 52 rainfall divisions, fourteen have had absolutely no rain during the week, thirteen more have had an average actual rainfall per division of less than one-tenth of an inch for the week, while in the remaining twenty-five divisions the rainfall has been effective, ranging from 0·10 inch in Behar to as much as 9·51 inches in the East Coast (central). The third column of the table shows that the average actual fall of the week has been in large excess over the east and centre of the Peninsula, in moderate excess over Malabar and the Central Provinces, and in slight excess in the North-Western Provinces and Central Burma. In other parts of the country the rainfall has been generally less than the normal, but the deficiency has been slight and unimportant. The greatest absolute excess has been 7·96 inches in the East Coast (central) division.

The three concluding columns of the table show that since October the 15th the total rainfall for the period is generally in excess of the normal average except in the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, Kathiawar and Sind, where throughout the whole month little or no rain has fallen.

The following gives the largest total amounts received as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Central Burma . .	Thayetmyo . .	Linboungwe . .	9·02
North-Western Provinces	Mirzapur . .	Chakia . .	2·50
Malabar . . .	Travancore . .	Alleppy . .	8·40
Madras . . .	Nilgiris . . .	Kodanud . .	11·07
Central Provinces . .	Nagpur . . .	Umrer . .	4·80
Madras . . .	Godavery .	Ramchendrapan	16·31
,, . . .	Cuddapah . .	Cheval . .	13·46
,, . . .	Nellore . . .	Vinkatagiri .	19·48
,, . . .	North Arcot . .	Maderpak . .	19·45

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 11th November 1893. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 15th October to 11th November 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 15th October to 11th November.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma . .	Tenasserim . . .	0	0·62	—0·62	1·48	5·26	— 72
	Lower Burma . . .	0·46	1·17	—0·71	5·52	5·45	+ 1
	Central ditto . . .	1·07	0·59	+0·48	4·38	3·46	+ 26
	Upper ditto . . .	0·02	?	?	4·19	?	?
	Arakan	0	1·51	—1·51	5·14	6·03	— 15
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal . .	0·05	0·36	—0·31	4·99	3·61	+ 38
	Assam (Surma) . .	0·08	0·30	—0·22	4·87	3·32	+ 47
	Ditto (Brahmaputra) .	0·02	0·12	—0·10	1·98	1·95	+ 1
	Deltaic Bengal . .	0·08	0·13	—0·05	2·22	2·52	— 12
	Central ditto . . .	0·03	0·14	—0·11	2·53	2·11	+ 20
	North ditto . . .	0·02	0·04	—0·02	2·85	2·26	+ 26
	Orissa	0 15	0·39	—0·24	6·65	4·18	+ 59
	Chota Nagpur . . .	0·07	0·12	—0 05	2·56	1·45	+ 77
	Bihar (South) . . .	0·10	0·11	—0·01	3·54	1·32	+168
	Ditto (North) . . .	0·10	0·04	+0·06	5·71	1·11	+414
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0·81	0·03	+0·78	5·10	0·82	+588
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*a*).	0·15	0·01	+0·14	6·21	0·81	+667
	Oudh (South) . . .	0·14	0	+0·14	3·83	0·39	+882
	Ditto (North) . . .	0·03	0	+0·03	4·78	0 26	+1,739
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·03	0·01	+0·02	1·97	0·18	+994
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0	0	0·88	0·07	+1,157
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*).	0·01	0·01	0	4·02	0·08	+4,925
Punjab . .	Punjab (South) . .	0	0	0	0	0·08	—100
	Ditto (Central) . .	0	0·01	—0·01	0·01	0·09	— 89
	Ditto (Submontane) .	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·09	—100
	Ditto (Hill Districts) .	0	0·04	—0·04	0·19	0·26	— 27
	Ditto (North-West) .	0	0·01	—0·01	0·06	0·18	— 67
	Ditto (West) . .	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·04	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·78	1·45	+1·33	6·46	7·73	— 16
	Madras (South Central) .	2 69	1·38	+1·31	6·81	6·36	+ 7
	Coorg	0·65	?	?	4·21	0	0
	Mysore	0·65	1·05	—0·40	2·14	4·52	— 53
	Konkan	0·05	0·55	—0·50	0·82	3·22	— 75
	Bombay-Deccan . .	0·08	0·78	—0 20	1·17	3·41	— 66
	Hyderabad (North) .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh . . .	0·03	0·46	—0·41	0·10	1·96	— 95
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·77	0·11	+1·66	3·85	1·69	+128
	Central Provinces (West) .	1·84	0·14	+1·70	3·77	1·13	+234
	Ditto ditto (Central)	1·47	0·09	+1·38	4·48	0·92	+387
	Ditto ditto (East) .	0·74	0·23	+0·51	2·40	1·15	+109
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·57	—100
	Kattywar	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·32	—100
	Sind	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·06	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) . .	0·12	0·02	+0·10	0·99	0·28	+254
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	—0·01	0·10	0·27	— 63
	Rajputana (West) . .	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·07	—100
Madras . .	East Coast (North) . .	3·30	0·97	+2·33	9·27	6·46	+ 44
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*) .	2·50	1·16	+1·34	4·35	4·34	0
	Hyderabad (South) . .	1·22	0·08	+1·14	2·55	0·95	+168
	Madras (Central) . .	1·57	0·79	+0·78	3·89	4·15	— 6
	East Coast (Central) .	9·51	1·55	+7·96	13·86	8·13	+ 71
	Ditto (South) . .	8 55	2·59	+5·96	12 03	9·24	+ 30
	Madras (South) . .	2 63	1·97	+0·66	5·21	6·64	— 22

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

Simla, the 16th November, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 18th November.*—Rainfall general; very heavy in the Carnatic, Godavari and Kistna districts, heavy in Cuddapah, Central and West Coast, good in Vizagapatam and southern districts. The fall of the last two weeks has greatly improved water-supply and prospects. Sowings proceeding vigorously. Standing crops thriving but have been affected slightly in places by excessive rain. Harvest of early crops continues with fair to average outturn. Pasture plentiful and cattle generally in good condition. Prices practically stationary, but dry grains slightly easier.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and in one district of Sind. The rain has been generally beneficial to crops but more is still required in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops damaged by rust, rain or insects in seven districts, and withering for want of rain in parts of one district; otherwise good. Preparation for late and reaping of early crops progressing generally. Cotton-picking continues in three districts. Prices stationary except in two districts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th November.*—No rain fell during the week with the exception of a few unimportant showers in Orissa and the Darjeeling hills. The winter rice harvest is beginning and promises to yield an excellent outturn, except, as previously reported, in tracts which suffered from floods, and in the north of Tippera where mischief is still being caused by insects. Spring crops are still being sown. The earlier sowings are coming on well. Prospects of poppy are favourable, but in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur the sowings are rather late owing to the presence of excessive moisture in the soil. Tobacco and sugarcane promise to be good crops. The price of rice is falling. Cattle are generally in good condition, but want of fodder is still reported from Tippera and the supply is not sufficient in parts of Backergunge and Mymensingh. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief during the week were:—

Faridpur, 145, including 71 men, 39 women, and 35 children.

Backergunge, 3,108, including 249 men, 1,212 women, and 1,647 children.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—Weather generally cloudy with light showers in most districts. Sowings for spring crops and poppy sowings germinating well. Harvesting of autumn crops still going on. Prospects favourable. Supplies and fodder ample. Prices stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—No rain. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly over. Sowings of spring crops in progress. Standing crops are said to be in good condition. Outturn of the autumn crop is reported good. Spring crops have been injured by field rats in parts of Umballa and Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in Shahpur where it is scarce. Prices rising in one district, falling in three districts, stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Rain has fallen in the Northern Districts but apparently without prejudice to the prospects of the cold weather harvest. Rain has, however, caused damage to the *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and cotton corps in Nimar and in the Nagpur country and the outturn will not be as good as was lately anticipated.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th November.*—Early paddy is being reaped in Lower Burma where the crop prospect generally is good, but slight damage is reported from parts of Thongwa and Henzada, and more rain is still required in Amherst. There was light rain in ten districts of Upper Burma and none elsewhere. Reaping of early paddy and ploughing for cold-weather crops continue. Crop prospects in Upper Burma generally are good, but in Shwebo more rain is required and late paddy is withering, and in Minbu some paddy has been destroyed by floods. The price of paddy has fallen in three districts, but has risen in two.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st November.*—Weather dry and cool. Prospects of crops in general good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—MYSORE.—Good rain in the civil and military station and in the Mysore district. Crops and prospects good. Outturn of crops harvested favourable. Prices risen slightly in one district.

Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—Slight rain. Rice crop thriving. Picking of coffee and cardamoms in progress. Prices stationary. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—BERAR.—Slight rain. Weather cloudy and cool. Crops satisfactory, except *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) which has been much damaged from recent rains. Sowings completed in Buldana and Akola. Weeding operations still continue in Akola. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of food-grains risen in Akola and fallen in Buldana.

Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—Rainfall during week 1 inch 75 cents; total from 1st January, 58 inches 79 cents. Harvesting of autumn and irrigated crops in progress. Sowing of spring crops continues. The present excessive rainfall, it is feared, will spoil the crops. Grass plentiful. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Rain fell in nearly all parts of Central India during week. Agricultural operations in progress and nearly completed in Bhopal. Standing crops generally good, except in parts of Baghelkhand and Goona. Condition of agricultural stock good, except in Goona. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains falling in Gwalior, fluctuating in parts of Bhopawar, rising in Bhopal, steady elsewhere. Opium sowing in progress in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—Rainfall nearly 3¼ inches in Abu, 2½ in Jhallawar, over one inch in Sirohi and Jeypore, slight in other places. Sowings for the spring crops still continue. Reaping of autumn nearly completed. Winter rain wanted in Kerowlee. Harvest prospects and cattle generally good. Wheat crops damaged by recent rain in Sirohi and the autumn crops by rats in Marwar. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices fluctuating in three States and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 21st November.*—Weather fine. Spring sowings still in progress in some places. Rain wanted. Prices slightly falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th November.*—Weather sunny and clear.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 12TH NOVEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 11TH NOVEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 12th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 11th November 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 12th November 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 11th November 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	9,97,475	609	1,634	9,54,562	584	1,53,49,148	1,61,66,834	8,17,686	...
Bengal-Nagpur	101	831	96,975	117	863	80,099	93	14,00,438	14,98,870	98,432	...
Indian Midland	106	752	88,677	118	752	95,189	127	13,77,205	14,06,584	29,379	...
Bezwada Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,985	95	112	4,475	40	35,554	1,10,795	75,241	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,95,383	236	1,699	3,25,010	191	63,75,761	61,99,789	...	1,75,972
South Indian	135	1,106	1,49,660	135	1,043	1,06,049	102	20,97,162	28,49,800	1,52,698	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	89,846	86	1,156	82,853	72	14,10,789	18,05,350	4,54,567	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	1,24,636	165	756	85,620	113	15,24,968	14,23,740	...	1,01,228
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	11,626	58	223	8,331	37	1,92,347	1,91,036	...	1,311
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	9	100	11	...	(*e*)100	100	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	19,56,263	244	8,247	17,42,888	211	3,03,63,432	3,17,12,964	13,49,532	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	178	2,511	4,76,981	190	2,509	5,42,688	216	77,78,637	98,37,647	20,59,010	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,74,950	253	740	1,38,927	188	23,77,348	26,37,186	2,59,838	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,30,054	425	778	3,16,100	406	50,61,392	51,64,493	1,03,101	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	121	125	18,104	145	125	14,720	118	2,85,427	2,83,490	...	1,937
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	9,160	52	...	(*h*)1,03,447	1,03,447	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,13,435	159	730	95,895	131	20,77,585	18,08,394	...	2,69,191
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	969	39	25	1,149	46	29,058	29,487	429	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	448	56	8	514	64	5,307	7,773	2,466	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	11,14,941	230	5,090	11,19,153	220	1,76,14,754	1,98,71,917	22,57,163	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	6,75,384	453	1,490	4,79,607	322	93,58,167	90,33,505	...	3,24,662
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,19,957	477	461	2,02,000	438	34,92,118	37,53,200	2,61,091	...
Madras	224	840	1,83,389	218	840	1,51,325	180	33,50,290	38,50,996	5,00,706	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	10,78,730	387	2,791	8,32,932	298	1,62,00,575	1,66,40,710	4,46,135	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,665	41,49,934	265	16,128	36,94,973	229	6,41,78,761	6,82,31,591	40,52,830	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	26,115	161	161	26,331	163	3,86,715	4,22,756	36,041	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,730	260	22	4,635	211	95,505	87,626	...	7,879
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,142	92	67	12,638	189	1,64,143	1,48,904	...	15,239
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	9,057	116	77	9,558	123	1,94,416	1,95,405	989	...
TOTAL	129	329	47,044	143	327	53,162	163	8,40,779	8,54,691	13,912	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	51,231	154	333	36,584	110	8,55,531	8,40,703	...	14,828
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,164	90	13	610	47	18,473	19,212	739	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	9,160	85	1,73,014	2,55,640	82,626	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	28,824	93	370	33,233	90	5,36,067	6,35,413	99,346	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	4,154	45	93	4,420	48	66,465	84,286	17,821	...
Kolhapur	61	29	2,135	74	29	2,117	73	31,926	39 220	7,294	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,976	69	72	2,470	34	60,179	64,339	4,160	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,02,058	106	1,018	88,594	87	17,41,055	19,38,813	1,97,158	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	31,508	94	334	19,975	60	4,03,966	4,73,349	69,383	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,075	45	...	47,774	47,774	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	18,080	62	364	15,400	42	3,02,429	2,94,125	...	8,304
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	6,188	66	94	4,857	52	98,538	1,02,418	3,880	...
TOTAL	62	719	55,776	78	838	42,307	50	8,04,933	9,17,666	1,12,733	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,672	43,54,812	246	18,311	38,79,036	212	6,75,66,128	7,19,42,761	43,76,633	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th to 11th November 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th November 1893.

L. G. PRICKETT,
Assistant Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXI OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 12th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 11th November 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 12th Nov. 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 11th Nov. 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State line worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	9,97,475	609	1,634	9,54,562	584	2,93,43,561	2,93,37,071	...	6,490
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	96,975	117	863	80,099	93	32,21,586	34,43,361	2,21,775	...
Indian Midland	129	752	88,677	118	752	95,189	127	28,85,768	28,12,426	...	73,342
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,985	95	112	4,475	40	54,243	2,02,797	1,48,554	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,95,383	236	1,699	3,25,010	191	1,30,44,854	1,28,28,649	...	2,16,205
South Indian	139	1,106	1,49,660	135	1,043	1,06,649	102	46,81,501	50,86,380	4,04,879	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	89,846	86	1,156	82,853	72	26,24,185	36,25,444	10,01,259	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	137	755	1,24,636	165	756	85,620	113	31,72,651	30,47,196	...	1,25,455
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	11,626	58	223	8,331	37	3,91,821	4,03,000	11,179	...
Palanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	9	100	11	...	(*e*)100	100	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	19,56,263	244	8,247	17,42,888	211	5,94,20,170	6,07,86,424	13,66,254	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	201	2,511	4,76,981	190	2,509	5,42,688	216	1,47,95,480	1,73,72,275	25,76,795	...
Oudh and Rokilkhand (state)	235	692	1,74,950	253	740	1,38,927	188	50,19,788	51,74,900	1,55,112	...
Eastern Bengal state (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,30,054	425	778	3,16,100	406	73,11,817	76,06,107	2,94,290	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	120	125	18,104	145	125	14,720	118	4,68,772	4,71,363	2,591	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	9,160	52	...	(*h*)1,82,220	1,82,220	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,13,435	159	730	95,895	131	38,90,908	35,15,357	...	3,75,551
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	969	39	25	1,149	46	45,320	47,824	2,504	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	448	56	8	514	64	9,515	13,393	3,878	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	11,14,941	230	5,090	11,19,153	220	3,15,41,600	3,43,83,439	28,41,839	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	513	1,490	6,75,384	453	1,490	4,79,607	322	2,21,34,011	2,10,88,950	...	10,45,061
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,19,957	477	461	2,02,000	438	86,02,495	88,56,729	2,54,234	...
Madras	226	840	1,83,389	218	840	1,51,325	180	56,90,580	64,98,457	8,07,877	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	10,78,730	387	2,791	8,32,932	298	3,64,27,086	3,64,44,136	17,050	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,665	41,49,934	265	16,128	36,94,973	229	12,73,88,856	13,16,13,999	42,25,143	...
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	26,115	161	161	26,331	163	6,67,121	7,43,482	76,361	...
Tárakeshwar	252	22	5,730	260	22	4,635	211	1,75,700	1,69,592	...	6,108
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,142	92	67	12,638	189	3,02,602	2,86,268	...	16,334
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,057	116	77	9,558	123	3,26,661	3,27,246	585	...
TOTAL	135	329	47,044	143	327	53,162	163	14,72,084	15,26,588	54,504	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	51,231	154	333	36,584	110	15,23,714	15,86,854	63,140	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,164	90	13	610	47	38,232	36,847	...	1,385
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	9,160	85	3,02,546	4,14,714	1,12,168	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	94	311	28,824	93	370	33,233	90	8,61,105	10,90,545	2,29,440	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	4,154	45	93	4,420	48	1,53,143	1,83,601	30,458	...
Kolhápur	67	29	2,135	74	29	2,117	73	55,089	70,361	15,272	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	4,976	69	72	2,470	34	1,49,726	1,45,136	...	4,590
TOTAL	107	959	1,02,058	106	1,018	88,594	87	30,83,555	35,28,058	4,44,303	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	31,508	94	334	19,975	60	9,92,113	11,80,030	1,87,917	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,075	45	...	(*k*)77,059	77,059	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	18,080	62	364	15,400	42	5,67,544	5,20,681	...	46,863
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	6,188	66	94	4,857	52	1,96,799	1,92,857	...	3,942
TOTAL	80	719	55,776	78	838	42,307	50	17,56,456	19,70,627	2,14,171	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,672	43,54,812	246	18,311	38,79,036	212	13,37,00,951	13,86,39,279	49,38,328	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th to 11th November 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 11th November 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardah Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 11th November 1893.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th November 1893.

L. G. PRICKETT,
Assistant Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	10 15⅓	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 7	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 1	9 14	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Thárrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 13
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 11	11 8	10 11	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 12	10 12	13 4	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 3	12 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	*	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	14 4	28 3	28 3	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mándalay	22 0	20 4	...	...	11 1	11 1	12 0	12 0	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	29 5	29 5	9 6	9 11	80 0	80 0	14 6	16 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	182 0	182 0	7 8	7 8
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 9	11 9	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 9	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	25 10	25 10	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	10 11	10 11
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	7 3	8 2	7 11	8 13	*	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	10 3	13 7
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 0	10 3	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 2	8 10	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Cachar	7 12	8 0	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 4	6 0	...	...	4 0	3 12	5 4	5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 0	8 4	8 0	...	...	30 0	20 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	135 0	135 0	10 0	10 0
Mámrup	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	9 0	8 0	...	...	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 4	9 0	10 [illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 4	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	9 2
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Tippera	9 12	8 0	...	...	7 8	7 0	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	6 12	...	...	8 12	8 0
Dacca	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	7 0	6 12	9 12	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	11 0	120 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	13 4	11 12	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 0	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 0	12 1	16 6	16 6	7 1	7 1	9 8	9 8	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 0	14 0	19 6	19 6	17 12	17 12	85 0	85 0	11 8	11 10
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 3½	15 4½	...	...	8 0	8 13	10 13	10 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	...	...	22 13½	22 13	128 0	128 0	9 13½	9 13½
Jessore	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Faridpur	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	14 8	14 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 5	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	13 6	13 6	280 0	280 0	10 10½	10 10½
Burdwan	13 5	12 7	...	...	9 6	9 0	12 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	98 0	98 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	17 4	17 4	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	13 8	12 0	...	...	8 4	7 8	9 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	10 0
Rajshahi	15 12	15 12	18 12	24 0	8 4	8 10	9 12	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	20 13	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	18 0	20 0	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 8	13 5	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 2	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	16 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	50 0	53 0	9 9	10 8
Dinajpur	15 10	12 0	12 0	...	9 0	9 10	13 3	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 6	...	...	24 0	...	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2†	17 2†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	11 13	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5†	20 5†	...	...	21 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	11 0
Balasore	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0 and 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	128 0	86 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	8 8 to 9 0	11 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 to 11 0	8 0 to 11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	20 0 and 20 0	12 0 and 21 0	11 8 and 21 0	140 0 to 160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0
Palámau	13 8	13 8	25 5	21 15	12 6	12 15	16 14	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15	20 4	...	25 5	...	...	...	...	8 7	7 14
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0 to 12 4	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	15 8 to 16 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1893—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kángni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholá, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued*.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	16 4	15 8	21 0	23 0	8 6	8 0 to 10 8	13 1	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	16 0	24 2	22 0	22 9	23 0	22 0	25 0	126 0 to 168 0	132 0 to 160 0	10 0	11 0
Gaya	14 0	14 8	19 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 8	20 0	14 8	17 8	19 0	20 0	19 8	18 8	19 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	17 0 and 18 8	18 0 and 19 0	25 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	16 8	16 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	28 0	21 0 and 25 0	20 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	10 12	11 0
Shahabad	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	140 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	20 3	21 4	11 6	10 8	15 2	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	24 0	22 11	21 7	20 0	151 8	126 4	10 1	10 11
Darbhanga	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 9	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	36 0	27 8	19 8	19 12	19 0	19 12	21 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	176 0	176 0	10 0	10 0
Muzaffarpur	15 0	15 8	22 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	25 0	...	...	22 8	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Saran	16 0	17 8	18 0	24 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	26 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	25 0	23 8	26 0	23 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 8
Champaran	13 8	13 12	18 4	23 0	8 8	8 8	16 12	15 4	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	21 8	21 8	23 8	20 8	21 4	22 0	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 2
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	15 5	15 13½	21 0	21 10½	8 6	8 3½	11 15	10 4½	21 11	20 10	19 0	18 4½	23 14	22 12	15 3	14 14½	20 9½	20 14	22 4	...	22 12	23 0½	105 0	105 0	8 15	8 13
Ghazipur	13 4	13 0	20 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	13 8	...	...	18 0	17 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 4	19 4	22 8	22 8	20 0	21 8	150 0	150 0	9 14	9 12
Jaunpur	15 8	15 8	23 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	23 8	24 0	22 8	27 0	24 8	25 0	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 4
Allahabad	14 0	14 2	19 8	19 4	9 8	9 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	21 8	21 4	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	13 4	14 0	17 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 4	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	30 0	...	24 0	25 8	...	...	24 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	9 12	10 0
Fatehpur	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	13 8	10 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	13 12	14 8	20 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 12	23 0	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jálaun	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	18 0	18 8	25 8	25 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	21 0	24 8	24 0	25 0	27 0	28 0	23 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Etáwah	17 0	15 14	22 12	22 8	5 0	5 0	11 12	11 0	25 8	23 8	23 8	21 2	22 0	21 8	16 0	14 8	26 0	24 8	24 4	22 12	27 0	26 8	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farrukhabad	14 8	15 0	21 4	22 8	5 4	6 4	23 12	23 12	26 8	26 4	...	...	24 0	...	23 12	23 12	26 8	25 0	25 4	25 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Mainpuri	17 8	17 4	23 8	23 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	19 8	18 0	18 4	17 0	...	...	25 8	25 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Etah	18 8	18 8	25 8	26 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	22 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 8	29 8	33 8	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 0
Western—																										
Dehli	16 8	16 12	21 8	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Agra	15 8	16 0	26 8	27 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 8	24 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	16 8	16 8	27 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	11 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	28 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Aligarh	18 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	6 0	5 8	9 8	9 0	26 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	19 8	18 12	28 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	10 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	30 8	30 8	28 0	29 0	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Sub-montane—																										
Delhi	14 6	13 8	22 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	24 0	24 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Aminagarh	15 8	16 4	22 2	22 4	8 14	9 0	16 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 3	25 3	23 6	22 6	23 6	23 6	15 8	17 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	14 6	14 6	23 6	23 6	9 0	9 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	11 0	23 12	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	17 8	18 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	7 12	34 0½	32 0½	12 0	12 0	...	...	32 0	35 0	28 0	30 0	29 4	28 0	29 0	26 0	23 8	23 8	120 0	115 0	10 4	10 4
Shahjahánpur	17 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	...	29 0	29 0	...	144 0	...	10 8
Bareilly	17 6	16 12	27 0	26 0	...	7 0	...	10 0	...	24 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	...	29 0	26 0	25 0	...	130 0	10 8	10 8
Pilibhit	16 8	16 0	25 4	27 8	10 0	10 0	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	27 8	30 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Rámpur	15 0	15 4	24 8	24 1	6 9	5 5	12 14	10 9	24 8	24 13	15 4	15 4	...	...	16 0	20 0	24 8	24 1½	27 0	28 2	21 12	23 8	125 0	125 0	9 9	9 6
Moradabad	16 10	16 5	27 8	27 8	6 0	12 8	18 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	25 0	23 8	28 0	22 8	22 8	22 3	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Najibábád	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	4 0	8 0	11 0	8 0	32 8	32 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	27 8	27 8	16 8	16 8	32 8	32 8	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8
Aligarh	11 0	11 8	16 0	16 4	9 8	8 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	14 8	14 4	...	...	10 0½	11 0½	140 0	160 0	7 8	8 0
Bijnor	18 4	18 9	32 1	36 0	11 4	10 2	12 5	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 14	25 0	...	...	20 4	21 6	135 0	135 0	10 6	10 4
Muzaffarnagar	19 4	18 11	29 12	27 8	5 8	5 8	9 14	9 14½	22 0	22 0	17 9	11 0	...	8 13	6 9½	6 9½	25 4	24 3	17 9	22 0	15 6	15 6½	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	18 0	18 0	26 8	26 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 8	26 8	24 0	24 8	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Saháranpur	18 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	6 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	15 8	15 5	24 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	24 0	18 0	...	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	5 8	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	29 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	9 6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 4	16 4	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	22 0	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	16 8	16 8	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	11 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	15 12	14 8	...	23 0	20 0	13 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	10 8
Unao	15 8	16 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	28 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Lucknow	18 0	15 12	29 0	28 0	...	6 0	17 8	13 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	20 0	...	35 0	22 0	30 0	35 0	25 0	32 0	34 0	24 8	24 8	110 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	19 0	19 8	29 0	29 0	11 0	7 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 9	16 11	24 5	25 0	10 14	10 12	15 13½	15 12	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 9½	25 8	28 8	28 13	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	17 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	18 0	20 0	27 8	30 0	27 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 14	17 4	21 6	22 0	12 7	11 0	13 14	12 4	21 0	21 0	20 1	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 4	25 0	28 5	25 8	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Bahraich	17 0	18 0	27 0	28 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	27 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	42 0	38 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	27 0	29 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sítapur	17 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	26 0	27 0	145 0	145 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	18 0	17 8	30 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 8	32 0	...	...	29 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	23 12	13 12	25 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	21 4	21 4	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	21 4	21 4	...	15 10	...	...	15 6	15 6
Bánswara	20 0	18 12	20 0	22 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	26 4	25 0	23 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	9 6	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 1	13 4½	32 12	31 4	8 9½	7 13	9 6	8 9½	37 8	34 6	17 15½	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	17 3	21 14	25 0	37 8	39 1	10 15	9 12½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	13 8	13 8	25 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	15 1	15 1	25 12	25 12	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 10	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	16 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	13 7½	13 4	19 13	18 12	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 12	15 8	13 9	13 4	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	16 8	10 4	10 4	...	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	17 0	14 8	36 0	34 0	9 0	9 4	10 0	10 0	34 0	28 12	26 8	26 4	†	†	†	†	33 8	33 8	34 0	24 8	†	†	*	*	12 8	12 4
Boondee	19 0	20 0	35 0	33 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	46 4	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	46 4	41 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Kotah	12 8	12 8	27 8	19 0	5 0	5 8	6 0	6 8	26 0	21 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	25 0	30 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 12
Jhalawar	12 7	12 7	16 14	16 14	7 1	9 6	9 6	18 4	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	16 1	16 10	21 5	20 0½	23 6	19 5½	9 6	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 7
Tonk	16 12	17 0	33 8	32 0	6 7	8 0	9 8	9 6	38 12	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	36 8	40 0	...	...	100 0	110 0	10 10	10 10
Jeypore	17 0	16 8	30 0	29 8	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	31 0	28 0	25 0	22 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	27-0 & 32 8	27-8 & 30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Kerowlee	18 12	18 2	28 12	28 12	8 12	10 0	9 6	10 10	23 12	23 12	24 6	23 2	...	...	18 12	15 0	31 4	31 4	...	...	43 12	43 2	200 0	200 0	9 11	9 6
Dholpur	17 7	16 14½	27 0½	25 9½	8 2½	8 2½	9 9	9 9½	26 8½	24 6½	27 4½	25 14½	...	...	16 14	16 14	31 8½	29 9½	...	...	31 7½	33 12	90 0	90 0	10 15½	10 15½
Bhurtpore	17 8	17 11½	27 4	28 5½	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	29 14½	30 2½	25 12	26 4	...	...	11 12	9 14	29 9	30 5½	24 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ulwur	18 3	17 6	29 15	28 12	6 10	6 10	8 11	8 14	29 14	28 14	29 1	26 13	10 0	...	16 0	16 0	29 14	30 8	30 10	27 8	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 4
Deoli Cantonment	17 8	17 8	39 0	38 3	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	32 0	32 4	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	32 4	31 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 0	8 8	29 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	30 12	31 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 8	13 8	27 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 8	11 8
Bánsur	14 10	14 10	...	...	5 3	7 8	7 0	8 0	...	...	29 4	27 10	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 2	13 8
Anádra	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	11 8
Shahpoora	11 8	17 8	48 0	37 6	7 0	6 7	11 0	11 4	33 0	37 6	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	33 2	32 5	38 2	32 1	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 11
Western—																										
Jodhpore	15 0 and 16 14	15 0 and 16 14	28 12	28 12	6 4	6 4	7 3	7 3	27 8 and 29 6	27 8	20 0 and 25 0	20 0 and 25 0	...	...	...	...	25 10 and 26 4	27 3	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jeysulmere	14 6	14 6	...	...	6 12	7 0	9 0	9 6	24 0	21 8	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	...
Bickaneer	12 10	11 13	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 0	5 8	...	...	22 6½	21 15	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	8 8	8 0	9 8	9 0	21 8	23 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 8	14 8	...	...	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	27 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Goona	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 2½	15 15	23 6	23 6	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	22 5	21 4	23 14½	23 6	...	...	13 13	14 14	19 10½	19 10½	23 14½	...	18 9½	18 9½	148 12	148 12	10 14½	10 14½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firkwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	40 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	35 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	†	†	35 0	34 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 0	11 0
Ferozepore	19 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	7 0	30 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	80 0	100 0	13 0	11 0
Montgomery	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	35 0	34 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	18 0	18 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	27 0	‡	‡	†	†	30 0	29 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	19 0	19 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	‡	‡	13 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	90 0	11 0	10 0
Rohtak	19 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	36 0	25 0	28 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	32 0	31 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	19 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	31 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	20 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	33 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	32 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	22 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 4	10 4
Ludhiána	20 0	19 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	32 0	27 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	20 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	31 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	22 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 8	11 0
Hoshiárpur	24 0	21 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	29 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Gurdáspur	23 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	11 0	12 0
Amritsar	20 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	17 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	13 0	‡	‡	85 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	15 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 8
Kángra	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	27 0	25 0	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	17 0	17 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	32 0	31 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	‡	28 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Gujrát	19 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	10 0	‡	24 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	13 0	12 0
Jhelum	19 0	19 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	17 0	20 0	‡	‡	*	*	28 0	26 0	20 0	17 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Rawalpindi	16 0	17 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	29 0	28 0	19 0	18 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	20 0	*	*	60 0	60 0	12 12	13 0
Hazára	16 0	14 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	*	*	100 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Peshawar	14 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	†	†	92 0	92 0	40 0	40 0
Kohát	16 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	150 0	150 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	22 0	20 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	19 0	17 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Moultan	17 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	†	†	9 0	9 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	10 12
Bannu	20 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	36 0	33 0	26 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	80 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
D. I. Khan	18 0	17 0	31 0	29 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	29 0	28 0	23 0	20 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	30 0	29 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	40 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	15 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	13 8	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 12	12 12
Omr and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 12	12 2	15 12	15 4	...	...	23 8	23 2	‡	‡	...	...	7 11	7 10	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	17 0	15 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	22 8	‡	‡	...	...	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	14 8	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	13 4	13 4	18 8	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	5 0	25 0	24 0	15 8	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	9 0	22 0	62 8	72 0	9 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	15 3	15 3	12 3	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	9 11	10 7	10 2	10 14	11 13	11 13	12 8	13 1	12 15	12 15	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	*	*	134 6	136 13	10 6	10 6
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 15	10 15	11 6	*	*	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	*	*	89 10	91 2	12 5	11 14
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 13	7 13	13 8	13 8	13 15	13 15	14 1	14 1	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 7	79 7	11 0	11 0
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	15 8	15 8	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	*	*	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	11 0	10 9	...	...	9 14	9 7	10 6	9 13	18 1	17 9	17 2	18 0	*	*	...	...	12 3	11 12	...	...	15 15	15 15	100 0	100 0	10 2	9 12
Belgaum	11 10	11 7	...	...	10 3	10 1	10 8	11 0	19 11	19 3	19 0	18 8	24 0	23 0	...	...	12 8	13 8	...	...	19 3	18 2	113 7	113 7	10 10	10 3
Satara	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 9	7 9	8 11	8 11	15 14	16 9	14 10	15 5	*	*	...	...	13 12	14 7	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 5	11 5	16 1	16 1	20 10	20 10	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	11 9	12 7	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 0	10 7	20 2	20 9	21 2	21 2	*	*	...	...	14 9	15 7	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	15 4	15 4	14 15	14 15	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	19 10	19 10	86 14	86 14	10 12	10 12
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	17 14	17 14	16 1	17 9	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 9	23 9	91 0	80 0	11 0	10 5
Násik	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	...	*	16 15	16 15	18 6	18 6	...	...	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	*	106 6	106 6	10 6	10 6
Dhulia (Khandesh)	15 12	14 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	20 11	20 11	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	11 1	11 1	12 7	11 1	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 8	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	12 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda (Camp)	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 14	16 12	16 0	16 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	12 0	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	19 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	20 8	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	*	*	...	...	18 8	19 0	..	...	*	*	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 10	11 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	15 8	16 0	14 0	13 8	*	*	...	...	16 7	16 3	...	...	*	*	75 0	70 0	62 8	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	17 1	17 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	22 9	22 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 3	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 11	18 0	19 5	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 10	10 0
Hoshangabad	17 10	18 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 13	...	...	20 9	20 9	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	10 13	9 13	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	24 0	24 0	10 13	10 13	240 0	240 0	7 2	7 2
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 14	11 7	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	14 12	...	...	10 4	9 14	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 14	16 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	18 12	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 4	6 16	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	15 7	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 2	...	...	16 13	16 13	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Jubbulpore	17 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	15 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 0	16 0	25 8	25 3	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	9 0	19 8	21 0	30 0	...	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 8 10
Mandla	20 0	18 0	...	...	12 8	10 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	17 1	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	13 12	12 8	136 0	136 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	200 0	166 0	8 0	8 0
Chánda	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 14	...	...	11 11	11 11	320 0	320 0	8 4	9 8 12
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	22 7	21 5	...	...	14 10	12 5	22 10	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	19 10	19 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	17 8	...	...	10 2	10 2	100 0	90 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	16 0	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 8
Básim	12 5	12 10	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 5	...	...	12 5	12 10	76 0	76 0	8 10	9 0
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	88 0	96 0	9 0	9 8
Ellichpur	11 8	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	12 3	11 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	9 0	15 13	16 4	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	14 10	15 12	...	...	13 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 8	10 3	*	*	7 8	7 2	11 4	9 9	13 13	14 7	17 12	16 12	*	23 0	*	*	10 14	10 14	*	*	15 15	16 12	120 0	120 0	8 4	7 14
Boláram	11 1	11 1	*	*	8 2	8 2	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	11 11	12 11	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	8 8	9 5
Chadarghat	8 0	8 8	*	*	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	12 0	13 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram chenna, chola, kadalay or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 6	10 2	10 6	11 3	14 6	14 6	15 14	15 14	19 11	19 11	...	21 0	8 12	8 8	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
S. Canara	8 2	8 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	12 0	18 8	18 8	15 13	15 13	19 5	19 5	...	24 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 0
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	14 13	14 6	17 3	17 3	18 0	17 10	...	22 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 13	14 10	18 8	12 14	13 3	15 13	15 13	...	22 9	8 10	8 8	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 8
Salem	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 6	7 14	8 14	9 6	16 13	15 14	18 14	18 13	20 8	19 11	...	23 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Central—																										
Bellary	10 10	10 2	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 5	11 10	20 10	20 2	18 13	18 13	23 5	22 5	...	23 0	8 12	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Anantapur	9 10	9 2	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 5	10 3	19 10	19 10	17 13	17 13	20 6	20 6	...	23 3	7 8	8 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	11 8	384 0	384 0	10 0	10 0
Cuddapah	11 0	9 10	...	...	9 8	9 14	11 10	12 0	15 13	15 13	18 2	18 14	19 8	20 8	...	23 11	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Kurnool	8 14	9 3	...	...	10 11	11 0	11 6	12 0	19 8	20 11	19 6	20 0	19 8	19 11	...	23 11	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vizagapatam	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	22 2	22 2	28 11	29 11	23 0	23 0	...	23 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Godavari	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	10 3	18 3	18 3	24 10	24 10	23 11	23 11	...	23 11	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 10	14 11	14 11	*	*	*	*	...	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Nellore	7 11	8 10	...	...	10 10	11 2	13 5	13 13	16 8	16 8	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 6	9 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	*	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Chingleput	7 11	7 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	16 10	16 13	26 10	26 10	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
N. Arcot	6 10	7 0	...	...	9 10	10 0	10 2	10 8	14 5	16 13	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 14	10 8	15 2	14 6	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	8 5	9 8	10 6	10 8	14 6	14 6	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 6	10 13	16 6	*	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Madura	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 13	8 6	9 5	9 2	13 13	13 0	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 0	8 4	...	...	7 0	7 4	8 0	7 12	17 8	17 8	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Bangalore	9 5	8 8	...	...	7 1	7 4	8 0	7 12	20 6	19 0	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Kolar	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Tumkur	9 0	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 8	9 8	9 8	20 0	19 0	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 0	8 8	23 2	24 2	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Chitaldroog	11 0	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 16	24 16	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	24 16	24 16	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	24 16	24 16	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold.

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

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT (*Statistical Branch*).

SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POSTING OF CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IN ENGLAND TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

No. $\frac{2\ \text{Establishments}}{622-652}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—under date Calcutta, the 30th November 1893.

RESOLUTION.

THE undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below:—

Mr. Hammett Reginald Clode Hailey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" William Stirling Hamilton, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" Blanchard Foley, Lower Provinces.
" George Frederick Arnold, Burma.
" John Frederick Gruning, Lower Provinces.
" Robert Lucas Hyrapiet Clarke, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" Wilfred Charles Geldart, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" Kiran Chandra De, Lower Provinces.
" Joseph Ernest Goudge, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.

Mr. Henry Telford Stoner Forrest, Lower Provinces.
„ Gerald Constantine Winnington Ingram, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Hubert Digby Watson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Jnanendra Nath Gupta, Lower Provinces.
„ Robert Paget Dewhurst, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Basil Copleston Allen, Lower Provinces.
„ Ernest Robert Worth Davidson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ John Joseph Platel, Lower Provinces.
„ Thomas Cecil Edwards, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ William Nawton Maw, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Arthur James Warburton Kitchin, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ William John Smyth, Burma.
„ Charles Ernest Low, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Leycester Annand Grey Clarke, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.

2. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to attach the above-mentioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name, as follows:—

Mr. B. Foley „ J. F. Gruning „ K. C. De „ H. T. S. Forrest „ J. N. Gupta „ J. J. Platel	Bengal.
„ B. C. Allen	Assam.
„ H. R. C. Hailey „ R. L. H. Clarke „ J. E. Goudge „ G. C. W. Ingram „ R. P. Dewhurst „ E. R. W. Davidson „ T. C. Edwards	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ W. S. Hamilton „ W. C Geldart „ H. D. Watson „ A. J. W. Kitchin	Punjab.
„ W. N. Maw „ C. E. Low „ L. A. G. Clarke	Central Provinces.
„ G. F. Arnold „ W. J. Smyth	Burma.

3. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to the Lower Provinces of Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Should any of them land in Bombay, they should enquire of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of Bengal. The officer posted to Assam should report his arrival by telegraph from the port of arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province at Shillong, by whom he will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed. The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province.

4. The officers posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Allahabad. The officers posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination, in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival at Bombay. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed.

5. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to inform the Government of India of the date on which the gentlemen in question so report themselves. Should any officer attached to one of the Upper Provinces in India wish to exchange with an officer of his year attached to another of those Provinces, he is at liberty to do so; but he must report to the Government of India in the Home Department for previous sanction any arrangement of the kind he may be able to effect.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam, for information and guidance, with the intimation that, in accordance with the decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the gentlemen who have now been appointed will rank above those mentioned in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1 \text{ Establishment}}{533-563}$, dated the 17th October 1893. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

(True Extract.)

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 18th, 1893.

It will be remembered that at the close of the last week an area of low pressure and of disturbed weather lay over the south-west of the Bay of Bengal. This area, so far as can be traced, passed across the south of the Peninsula and entered the Arabian Sea, where for some days there existed a large area of disturbed conditions which perhaps hardly reached the intensity of a cyclone. On the 15th, however, a brisk to rapid rise of the barometer occurred over the west of India, which was not improbably caused by the movement westward of the disturbance combined with the concentration of the disturbed conditions and the localisation of the barometric fall as the disturbed area developed into a well-defined cyclone. When this intensification occurred the storm commenced a northerly or north-easterly advance, and at the close of the week was threatening the Kathiawar Coast. The principal rainfall area was thus at first the whole of the south of the Peninsula, but as the week progressed rain worked up the west coast to Bombay and over the central parts of the country to the Central Provinces, and at the close of the week had extended to Kathiawar and Guzerat, wh it had more or less ceased over the south of the Peninsula. The mean temperature of the week was generally above the normal—a result due to the high temperatures experienced at night, the day temperatures having been almost throughout below the normal average.

On Sunday, November 12th, the chart showed that the barometer was generally falling except in North-Eastern India. A well-defined area of low pressure overlay the south-west of the Bay, while readings were also relatively low off the Malabar Coast. Pressure was highest in North-Western India. The winds were generally between north and east, but cyclonic movements were reported over the south-west of the Bay, while along the west coast the directions were rather variable. Rain was very general over the south, centre and east of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was fine. Coconada had received 8½ inches, Rajahmundry 6 inches, Cuddalore 3 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the morning of the 13th the barometer was rising over a considerable part of North-Eastern India and along the east side of the Peninsula, while it was falling elsewhere, the fall being greatest along the West Coast of the Peninsula. Pressure was high over Northern India and low over the Arabian Sea off the west coast, the intervening gradients being moderately steep. The winds blew from between north and east almost everywhere. Rain was falling over nearly the whole of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was fine. Coconada reported 6½ inches, Rajahmundry 3½ inches, and Vizagapatam 1¾ inches. The chart of the morning of the 14th showed much the same general conditions as those prevailing on the 13th, only that the low pressure area off the west coast was better defined. The winds had become southerly in Malabar, but elsewhere the directions remained between north and east. The force was fresh at several western stations. Rain still fell over nearly the whole of the Peninsula, and the fall had extended northward into the Central Provinces. The heaviest amounts reported were 2·86 inches at Belgaum, 2·50 inches at Masulipatam, and over

1 inch at several stations. On the morning of the 15th pressure was increasing over the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, and the whole of North-Eastern India, and was falling over North-Western India. The low pressure area off the West Coast was apparently moving northward. It was still a well-defined depression and occasioned a well marked indraught of winds towards its centre. Gradients were steep over Guzerat and the winds fresh or strong over the Peninsula and along the Sind and Kathiawar Coasts. Rain was still falling over the greater part of the Peninsula and over the Central Provinces. Madras reported 2·85 inches, Goa 2·80 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the morning of the 16th pressure was rising everywhere, the rise being brisk over a large part of the country and rapid along the West Coast. The general distribution of pressure was unchanged, except that gradients were slighter. The winds were easterly and south-easterly over the Peninsula and north-easterly to easterly elsewhere. The force was fresh on the West Coast and Verawal reported a gale. Rain was almost wholly confined to the west and south of the Peninsula, and the amounts were generally moderate. On Friday, 17th, the barometer was generally changing by small amounts, but was falling except in Guzerat. The wind was variable along the West Coast, but was otherwise little changed in direction. Rain was falling in small amounts over Guzerat and parts of the Peninsula. On Saturday the barometer was falling everywhere, but the changes were generally greater in the north than in the south, and gradients were hence becoming slighter. The winds were generally between north and east, and the only rainfall was a few showers over Guzerat and the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:—

Province.	November 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	
Burma	+1·4	+1·1	+0·9	−0·2	−1·0	−1·5	−1·3	−0·1
Bengal and Assam	+0·8	+0·4	+0 7	−0·1	+0·3	−0·2	−0 2	+0 2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−1·0	−0 9	−0·6	−0·8	−0·3	−0·3	+1·1	−0·4
Punjab	−0·7	+0·4	+0·2	+1 0	+1·5	+0·6	0	+0·4
Bombay	+1·2	+1·6	+1·7	+2·0	+1·7	+2·4	+3·0	+1·9
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·2	+3·2	+3·0	+2 6	+2·9	+3·2	+3·3	+2·9
Central India and Guzerat	+0·3	+1·1	+0·9	−1·6	+3·1	+2·1	+1·9	+1·1
Sind and Rajputana	−1·2	−0·9	−0·1	+0·3	+1·0	+2·8	+0·4	+0·3
Madras	−2·6	−1·8	−0·3	+0·4	+0·4	+1·4	+2·0	−0·1
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	0	+0 5	+0·7	+0·4	+1 1	+1·2	+1·1	+0 7

On the 12th the general temperature of India was exactly normal, on the 13th there was an excess of ½°, and this condition continued until the 16th, when the mean of the whole country rose to 1° above the normal average and so continued till the close of the week. The mean temperature for the whole week for the whole country was 0°·7 above the normal. The provincial variations show that the weather relatively to the average was warmest over Bombay and the Central Provinces where the excess varied between 1°·9 and 2°·9. Almost the whole of the excess was attributable to the very high temperatures recorded at night. Owing to the disturbed state of the weather the sky was more or less cloudy throughout. This condition resulted in relatively low temperatures

during the day, but at night, when the ordinary radiation was interrupted, the temperature remained high and greatly exceeded the normal.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week rain has been received over a large part of the country. In Tenasserim, in all the Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces and Punjab divisions, in the Central Provinces (east), in Sind, in Central India, and in Rajputana there has been actually or practically no rain throughout the week, but in all other parts of India effective rainfall is reported. The respective number of divisions is twenty-two, in which the average actual rainfall has been effective, and thirty in which there has been actually or practically no rain. The actual average rainfall ranges from 6·44 inches in the East Coast (central), 4·15 inches in Madras (south-central), 3·67 inches in the East Coast (north), and 3·64 inches in the East Coast (south) to 0·10 inch in the East Coast (north *a*). Over a very large part of the country the average normal rainfall of the present week is exceedingly small, and over West Bengal and the North-Western Provinces is absolutely *nil*; hence the absence of rain over Upper India as shown by the column of actual average rainfall, is of no importance. The third column of the table shows that in Central Burma, Arakan, in all the divisions of the Peninsula, in the Central Provinces divisions, in Guzerat, in Kathiawar and in Central India (west), the rainfall has been in excess of the normal. In all the other divisions there has been either a deficiency or no departure from the normal. The greatest actual excess is in the East Coast (central) division, where the normal average rainfall is only 0·95 inch and where the actual rainfall was 6·44 inches, showing an excess of 5·49 inches. In all the Peninsular divisions the excess is considerable, generally varying between 1 inch and 3 inches.

The three concluding columns of the table show that the rainfall of the past month has been very generally excessive. In most parts of the country the anticipated amounts are small, but over the Peninsula the fall is usually fairly heavy, and is hence of great importance. In this region the fall has been considerably above the average.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount, Inches.
Malabar	Travancore	Alleppy	6·30
Do.	S. Kanara	Bantwal	6·67
Madras	Coimbatore	Satyamangalam	8·60
Konkan	N. Kanara	Supa	7·32
Deccan	Belgaum	Sudder	4·81
East Coast	Godavery	Coringa	18·32
Do.	Nellore	Kavali	19·43
Do.	Chingleput	Uttaramery	9·30

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending November 18th, 1893.			Rainfall data from October 15th to November 18th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 15th to November 18th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	1·48	5·26	— 72
	Lower Burma	0·07	1·07	—1·00	5·59	6·52	— 14
	Central ditto	0·74	0·51	+0·23	5·12	3·97	+ 29
	Upper ditto	0·28	P	P	4·54	P	P
	Arakan	1·77	1·04	+0·73	6·91	7·07	— 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·06	—0·06	4·99	3·67	+ 36
	Assam (Surma)	0·04	0·11	—0·07	4·91	3·44	+ 43
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0·13	—0·13	1·98	2·07	— 4
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·01	—0·01	2·22	2·53	— 12
	Central ditto	0	0·02	—0·02	2·53	2·13	+ 19
	North ditto	0·01	0·05	—0·04	2·86	2·31	+ 24
	Orissa	0·01	0·12	—0·11	6·66	4·30	+ 55
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·02	—0·02	2·56	1·47	+ 74
	Bihar (South)	0	0	0	3·54	1·32	+168
	Ditto (North)	0	0	0	5·71	1·11	+414
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0	0	5·10	0·82	+588
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*).	0	0	0	6·21	0·81	+667
	Oudh (South)	0	0	0	3·83	0·39	+882
	Ditto (North)	0	0	0	4·78	0·26	+1,739
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0	0	1·97	0·19	+937
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0	0	0·88	0·07	+1,157
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*a*).	0	0·02	—0·02	4·02	0·10	+3,920
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·10	—100
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·01	0·11	— 91
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·12	—100
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·19	0·34	— 44
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·18	—0·18	0·06	0·36	— 83
	Ditto (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·09	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	3·22	0·72	+2·50	9·67	8·45	+ 14
	Madras (South Central)	4·15	0·86	+3·29	10·96	7·22	+ 52
	Coorg	3·86	P	P	8·07	P	P
	Mysore	2·13	0·28	+1·85	4·27	4·80	— 11
	Konkan	1·00	0·13	+0·87	1·82	3·36	— 46
	Bombay, Deccan	1·22	0·07	+1·15	2·39	3·49	— 32
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·55	0·12	+0·43	0·64	2·08	— 69
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·52	0·08	+0·44	4·37	1·77	+149
	Central Provinces (West)	0·25	0·07	+0·18	4·02	1·20	+235
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·21	0·04	+0·17	4·69	0·96	+389
	Ditto ditto (East)	0·07	0·03	+0·04	2·46	1·18	+108
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·30	0·02	+0·28	0·30	0·59	— 49
	Kattiawar	0·14	0·03	+0·11	0·14	0·34	— 59
	Sind	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·08	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·03	0·06	—0·03	1·02	0·33	+209
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·07	0·02	+0·05	0·18	0·29	— 38
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·08	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	3·67	0·22	+3·45	12·31	6·60	+ 87
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·10	0·25	—0·15	4·45	4·58	— 3
	Hyderabad (South)	1·02	0·07	+0·95	3·56	1·02	+249
	Madras (Central)	1·36	0·24	+1·12	5·26	4·39	+ 20
	East Coast (Central)	6·44	0·95	+5·49	20·30	9·07	+124
	Ditto (South)	3·64	1·82	+1·82	15·67	11·06	+ 41
	Madras (South)	2·49	1·48	+1·01	7·70	8·12	— 5

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

Simla, the 23rd November, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 25th November.*—Rainfall again heavy in parts of the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts, and moderate in the remainder and on West Coast. Little or no rain in the Deccan and Circars. Excessive rain has done some damage in Trichinopoly and Tanjore. Tanks nearly all full and irrigation supplies ample. Sowings going on rapidly, especially in the more southerly districts. Standing crops generally flourishing, though in parts excessive rain of late has done some damage. Harvest of the early crop is yielding about the average. Pasturage abundant, and stock in good condition. Prices fluctuating very slightly, but a little easier in the Central districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Rain throughout the Presidency, generally slight; more rain urgently required in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops withering for want of moisture or damaged by rain in parts of eight districts; otherwise good. Sowing of late crops progressing in ten, and reaping of early crops in twelve, districts. Cotton-picking continues in two districts. Prices steady except in two districts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 25th November.*—There were slight showers of rain during the week in Bihar and in East and North Bengal. Except in the north of Tipperah, where insects are still reported to be doing much damage, standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of early rice has begun. Spring crops and poppy are being sown, and earlier sowings are doing well. The price of common rice generally shows a tendency to fall. In some districts the new crop is coming into the market. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition. Insufficiency of fodder-supply is still reported from places in Backergunge and Mymensingh, but the supply is improving in Tipperah. The numbers gratuitously relieved during the week were:—*Faridpur*—Men 35, women 11, and children 24, total 70 (exclusive of figures for Gopalganj circle not received); *Backergunge*—Men 196, women 664, and children 795, total 1,655 against 3,108 in the previous week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Light showers have been fairly general. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly finished. Sowings for spring crops approaching completion, seed germinating well. Sugarcane-pressing commenced in places. Supplies and fodder ample. Prices stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Slight rain in parts of Delhi and Umballa. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly over. Sugarcane being pressed and cotton picked. Sowings of spring crops going on. Condition of standing crops is reported good in all districts, except Rawalpindi and parts of Lahore where it is said to be average. Field rats have damaged the young crops in parts of Umballa and Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Shahpur where it is scarce. Prices falling in three districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Weather cloudy and warm with slight falls of rain in four of the Northern districts. Some damage has been done to *tur* (*cajanus flavus*) in the Nagpur country by the cloudy weather and by insects. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress. Sowings for winter crops continue. Fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th November.*—Rain fell in four districts of Upper Burma, in the Northern Shan States, and Akyab. Reaping of early paddy progressing in Lower Burma, where crop prospects continue good, except in three districts where slight damage is reported. In Upper Burma crop prospects are very encouraging, but in Shwebo want of rain is generally felt. Reaping of early paddy and ploughing for cold-weather crops continue. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Prome, but has fallen largely in Tharrawaddy and the Northern Shan States, considerably in Katha, Shwebo, and Thayetmyo and slightly in Magwe and Meiktila.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th November.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy begun. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th November.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general in three districts. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts. Prices fallen in two districts.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Rice crop in good condition. Coffee-picking continues, and picking of cardamoms completed. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th November.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather warm at Akola and cool elsewhere. Crops in fairly good condition. Damage has been caused by recent rain in parts of Buldana and Akola. Picking of cotton in progress. Sowings completed in Amraoti. Weeding operations in Akola not yet finished. Sufficiency of fodder and water continues. Prices risen in one taluka only. Cattle generally healthy.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn and irrigated crops in progress. Sowing of spring crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Slight rain has fallen in most parts of Central India during the week. Autumn harvesting continues in Baghelkhand and Bhopawar. Spring sowings nearly completed in Bundelkhand, in progress in other parts. Crops in good condition in all parts, except in Baghelkhand and Goona where they have been slightly damaged by rain and insects. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage good. Prices of foodgrains falling in Gwalior; steady in other parts. Opium sowing almost completed in Bhopawar. The condition of the crop in the Neemuch district is indifferent.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Rainfall fairly general and heavy in some parts. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory, except in Meywar where spring sowings are delayed by late rains. Harvest prospects and cattle generally good. Pasturage and fodder sufficient except in part of Kotah. Prices falling in two States, rising and fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 28th November.*—Weather fine. Spring sowings going on in some places. Prices falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th November.*—Weather seasonable. Mornings cold and foggy.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	10 15⅝	10 15⅝
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 3	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 4	11 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 4	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 3	10 6	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 1	10 11	11 1	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	11 12	14 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	10 13	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 3	12 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 13	15 5	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	...	28 3	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	20 4	22 0	...	...	11 8	11 1	12 0	12 0	28 7	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 2	30 3	29 5	10 0	9 6	82 0	80 0	14 6	14 6
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	182 0	182 0	7 8	7 8
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 9	11 9	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	25 10	25 10	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	10 11	10 11
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 3	7 3	9 13	7 11	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	10 3
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 12	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6
Cachar	8 0	7 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 12	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	7 8	8 4
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 4	8 4	...	...	80 0	80 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	130 0	135 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 8	10 0
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 6	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
[illegible]	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 8	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 4	9 4
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0 to 8 12	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 12
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 8
Tippera	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 12	7 0	...	...	8 12	8 12
Dacca	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	13 4	13 4	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 10	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 14	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 10	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 10
Calcutta	12 4	12 0	16 7	16 6	7 2	7 1	9 8	9 8	18 2	18 4	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 0	14 0	19 6	19 6	17 12	17 12	85 0	85 0	11 2	11 8
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	160 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 3½	14 3½	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 14	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	...	...	22 13½	22 13½	128 0	128 0	9 13½	9 13½
Jessore	0 8	11 8	13 4	...	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Faridpur	5 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 6	10 0	13 14	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 4	...	...	13 6	13 6	300 0	280 0	10 5	10 10½
Burdwan	13 4	13 5	...	...	10 0	9 6	13 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 8	20 0	99 0	98 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	..	...	11 0	10 8	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	14 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	13 8	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	16 8	17 4	21 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 12	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	13 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 4	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahi	15 12	15 12	24 0	18 12	8 4	8 4	11 4	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	21 0	...	...	20 10	20 13	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	15 0	14 8	25 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	14 0	13 8	14 0	...	8 8	7 8	11 0	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	50 0	50 0	10 0	9 9
Dinajpur	15 10	15 10	12 0	12 0	9 8	9 0	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguti	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2†	17 2†	...	...	17 2	15 12	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5†	20 5†	...	...	21 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0 and 18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	124 0	128 0	10 8	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 0
Manbhum	14 8	13 8	...	...	9 8 to 10 0	9 0	12 0 to 16 0	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	28 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 2	10 0
Lohardaga	8 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 11 0	16 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	11 0	14 0 to 17 0	14 0 to 16 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	13 0 and 20 0	12 0 and 20 0	160 0	140 0 to 160 0	9 6	9 4
Palámau	14 1	13 8	23 10	25 5	12 6	12 6	15 3	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	21 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2½	8 7
Hazáribágh	12 8	12 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	10 8 to 15 8	12 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1893—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*.																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 12 to 17 14	16 4	18 14 to 19 15	21 0	10 8	8 6	15 12	13 1	16 13	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	22 0 to 24 2	24 2	21 0 to 23 1	22 9	23 9	22 0	126 0 to 148 0	126 0 to 168 0	9 15	10 0
Gaya	14 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	14 8	13 8	18 4	18 0	...	...	21 0	18 8	16 4	14 8	19 0	19 0	18 8	19 8	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	10 0
Patna	16 0 and 17 0	17 0 and 18 8	22 0	25 0	11 0	10 8	18 0	16 8	...	24 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	23 8	25 0	27 0	26 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	10 12
Shahabad	13 0	14 0	...	20 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	10 4	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	20 0	20 3	11 4	11 6	15 8	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 3	24 8	24 0	20 3	21 7	150 0	151 8	10 1	10 1
Darbhanga	15 8	15 0	18 10	19 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	16 9	19 8	22 0	19 0	20 14	21 0	22 0	24 0	176 0	176 0	11 0	10 0
Muzaffarpur	15 8	15 0	20 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	14	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	..	...	21 0	22 8	20 8	21 0	22 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	15 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	11 8	11 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	18 0	17 0	23 0	21 0	22 12	23 8	22 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Champaran	12 8	13 8	22 0	18 4	8 4	8 8	17 8	16 12	...	...	...	...	24 8	25 8	...	...	22 0	21 8	21 8	23 8	21 4	21 4	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 4
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	15 0	15 5	19 12	21 0	8 15	8 6	12 11	11 15	21 6½	21 11	11 10	19 0	23 14	23 14	15 5	15 3	20 3	20 9½	22 0	22 4	21 2½	22 12	105 0	105 0	9 3	8 15
Ghazipur	13 4	13 4	20 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	19 4	20 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	9 14	9 14
Jaunpur	15 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	25 0	30 0	...	...	23 8	23 8	22 8	22 8	24 8	24 8	170 0	170 0	10 4	10 0
Allahabad	14 4	14 0	19 4	19 8	9 12	9 8	14 0	13 0	22 12	13 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	27 0	18 8	21 0	23 12	24 0	23 0	...	21 0	21 8	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bánda	13 0	13 4	16 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	9 12	9 12
Fatehpur	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	14 0	13 12	20 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	12 10	11 8	21 14	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	25 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jalaun	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	17 8	18 0	25 0	25 8	7 8	7 0	14 0	14 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	19 8	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 8	24 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Etáwah	16 12	17 0	22 4	22 12	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 12	25 8	25 8	23 8	23 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	25 8	26 0	24 4	24 4	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 8	14 8	21 4	21 4	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	23 12	23 12	26 8	26 8	...	...	23 12	24 0	21 0	23 12	26 8	26 8	23 12	25 4	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 0
Mainpuri	17 0	17 8	23 0	23 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	20 8	19 8	20 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	26 8	26 8	26 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	18 8	18 8	25 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	20 8	15 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	23 8	24 8	28 12	29 8	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 8
Western—																										
Bárwi	16 8	16 8	20 0	21 8	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	20 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	23 4	24 0	23 0	...	26 8	...	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8
Agra	16 0	15 8	27 0	26 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 8	25 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	16 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	16 8	16 8	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	28 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	...	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	5 8	6 0	9 0	9 8	27 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 0
Bulandshahr	19 4	19 8	28 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	9 8	30 0	25 0	24 8	20 0	...	...	15 0	12 0	31 12	30 8	29 8	28 0	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 8	14 6	21 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 12	15 8	22 2	22 2	9 12	8 14	14 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	22 2	...	...	15 8	15 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 8	14 6	20 11	23 6	9 0	9 0	15 4	14 6	...	...	...	...	25 3	25 3	21 9	23 6	22 1	22 6	23 6	23 6	21 9	22 6	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12
Basti	17 8	17 8	19 0	23 0	8 12	10 0	32 0‡	34 0‡	13 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	23 12	24 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	17 0	17 0	23 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	26 4	29 4	28 0	29 0	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Sitápur	17 0	17 6	26 0	27 0	10 0	...	15 0	...	24 0	...	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	26 0	27 0	28 0	...	25 0	26 0	144 0	...	10 4	...
Hardoi	16 4	16 8	25 0	25 4	10 0	10 0	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	27 8	27 8	27 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 4	10 4
Pilibhit	14 5	15 0	23 3	24 8	5 14	6 9	13 8	12 11	24 10	24 8	18 12	15 4	...	...	13 12	16 0	23 8	24 8	25 4	27 0	21 0	21 12	125 0	125 0	8 2	9 9
Moradabad	16 6	16 10	26 8	27 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	17 8	20 0	25 0	25 0	27 12	28 0	22 2	22 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Naini Tal	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	32 8	32 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	27 8	27 8	17 8	16 8	32 8	32 8	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8
Almora	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 0½	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8
Bijnor	18 0	18 4	31 8	32 1	11 4	11 4	...	12 5	12 10	...	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 14	...	...	20 4	20 4	135 0	135 0	10 6	10 6
Muzaffarnagar	20 0	19 4	29 12	29 12	5 8	5 0	9 14	9 14	22 0	22 0	17 9½	17 9	...	...	6 9½	6 9½	26 6	25 4	22 0	17 9	15 6	15 6	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	18 8	18 0	26 8	26 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	20 8	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 8	23 8	24 0	25 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	11 12
Saháranpur	18 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	15 11	15 8	24 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	24 6	24 0	24. 0	24 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Gaúhwál	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	26 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 8	16 4	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	10 0
Sultanpur	15 8	16 8	21 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	11 8	11 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	14 12	15 12	...	...	21 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 8
Unao	15 8	15 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Lucknow	17 8	18 0	28 0	29 0	6 0	...	17 0	17 8	26 0	27 0	24 0	19 0	32 0	...	23 0	22 0	32 0	35 0	38 0	32 0	24 0	24 8	110 0	110 0	10 6	10 8
Hardoi	18 8	19 0	26 0	29 0	7 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 5	16 9	23 11	24 5	10 14	10 14	16 0	15 13½	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 11	25 9½	26 11	28 8	23 3	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	16 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	15 8	16 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 1	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	27 8	24 8	27 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 12	16 14	19 12	21 6	12 7	12 7	14 0	13 14	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 11	10 0	24 4	24 4	28 8	28 5	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Bahraich	16 0	17 0	25 0	27 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	41 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sítapur	17 0	17 0	28 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	28 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	145 0	145 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	17 8	18 0	25 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	33 8	...	...	26 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	23 12	25 0	25 0	8 2	7 8	11 4	10 0	25 0	21 4	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 4	20 0	21 4	25 0	...	...	...	12 13	15 6
Bánswara	20 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	8 12	7 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	27 8	23 12	25 0	18 12	18 12	...	...	9 6	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	14 1	31 4	32 12	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	9 6	28 2	37 8	18 12	17 15½	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	21 14	21 14	28 2	37 8	10 8½	10 15	160 0	160 0	8 15½	9 12½
Sirohee	14 0	13 8	25 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	16 8	15 1	27 7	25 12	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 9½	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	16 0	16 0	31 5	32 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	31 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	29 8	34 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	13 7	13 7½	20 12	19 13	5 8	5 12	6 8	7 0	17 12	15 12	13 8	13 9	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	17 0	16 8	10 0	10 4	160 0	...	11 0	10 8
Kishengarh	16 8	17 0	32 0	36 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	31 0	34 0	25 0	26 8	†	†	†	†	33 0	33 8	33 0	34 0	†	†	*	*	12 4	12 8
Boondee	20 0	19 0	32 8	35 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	42 8	46 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	35 0	42 8	46 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 0
Kotah	12 8	12 8	27 8	27 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	12 12	12 7	16 1½	16 14	7 1	7 0	9 6	9 6	19 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 1	21 13	21 5	24 5	23 6	9 6	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	16 0	16 12	32 6	33 8	6 12	6 7	9 8	9 8	37 8	38 12	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	32 6	33 0	34 0	36 8	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 10	10 10
Jeypore	15 12	17 0	29 0	30 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	30 8	31 0	23 8	25 0	†	†	13 0	13 0§	27-0 & 28 0	27-0 & 32 8	31 8	30 0	26 0	26 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Kerowlee	17 8	18 12	26 4	28 12	8 12	9 4	9 6	9 6	26 4	23 12	22 8	24 6	...	...	20 0	18 12	30 0	31 4	...	...	37 8	43 12	200 0	200 0	9 7	9 11
Dholpur	17 4½	17 7	26 12½	27 0½	8 2½	8 2½	9 9	9 9	25 7½	26 8½	26 5½	27 4½	...	...	16 14	16 14	28 14¾	31 8½	...	...	29 6¾	31 7½	90 0	90 0	10 15½	0 15½
Bhurtpore	17 8	17 8	26 12	27 4	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	29 6	29 14½	24 9	25 12	...	...	11 12	11 12	29 4	29 9	25 8	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ulwur	18 12	18 3	30 4	29 15	6 10	6 14	8 11	8 11	31 3	29 14	29 9	29 1	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 8	29 14	29 15	30 10	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Deoli Cantonment	15 11½	17 8	39 10	39 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	32 13	32 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	33 6	32 4	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	29 0	29 0	22 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	31 0	30 12	...	...	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	13 8	24 0	27 0	...	...	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	24 8	24 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 8
Bélmer	15 7	14 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	29 4	29 4	...	...	...	...	19 8	17 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 4	13 2
Anádra	15 2	15 0	22 0	21 0	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	14 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	11 8
Shahpoora	11 8	11 8	40 8	48 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	33 2	33 2	38 0	38 2	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	15 0 and 17 8	15 0 and 16 14	27 8	28 12	6 4	6 4	6 14	7 3	25 11	27 8 and 29 6	19 6 and 22 8	20 0 and 25 0	...	...	...	...	25 5 and 26	25 10 and 26 4	21 4	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	12 8	13 2
Jeysulmere	15 0	14 6	...	...	7 0	6 12	9 4	9 0	24 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	17	17 4	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	13 5	12 10	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	19 6	22 6½	...	...	...	...	26 1	24 14	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	14 4	14 0	17 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	21 8	21 8	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	30 0	30 0	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	28 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Goona	17 4	17 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 7½	15 2½	21 4	23 6	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	91 10½	22 5	21 13½	23 14½	..	...	10 10	13 13	19 10½	19 10½	23 6	23 14½	18 1	18 9½	148 12	148 12	10 14½	10 14½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorgnum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	20 0	18 0	45 0	40 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	40 0	35 0	29 0	28 0	†	†	†	†	40 0	35 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Ferozepore	20 0	19 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	34 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	††	††	16 0	16 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	80 0	11 8	13 0
Montgomery	19 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	†	††	30 0	25 0	38 0	35 0	25 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	260 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	19 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	28 0	†	†	†	†	31 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0
Delhi	19 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	28 0	††	††	12 0	13 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	19 0	19 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	33 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	20 0	19 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	34 0	31 0	30 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	19 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	33 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	††	††	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umbalia	23 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	††	††	8 0	8 0	33 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	††	††	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4
Ludhiána	21 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	††	††	20 0	20 0	32 0	31 0	29 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jallundur	23 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	††	††	20 0	20 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	26 0	††	††	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	23 0	24 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	11 12	11 12
Gurdáspur	24 0	23 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	11 0	32 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	††	††	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Amritsar	21 0	20 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	31 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	20 0	17 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	16 0	††	††	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 4
Kángra	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	18 0	17 0	33 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	††	††	††	††	27 0	27 0	21 0	20 0	††	††	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	19 0	17 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	33 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	††	††	16 0	16 0	32 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	††	††	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 0
Gujrát	19 0	19 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	††	††	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	††	††	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	19 0	19 0	35 0	34 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	††	††	*	*	24 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	††	††	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	18 0	16 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	19 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	18 0	*	*	60 0	60 0	12 12	12 12
Hazára	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	‡	15 0	††	††	‡	‡	20 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Peshawar	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	††	††	16 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	17 0	92 0	92 0	40 0	40 0
Kohát	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	††	††	20 0	20 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	††	††	155 0	150 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	23 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	28 0	22 0	27 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	16 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	12 0
Jhang	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	18 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	†	†	‡	9 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	21 0	20 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	37 0	36 0	30 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
D. I. Khan	20 0	18 0	35 0	31 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	23 0	††	††	6 0	6 0	32 0	30 0	††	††	12 0	13 0	91 0	100 0	30 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	15 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	*	110 0	110 0	11 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	*	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	††	††	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	9 0 and 10 0	8 0 and 10 0	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	14 0	13 8	...	...	7 8	8 0	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	††	††	...	...	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 2	12 0	...	...	12 10	12 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	23 6	23 8	††	††	...	...	7 10	7 11	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkar (Shikárpur)	16 0	17 0	...	...	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	††	††	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	15 8	14 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	††	††	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	14 0	13 4	19 8	18 8	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	15 8	††	††	6 0	6 0	18 8	18 0	19 8	19 0	8 8	0 0	59 8	62 8	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 10	9 2	15 3	15 3	13 2	12 3	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	249 9	249 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	12 8	12 8	12 15	12 15	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	*	*	134 6	134 6	10 6	10 6
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	11 14	10 15	*	*	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	*	*	89 10	89 10	12 12	11 0
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	5 12	6 6	7 2	7 13	13 8	13 8	13 15	13 15	*	14 1	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 7	79 7	9 7	11 0
Tanna	10 15	10 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	*	15 8	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	*	*	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	17 9	18 1	18 0	17 2	*	*	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 15	15 15	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2
Belgaum	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 2	10 3	9 7	10 8	18 10	19 11	19 8	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	...	17 10	19 3	66 0	113 7	11 0	10 10
Satara	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 6	7 9	8 11	8 11	15 2	15 14	13 15	14 10	*	*	...	...	13 2	13 12	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 5	11 5	16 1	16 1	18 12	20 10	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	11 9	11 9	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 8	10 0	19 11	20 2	22 0	21 2	*	*	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	*	*	86 0	86 0	11 7	10 9
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	16 7	15 4	16 2	14 15	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	19 10	19 10	86 14	86 14	10 12	10 12
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	15 15	13 1	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	17 14	17 14	17 9	16 1	*	*	...	...	18 11	18 0	...	...	26 9	23 9	91 0	91 0	11 0	11 0
Násik	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	...	...	16 15	16 15	18 6	18 6	...	...	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	128 0	106 6	10 6	10 9
Dhulia (Khandesh)	15 12	15 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	20 11	20 11	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 14	14 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	11 1	11 1	13 14	12 7	*	*	...	...	14 13	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	14 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda (Camp)	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 4	16 14	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	20 8	20 8	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	*	*	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	*	*	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 14	12 10	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	15 4	15 8	14 4	14 0	*	*	...	...	16 4	16 7	...	...	*	*	80 0	75 0	65 0	62 8
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	17 1	17 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 7	11 15	22 9	22 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1	20 10	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	14 0	13 3	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 11	20 0	19 5	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 10
Hoshangabad	20 1	17 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	20 9	20 9	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	240 0	240 0	9 2	9 2
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 4	10 14	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0
Nágpur	17 8	16 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	9 8	9 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 10	7 4	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 9	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	15 7	...	...	9 10	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	19 0	...	...	16 13	16 13	110 0	140 0	9 4	9 8
Damoh	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 12
Jubbulpore	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8
Baghalkhand (Satna)	14 8½	16 0	24 8	25 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 6	20 0	18 3½	19 8	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	9 2	9 2
Mandla	19 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	17 1	17 1	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	13 12	13 12	136 0	136 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	18 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Chánda	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	11 11	11 11	320 0	320 0	8 4	8 5
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	22 7	22 7	...	...	12 5	14 10	18 0	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	19 11	19 10	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	...	...	10 0	10 2	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8
Sambalpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 6	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 8	9 8
Básim	12 5	12 5	...	...	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 13	15 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 5	12 5	77 0	76 0	9 10	9 0
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	87 0	88 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	15 8	15 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 0
Amraoti	11 12	12 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 6	16 4	15 13	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 10	...	...	13 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 8	10 8	*	*	6 13	7 8	9 9	11 4	13 3	13 13	17 12	17 12	23 0	23 0	*	*	10 8	10 14	*	*	15 15	15 15	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8
Boláram	11 1	11 1	*	*	8 2	8 2	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	11 11	11 11	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	8 8	8 8
Chadarghat	8 0	8 0	*	*	7 4	8 0	11 4	11 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	*	*	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. †† Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1893—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 3	7 14	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 3	11 3	16 2	**	**	**	19 11	19 11	...	...	19 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	10 6	10 6	96 0	99 0	12 3	12 3
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	15 8	**	**	**	19 5	19 5	...	...	27 0	24 0	7 8	7 8	9 11	9 11	84 0	84 0	12 3	12 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 2	11 8	...	...	9 8	9 14	10 6	10 6	14 13	**	**	**	18 14	18 0	...	...	22 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	10 6	10 6	150 0	133 11	13 2	13 2
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	10 5	14 10	**	**	**	15 13	15 13	...	...	22 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	9 11	9 11	84 0	274 3	13 2	13 2
Salem	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 14	8 14	16 13	**	**	**	19 3	19 3	...	...	27 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	11 6	11 6	150 0	145 13	13 2	13 2
Central—																										
Bellary	10 10	*	...	...	9 10	10 11	10 5	11 10	20 10	**	**	**	23 5	21 10	...	...	24 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	11 10	11 10	340 0	340 0	14 5	14 5
Anantapur	9 2	9 10	...	...	11 3	10 11	11 14	11 14	19 10	**	**	**	20 6	21 3	...	...	23 0	23 0	7 8	7 8	10 3	10 3	200 0	200 0	13 10	13 10
Cuddapah	8 13	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 10	11 10	15 13	**	**	**	23 11	23 11	...	...	27 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Kurnool	8 14	8 14	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	19 8	**	**	**	19 8	19 3	...	...	27 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	22 2	**	**	**	23 13	21 10	...	...	27 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	11 10	11 10	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 8
Vizagapatam	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	10 3	14 3	**	**	**	24 10	23 11	...	...	27 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Godavari	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 0	12 0	18 3	**	**	**	23 11	23 11	...	...	27 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	14 3	**	**	**	20 14	19 14	...	...	24 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	9 11	9 11
Nellore	7 11	7 11	...	...	10 10	10 10	13 5	13 5	16 8	**	**	**	23 2	22 2	...	...	27 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 10	9 6	9 6	10 0	**	**	**	**	15 13	17 13	...	...	24 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8
Chingleput	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 2	9 2	**	**	**	**	17 13	17 13	...	...	24 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0
N. Arcot	6 10	7 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	**	**	**	**	20 8	20 8	...	...	24 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0				
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 2	10 2	**	**	**	**	16 11	16 11	...	...	24 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0				
Tanjore	6 10	7 0	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 5	11 5	**	**	**	**	15 14	16 11	...	...	24 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0				
Trichinopoly	6 10	7 0	...	...	8 5	9 10	10 14	10 8	15 2	**	**	**	17	15 14	...	...	24 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0				
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 2	9 8	10 6	10 6	13 13	**	**	**	15 8	*	...	...	24 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0				
Madura	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 3	8 13	9 11	9 5	13 13	**	**	**	*	*	...	...	24 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0				
Mysore—																										
Mysore	7 12	8 0	7 12	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 12	8 0	18 8	**	**	**	21 0	21 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	9 0	9 5	8 0	8 5	7 0	7 1	8 0	8 0	21 0	**	**	**	23 8	23 8	...	...	24 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Kolar	8 0	8 8	6 4	6 4	10 6	8 4	10 12	9 8	18 0	**	**	**	25 0	25 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	340 0	340 0	8 8	8 8
Tumkur	9 0	9 0	7 8	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	9 6	19 0	**	**	**	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Hassan	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	**	**	**	30 0	29 6	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	...	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 6	23 2	**	**	**	30 0	30 7	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	9 6	10 0	8 0	...	8 10	9 0	10 0	9 6	23 2	**	**	**	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Chitaldroog	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	30 0	**	**	**	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	11 0	...	**	**	**	27 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	**	**	**	*	*	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND MONTHLY ALLOWANCE SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 5150-P., dated Calcutta, the 30th November, 1893.

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

READ—

Letter from the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 9840, dated 3rd November, 1893, and enclosures

ORDER.—Ordered that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

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

POST OFFICE.

No. 9840, dated Calcutta, the 3rd November, 1893.

From—The Director General of the Post Office of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance schemes for the year 1892-93.

2. During the year, 233 new policies were granted of the aggregate value of ₹3,56,600, against 157 policies issued in the previous year for sums amounting in all to ₹2,21,000, and seven applications for Life Insurance were refused on account of unfavourable medical reports on the lives of the persons who applied for insurance. Of the 233 persons who insured their lives, 68 were servants of the Telegraph Department, and the total value of the policies issued in their favour amounted to ₹1,60,000. The remaining 165 persons were Post Office servants, and the aggregate value of their policies was ₹1,96,600. Compared with the results of the previous year, there was an increase of 49 in the number, and of ₹60,700 in the value of new policies issued in favour of Post Office servants, and an increase of 27 in the number, and of ₹74,900 in the value of new policies issued in favour of servants of the Telegraph Department.

3. The total sum realized on account of premia on both old and new policies amounted during the year to ₹73,556, as compared with ₹65,058 in the previous year; claims to the extent of ₹17,417 were discharged as compared with payments amounting to ₹14,398 during the preceding year, and 12 policies representing a gross assurance of ₹15,000, either lapsed, or were surrendered or cancelled. The general results of the past two years are summarised in the table below :—

LIFE INSURANCE.	Up to 31st March 1892.	Up to 31st March 1893.
Number of lives insured	1,546	1,779
Amount received in premia	₹ 3,17,573	₹ 3,91,130
" of insurance	21,14,025	24,70,625
" of claims met	82,395	99,813

4. The active policies existing on 31st March 1893 numbered 1,535, representing an aggregate assurance of R21,71,100 as detailed below:—

		R
1 for		700 effected by a single payment of premium.
523	,,	7,69,450 effected by payment of monthly premia up to the age of 50.
533	,,	7,24,150 effected by payment of monthly premia up to the age of 55.
478	,,	6,76,800 effected by payment of monthly premia during life.
TOTAL . 1,535	,,	21,71,100

5. In this year also no insurance was effected by a single payment. Of the 233 policies actually issued, 171 represented a total insurance of R2,69,950 by payment of premia during a fixed period, of which 130 were held by Natives of India and 32 by Europeans or Eurasians; while 62 policies represented a total insurance of R86,650 by payment of premia during life, of which 55 were in favour of Natives of India and 7 in favour of Europeans or Eurasians. The 165 policies taken out by servants of the Post Office may be classified territorially as below:—

73	issued in Lower Bengal and Assam.
31	issued in the Madras Postal Circle.
12	,, ,, Bombay ,, ,,
49	,, in other Postal Circles.
165	

All the 73 policies shown under the head of Lower Bengal and Assam were actually taken out in the Lower Provinces, where the scheme seems to be increasingly popular.

6. The following statement shows the distribution of Life Insurance policies among the various grades of Post Office officials:—

GRADE IN POST OFFICE.	Number of officials on 31st March 1893.	NUMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES HELD.		Percentage of lives insured.
		On the 31st March 1892	On the 31st March 1893.	
Superintendents and Inspectors . .	395	97	99	25·06
Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters and Branch Postmasters	4,986	307	334	6·70
Schoolmasters and other extraneous Agents	3,932	5	5	·12
Clerks	6,740	521	616	9·14
Postmen and Village Postmen .	17,141	94	103	60
Road Establishment	12,477	21	26	·20
Signallers, Clerks and other servants of combined offices	1,162	66	74	6·36
TOTAL .	46,833	1,111*	1,257†	2·68

* Exclusive of 213 policies held by servants of the Telegraph Department.
† Ditto 278 ditto ditto.

Out of a total of 46,833 servants of all grades of the Department, 1,257 persons, or 2·6 per cent. had insured their lives on the 31st March 1893, and it will be observed that, as in previous years, the percentage was highest in the grade of supervising officers.

7. The progress in the direction of monthly allowances during the year has been insignificant; only one new contract of this character was entered into, by which a deferred monthly allowance of R5 was secured by payment of monthly subscriptions. One contract for R50 lapsed by the death of the holder before payment commenced, so that at the close of the year there were in existence six monthly allowance contracts representing a total monthly payment of R83-8.

8. The following figures exhibit the financial results of both schemes:—

	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
LIFE INSURANCE.			
Balance including interest on 31st March 1892 . . .	.....	2,62,543 15 2	
Amount of premia received during 1892-93 . . .	73,556 8 2		
Deduct—Amount of claims met .	17,417 9 8		
		56,138 14 6	
Interest for 1892-93 . .	.....	10,108 6 0	
Balance on 31st March 1893 .	.....	.....	3,28,791 3 8
MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.			
Balance including interest on 31st March 1892 . .	.....	9,500 15 8	
Amount of subscription received during 1892-93 . . .	1,141 12 4		
Deduct—Claims met . .	95 8 0		
		1,046 4 4	
Interest for 1892-93 . .	.....	352 7 9	
Balance on 31st March 1893 .	.....	.....	10,899 11 9
TOTAL BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1893	.....	.....	3,39,690 15 5

	Number.	Amount.			REMARKS.
		R	a.	p.	
LIABILITIES.					
Life policies in existence .	1,535	21,71,1000	0	0	Payment in a lump sum.
Monthly allowance in existence— Immediate . . .	3	18	8	0	Of R5, R9-8, and R4; one commenced from March 1884, the other from April 1892, and the third from June 1891.
Monthly allowance in existence— Deferred . . .	3	65	0	0	One of R10, another of R5, and the third of R50. The first to commence from March 1897, the second from October 1907, and the third from September 1893.

9. The subjoined statement gives the ages at which policies were surrendered, or lapsed, or were discharged by payment on death of the person insured up to the close of the year under report, and has been prepared in its present

form with special reference to the request of the Actuary of the India Office in his memorandum dated 20th July 1892.

Ages at the time of the surrender, lapse, or discharge of the policy.	Surrendered at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Lapsed at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Discharged by payment on death at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Total.		Number of Policies obtained at the ages mentioned in the first column.			
	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1892.	During the year 1892-93.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1892.	During the year 1892-93.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1892.	During the year 1892-93.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1892.	During the year 1892-93.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1892.	During the year 1892-93.	Total.	"Superior" service on the 31st March 1893.
20 years	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	30	5	35	118
21 ,,	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	40	4	44	172
22 ,,	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	40	4	44	245
23 ,,	4	...	12	1	2	...	18	1	57	9	66	402
24 ,,	2	...	7	...	2	...	11	...	86	12	98	464
25 ,,	5	...	5	2	4	...	14	...	97	18	115	536
26 ,,	3	2	3	...	2	1	8	1	102	20	122	448
27 ,,	12	...	4	...	3	...	19	...	97	18	115	527
28 ,,	7	...	4	...	3	1	14	1	92	13	105	502
29 ,,	8	...	4	...	2	...	14	...	101	11	112	526
30 ,,	5	...	5	...	2	...	14	...	90	16	106	544
31 ,,	5	...	6	...	5	...	15	...	89	7	96	474
32 ,,	3	...	2	...	2	...	11	...	67	10	77	454
33 ,,	5	...	2	...	4	...	11	...	64	10	74	484
34 ,,	2	...	2	...	2	1	6	1	64	10	74	486
35 ,,	4	...	3	...	2	...	9	...	72	12	84	464
36 ,,	5	...	2	1	...	...	11	1	54	8	62	435
37 ,,	3	...	...	...	4	1	6	1	50	11	61	386
38 ,,	3	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	38	4	42	382
39 ,,	2	1	...	...	1	...	6	1	41	1	42	322
40 ,,	3	...	1	...	2	1	6	...	40	6	46	353
41 ,,	...	...	2	1	2	...	4	1	24	3	27	302
42 ,,	2	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	26	5	31	246
43 ,,	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	21	4	25	290
44 ,,	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	16	1	17	275
45 ,,	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	13	6	19	242
46 ,,	...	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	12	3	15	205
47 ,,	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	4	202
48 ,,	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	1	6	2	8	182
49 ,,	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	1	8	143
50 ,,	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	6	...	6	146
51 ,,	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	7	...	7	106
52 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
53 ,,	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	72
54 ,,	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	55
55 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
56 ,,	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	26
57 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
58 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
59 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
60 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Over 60 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	88	5	75	7	59	10	222	22	1,546	233	1,779	11,376

10. Although not specially provided for in the departmental rules which have recently undergone revision, under Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Trustees, Committee, or Managers of any Local Fund are competent, on certain conditions, to purchase from the Life Assurance Branch of the Post Office a pension or annuity for any of their servants for whom such pension or annuity is not otherwise admissible; and during the year under review, with the sanction of the Punjab Government, a life annuity of ₹40 per month, to have effect from the 16th June 1891, was purchased by the District Board of Gujrat in favour of an overseer who had been in their service.

11. The appendices which usually accompany this report are attached.

Statement showing the operation of the Scheme of Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

I.—Life Insurance.

Circles (arranged according to the total amounts of insurances effected during the year).	By payment of premia in one sum.				By payment of premia during a fixed period.				By payment of premia during life.				Total.			
	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claim smet.
						₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	14	6,464 3 0	13,350	241 14 4	23	5,461 11 9	26,350	1,000 0 0	37	11,925 14 9	39,700	1,241 14 4
Madras	...	...	...	...	25	5,614 15 7	27,300	77 1 4	6	2,113 12 8	5,700	...	31	7,728 12 3	33,000	77 1 4
Burma	...	...	...	...	23	2,822 7 2	29,000	...	2	921 15 8	3,000	...	25	3,744 6 10	32,000	...
Chief Office, Calcutta (*i.e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts).	...	...	...	...	15	3,053 2 8	21,500	...	4	1,648 13 8	8,000	...	19	4,702 0 4	29,500	...
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	10	2,761 4 8	16,050	...	...	823 12 0*	...	...	10	3,585 0 8	16,050	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	8	3,656 8 4	8,250	500 0 0	4	1,836 6 10	6,500	500 0 0	12	5,492 15 2	14,750	1,000 0 0
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	9	1,980 9 4	6,300	2,000 0 0	5	1,161 8 2	3,000	...	14	3,142 1 6	9,300	2,000 0 0
Sind	...	...	...	...	4	792 6 4	5,500	...	...	248 2 0*	...	...	4	1,040 8 4	5,500	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	2	1,404 9 4	4,500	...	...	203 12 0*	...	...	2	1,068 5 4	4,500	...
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	1	1,405 0 4	4,000	2,000 0 0	...	783 0 4*	...	4,000 0 0	1	2,188 0 8	4,000	6,000 0 0
Bihar	...	...	...	...	3	1,939 13 0	3,000	...	...	499 2 8*	...	...	3	2,438 15 8	3,000	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	2	654 1 11	2,700	1,000 0 0	...	229 14 0*	...	...	2	883 15 11	2,700	1,000 0 0
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	355 14 0*	...	...	3	77 2 8	1,600	...	3	433 0 8	1,600	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	2	390 8 4	1,000	...	...	28 1 2*	...	...	2	418 9 6	1,000	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	2,366 5 0*	...	4,000 0 0	...	1,357 13 4*	...	1,000 0 0	...	3,724 2 4	...	5,000 0 0
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	419 7 8*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419 7 8	...	...
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	53	15,992 12 3	1,27,500	1,098 10 0	15	4,027 6 4	32,500	...	68	29,020 2 7	1,60,000	1,098 10 0
Total of 1892-93	...	...	...	...	171	52,134 0 11	2,69,950	10,917 9 8	62	21,422 7 3	86,650	6,500 0 0	233	73,556 8 2	3,56,600	17,417 9 8
Total of 1891-92	...	...	...	...	†108	45,030 0 4	1,55,000	8,380 12 0	‡49	20,028 5 11	66,000	6,017 9 2	157	65,058 6 3	2,21,000	14,398 5 2
Increase	...	...	...	...	63	7,104 0 7	1,14,950	2,536 13 8	13	1,394 1 4	20,650	482 6 10	76	8,498 1 11	1,35,600	3,019 4 6

* These figures represent the premia realized during the year for policies issued in previous years.

	Native.	European or Eurasian.
† 1891-92	86	22
1892-93	139	32
‡ 1891-92	43	6
1892-93	55	7

II.—Monthly Allowances.

CIRCLE	Immediate Monthly Allowance secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred Monthly Allowance secured by payment of monthly subscription.				Total.			
	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Chief Office, Calcutta (*i.e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts.)												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay	...	...	..	...	1	11 9 0	5 0 0	...	1	11 9 0	5 0 0	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	47 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 8 0
Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	48 0 0	...	95 13 4	...	...	...	95 13 4	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0 0
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	...	1,034 6 0	...	..	...	1,034 6 0	...	...
Total of 1892-93	...	...	...	95 8 0	1	1,141 12 4	5 0 0	...	1	1,141 12 4	5 0 0	95 8 0
Total of 1891-92	2	1,312 9 7	13 8 0	36 0 0	1	1,962 8 0	10 0 0	...	3	3,275 1 7	23 8 0	36 0 0
Increase or Decrease	2	1,312 9 7	13 8 0	59 8 0*	...	820 11 8	5 0 0	...	2	2,133 5 3	18 8 0	59 8 0*

* Exclusive of R126-8-0 undrawn by holders of Contract in Bengal and Punjab.

ABSTRACT.

ABSTRACT.

Circles (arranged in order of balances on 31st March 1893 as shown in column 6.)	Life Insurance.					Monthly Allowance.				
	Balance on 1st April 1892.	Premia received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance on 31st March 1893.	Balance on 1st April 1892.	Subscriptions received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance on 31st March 1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Bengal	82,946 13 0	20,985 5 11	1,03,932 2 11	2,340 8 4	1,01,591 10 7	663 8 10	...	663 8 10	...	663 8 10
Madras	22,765 6 4	10,640 6 7	33,405 12 11	77 1 4	33,328 11 7	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	22,663 10 2	8,725 7 2	31,389 1 4	1,000 0 0	30,389 1 4	24 2 7	11 9 0	35 11 7	...	35 11 7
Burma	19,766 15 2	7,852 13 2	27,619 12 4	...	27,619 12 4	742 0 8	180 3 4	922 4 0	48 0 0	874 4 0
Assam	20,600 1 2	4,863 2 7	25,463 3 9	5,000 0 0	20,463 3 9	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	13,659 2 4	3,099 4 8	16,758 7 0	...	16,758 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	12,958 10 5	3,817 13 2	16,776 7 7	2,000 0 0	14,776 7 7	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	10,597 5 11	3,655 7 2	14,252 13 1	...	14,252 13 1	4,360 9 7	950 0 0	5,310 9 7	47 8 0	5,263 1 7
North-Western Provinces	10,896 5 3	4,291 6 8	15,187 11 11	6,000 0 0	9,187 11 11	1,350 0 0	...	1,350 0 0	...	1,350 0 0
Central Provinces	6,620 1 7	1,588 15 11	8,209 1 6	1,000 0 0	7,209 1 6	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	3,899 8 10	670 8 8	4,570 1 6	...	4,570 1 6	11 7 4	...	11 7 4	...	11 7 4
Rajputana	4,001 2 9	529 8 6	4,530 11 3	...	4,530 11 3	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	1,811 14 10	2,416 12 4	4,228 11 2	...	4,228 11 2	78 12 10	...	78 12 10	...	78 12 10
Central India	1,990 11 11	419 7 8	2,410 3 7	...	2,410 3 7	1,518 12 0	...	1,518 12 0	...	1,518 12 0
TOTAL	2,35,177 13 8	73,556 8 2	3,08,734 5 10	17,417 9 8	2,91,316 12 2	8,749 5 10	1,141 12 4	9,891 2 2	95 8 0	9,795 10 2
INTEREST	27,366 1 6	...	...	...	37,474 7 6	751 9 10	...	...	...	1,104 1 7
TOTAL	2,62,543 15 2	73,556 8 2	3,08,734 5 10	17,417 9 8	3,28,791 3 8	9,500 15 8	1,141 12 4	9,891 2 2	95 8 0	10,899 11 9
TOTAL OF 1891-92	...	65,058 6 3	...	14,398 5 2	...	...	3,275 1 7	...	36 0 0	...
Increase or Decrease	...	8,498 1 11	...	3,019 4 6	...	...	...	...	59 8 0	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,133 5 3	...	...	...

	Life Insurance Policies Issued.		Monthly Allowance Contracts issued.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Balance of 1891-92	1,324	18,46,500 0 0	6	128 8 0
Issued during the year	233	3,56,600 0 0	1	5 0 0
TOTAL	1,557	22,03,100 0 0	7	133 8 0
DEDUCT—Discharged during the year	10	17,000 0 0	...	...
Lapsed, surrendered, and cancelled, as per details below	12	15,000 0 0	1	50 0 0
Balance of 1892-93	1,535	21,71,100 0 0	6	83 0 0

Details relating to surrendered, lapsed, or cancelled Policies and Contracts.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

	Surrendered.		Lapsed.		Cancelled.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		₹		₹		₹		₹
Bengal	3	4,000	3	2,500	...	...	6	6,500
Madras	1	1,000	1	1,000	...	...	2	2,000
Assam	...	...	1	500	...	...	1	500
Railway Mail Service	...	...	1	1,000	...	...	1	1,000
Telegraph Department	1	4,000	1	1,000	...	...	2	5,000
TOTAL	5	9,000	7	6,000	...	...	12	15,000

MONTHLY ALLOWANCE CONTRACTS.

	Surrendered.		Lapsed.*		Cancelled.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		₹		₹		₹		₹
Telegraph Department	...	...	1	50	...	...	1	50

* By death of holder before payment commenced.

A.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Statement showing (1) present ages on 31st March 1893 of lives insured, (2) number of lives insured of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premia paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods or for life, and (4) the amount insured during the period from February 1884 to March 1893.

LIVES INSURED BY SINGLE PAYMENT.				LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR STATED PERIODS.								LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR LIFE.			
				UNTIL THE AGE OF 50.				UNTIL THE AGE OF 55.							
Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Amount of premia paid (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together.	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.	₹. a. p.
21	...	...	...	21	3	6 14 10	3,500 0 0	21	1	0 15 0	500 0 0	21	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	22	3	11 15 8	6,000 0 0	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	23	4	16 7 4	8,000 0 0	23	4	11 9 0	6,000 0 0	23	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	24	10	28 12 10	13,900 0 0	24	9	26 11 6	13,500 0 0	24	4	7 7 2	4,000 0 0
25	...	...	...	25	21	75 12 4	35,700 0 0	25	10	20 9 2	10,500 0 0	25	3	11 8 2	5,500 0 0
26	...	...	...	26	20	64 9 10	28,100 0 0	26	12	26 9 0	12,500 0 0	26	8	19 6 0	10,000 0 0
27	...	...	...	27	24	84 3 6	35,500 0 0	27	16	48 14 10	23,100 0 0	27	14	34 8 6	17,700 0 0
28	...	...	...	28	34	126 3 0	53,150 0 0	28	18	45 4 6	20,200 0 0	28	10	21 0 10	10,600 0 0
29	...	...	...	29	28	150 0 5	59,250 0 0	29	37	132 3 6	57,000 0 0	29	16	34 7 8	17,000 0 0
30	...	...	...	30	33	133 6 2	48,950 0 0	30	22	68 3 2	28,800 0 0	30	24	64 2 6	30,900 0 0
31	...	...	...	31	34	136 7 2	50,950 0 0	31	30	103 4 1	41,250 0 0	31	24	67 6 4	32,050 0 0
32	...	...	...	32	30	128 4 10	47,900 0 0	32	29	91 10 10	35,400 0 0	32	22	71 6 8	31,600 0 0
33	...	...	...	33	30	118 7 8	39,600 0 0	33	36	116 5 0	44,000 0 0	33	19	74 8 6	32,000 0 0
34	...	...	...	34	18	37 3 2	14,250 0 0	34	29	99 9 6	35,200 0 0	34	24	93 8 8	40,200 0 0
35	...	...	...	35	38	107 12 11	37,400 0 0	35	38	137 8 5	46,200 0 0	35	30	103 5 7	41,650 0 0
36	...	...	...	36	18	82 12 6	27,650 0 0	36	19	68 3 0	22,200 0 0	36	19	55 15 8	21,550 0 0
37	...	...	...	37	39	166 3 6	51,750 0 0	37	34	126 12 9	40,800 0 0	37	27	107 10 4	39,900 0 0
38	...	...	...	38	15	72 13 6	20,400 0 0	38	22	80 13 6	26,150 0 0	38	18	56 10 8	20,250 0 0
39	...	...	...	39	20	81 14 11	24,450 0 0	39	22	121 0 5	34,750 0 0	39	18	69 13 0	25,350 0 0
40	...	...	...	40	17	81 2 4	21,000 0 0	40	17	80 3 2	23,200 0 0	40	22	86 4 5	30,050 0 0
41	...	...	...	41	19	137 5 11	37,650 0 0	41	23	131 8 9	34,150 0 0	41	19	80 5 4	26,650 0 0
42	...	...	...	42	11	50 11 9	11,500 0 0	42	14	82 1 8	21,100 0 0	42	19	100 6 5	30,900 0 0
43	...	...	...	43	15	98 14 1	22,250 0 0	43	22	141 2 9	32,250 0 0	43	14	67 7 6	22,100 0 0
44	...	...	...	44	9	50 10 5	10,350 0 0	44	13	68 15 6	16,200 0 0	44	23	123 7 6	37,200 0 0
45	...	...	...	45	9	128 3 8	25,500 0 0	45	11	59 12 9	14,750 0 0	45	19	64 1 9	17,750 0 0
46	...	...	...	46	5	81 1 4	11,000 0 0	46	9	97 13 10	19,250 0 0	46	15	89 13 6	24,150 0 0
47	...	...	...	47	5	65 3 6	10,450 0 0	47	13	95 6 8	20,000 0 0	47	14	85 6 9	23,650 0 0
48	...	...	...	48	4	48 0 2	6,050 0 0	48	8	69 11 0	12,500 0 0	48	9	66 0 8	17,500 0 0
49	...	...	...	49	5	42 10 8	5,200 0 0	49	6	67 8 0	12,200 0 0	49	7	39 15 8	10,600 0 0
50	...	...	...	50	1	...	2,000 0 0	50	1	13 12 0	2,000 0 0	50	11	75 2 2	18,100 0 0
51	...	...	...	51	1	...	100 0 0	51	3	21 4 0	4,000 0 0	51	7	54 8 6	12,750 0 0
52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	3	62 14 8	10,000 0 0	52	3	28 10 0	5,700 0 0
53	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	53	2	28 2 0	4,500 0 0	53	2	4 11 10	1,000 0 0
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	6	41 7 6	8,900 0 0
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	5	36 7 6	8,050 0 0
56	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	56	2	5 1 8	1,000 0 0
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	1	2 6 4	500 0 0
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	1	469 0 0	700 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	1	469 0 0	700 0 0		523	2,414 5 11	7,69,450 0 0		533	2,346 7 11	7,24,150 0 0		478	1,944 11 3	6,76,800 0 0

ABSTRACT.

			R
Lives assured by payment of premium	in one sum	1 for	700
" " "	up to the age of 50	523 "	7,69,450
" " "	up to the age of 55	533 "	7,24,150
" " "	during life	478 "	6,76,800
		1,535	21,71,100

B.—Monthly Allowances.

Statement showing (1) the present ages (on 31st March 1893) of those in receipt of monthly allowances and of those subscribing or deferred allowances, (2) the number of subscribers of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of subscriptions paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods (with notes showing when the subscriptions cease, and monthly allawances commence), and (4) the amount of monthly allowances secured during the period from February 1884 to March 1893.

Immediate monthly allowance secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred monthly allowances secured by payment of monthly subscription.				Period for which subscription is payable.	Age when subscription will cease.	Date when monthly allowance is to commence.
Present ages of those in receipt of monthly allowances.	Number of those that are of the same age.	Amount of subscription paid in lump sum.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Present ages of subscribers.	Number of subscribers of the same age.	Amount of subscription payable monthly.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.			
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			
32	1	1,063 12 10	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	March 1884.
...	...	...	...	34	1	23 15 4	10 0 0	5 years.	38	„ 1897.
...	...	...	...	37	1	1 14 10	5 0 0	15 „	42	October 1907.
...	...	...	...	52	1	79 2 8	50 0 0	5 „	53	September 1893.
58	1	956 6 11	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 1892.
62	1	356 2 8	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 1891.
TOTAL .	3	2,376 6 5	18 0 0	...	3	105 0 10	65 0 0	...	...	

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of September, and from 1st January to 30th September, 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of September and from 1st January to 30th September 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

Articles and whence exported.	Total of month									Total from January 1st, including total of month.												Articles and whence exported.
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
COTTON, RAW—																									COTTON, RAW—
Madras	...	...	...	...	4,734	30,107	...	...	...	...	4,734	30,107	...	...	...	20,049	13,959	1,48,030	...	...	...	20,049	13,959	1,48,030	Madras
Bombay	...	...	...	28,289	14,604	1,00,559	18,118	2,817	3,876	28,289	14,604	1,00,559	...	...	...	34,08,713	37,37,048	33,15,027	...	...	...	34,28,719	37,37,048	33,15,046	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,118	2,817	3,876	6	...	19	...	...	...	3,20,259*	2,06,945	1,52,822	3,20,259	2,06,945	1,52,822	Sindh.
Bengal	3,262	3,797	2,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,262	3,797	2,810	...	...	...	18	10	19	...	...	...	42,491	82,320	89,856	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	11,850	13,806	12,169	...	388	440	...	...	...	11,850	14,194	12,609	42,473	82,310	89,837	4,00,177	1,68,285	1,96,187	1	...	...	6,33,749	4,06,663	3,36,756	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	332	288	332	3,112	2,33,571	2,38,378	1,40,569	62,483	1,837	60,383	46,742*	12,615	1,80,565	1,25,708	14,689	2,81,131	Punjab.
Central Provs.	...	598	...	214	162	3	...	...	...	214	760	3	16,483	237	40,183	1,05,900	74,212	79,358	...	...	...	1,10,558	88,453	83,787	Central Provs.
Berar	...	217	...	1,846	1	4,820	...	...	...	1,846	218	4,820	4,658	14,241	4,529	16,49,548	14,49,870	9,63,736	...	...	...	16,59,999	14,60,221	9,65,807	Berar.
Assam	...	956	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	956	1,073	10,451	10,351	2,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750	15,709	33,717	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	131	...	...	2,710	2,938	2,477	...	...	...	2,841	2,938	2,477	3,750	15,709	33,717	10,53,977	7,26,625	5,70,094	...	...	...	10,85,774	7,35,676	5,81,796	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	4,301	48	6,206	...	...	...	4,301	48	6,206	31,797	9,051	11,702	33,150	19,823	24,810	...	...	...	33,150	19,823	24,810	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	659	...	...	...	...	...	659	Mysore.
TOTAL	15,484	19,374	16,052	37,360	22,875	1,44,639	18,165	3,149	6,988	71,009	45,398	1,67,679	3,43,189	3,70,877	3,22,627	67,34,015	61,91,669	53,58,203	3,67,002	2,19,560	3,33,387	74,44,206	67,81,506	60,14,217	TOTAL.
WHEAT—																									WHEAT—
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	1,15,792	42,424	36,419	...	...	...	1,15,792	42,424	36,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,30,557	65,511	7,10,632	3,30,557	65,511	7,10,632	5	...	...	22,88,793	11,63,689	14,73,229	...	...	...	22,88,798	11,63,689	14,73,229	Sindh.
Bengal	3,14,200	1,30,760	37,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,14,200	1,30,760	37,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,48,073*	12,42,590	23,94,736	39,48,073	12,42,590	23,94,736	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	2,50,415	1,81,147	1,38,624	3,03,817	92,522	16,275	...	...	...	5,54,232	2,73,669	1,54,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,03,124	13,36,259	6,64,731	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	3,159	12,861	22,816	1,97,137	41,624	65,327	11,17,811	1,20,881	7,78,623	13,18,107	1,75,366	8,66,766	84,85,706	43,06,015	6,42,981	22,63,177	27,24,067	2,86,124	2,812	1,353	356	58,78,729	72,31,835	24,15,415	Punjab.
Central Provs.	9	304	4,591	1,39,602	96,043	2,36,921	...	...	...	1,39,611	96,347	2,41,512	36,18,746	1,00,647	1,17,927	16,79,018	9,98,893	2,81,676	70,21,953*	42,88,570	29,62,889	89,16,713	53,85,040	33,61,832	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	...	31,156	11,863	1,650	...	...	31,156	11,863	1,650	2,15,822	16,911	1,76,284	70,58,586	48,01,676	43,56,050	...	...	...	71,24,885	48,18,587	45,32,334	Berar.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,299	...	...	5,08,511	4,19,505	43,198	...	...	...	5,09,246	4,19,505	43,198	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	700	999	...	14,139	40,603	73,996	...	...	...	14,839	41,602	73,996	735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	453	4,237	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	453	4,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,305	11,84,309	11,47,675	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,802	14,624	2,490	69,503	11,69,685	11,45,185	...	...	...	3,035	2	2,286	Mysore.
TOTAL	5,68,483	3,26,071	2,03,335	8,01,643	3,25,079	4,30,588	14,49,368	1,86,392	14,89,255	28,18,494	8,37,542	21,23,178	...	...	...	3,035	2	2,286	...	...	...	...	...	2,286	
													...	...	ND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
													63,04,870	59,65,108	30,94,404	1,47,70,647	1,12,74,648	75,87,748	1,09,72,838	55,32,513	53,57,521	3,20,48,355	2,27,72,269	1,60,39,673	TOTAL.
LINSEED—																									LINSEED—
Madras	...	...	...	...	117	2,180	...	...	...	...	117	2,18.	...	...	...	1,518	2,517	66,348	...	...	...	15,118	2,517	66,348	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	18,391	21,165	12,469	...	...	...	18,391	21,165	12,469	...	488	...	10,03,453	9,50,278	10,02,986	...	...	...	10,03,453	9,50,766	10,02,986	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	Sindh.
Bengal	6,72,764	1,90,895	2,23,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,72,764	1,90,895	2,23,553	...	...	...	1,161	18	...	...	...	...	47,03,774	23,56,041	40,76,485	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	1,68,587	72,673	89,853	8,550	4,702	15,024	...	...	...	1,77,137	77,375	1,04,877	47,02,613	23,56,023	40,76,485	2,99,048	1,17,771	2,14,343	...	...	...	29,00,149	26,36,998	21,70,496	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	551	1,350	300	...	239	16	...	4,202	316	551	5,791	26,01,101	25,19,227	19,56,153	334	1,841	1,367	844*	60	9,658	1,475	8,061	15,867	Punjab.
Central Provs.	2,440	603	7,641	62,620	12,839	68,227	...	...	...	65,060	13,442	75,868	297	6,160	4,842	18,39,959	10,97,645	18,16,549	...	...	...	19,46,292	13,85,588	20,06,817	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	13,333	15,438	17,639	...	...	...	13,333	15,438	17,639	1,06,333	2,87,943	1,90,268	10,43,869	10,47,196	8,38,307	...	...	...	10,43,869	10,47,729	8,38,307	Berar.
Assam	5,304	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,304	...	206	...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,142	33,434	14,632	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	12,969	9,072	6,102	22,883	10,645	25,758	...	...	...	35,852	19,717	31,860	75,142	33,434	14,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,64,403	11,44,185	11,40,253	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	3,083	3,034	3,012	...	...	...	3,083	3,034	3,012	1,72,581	1,93,138	1,02,721	9,91,822	9,51,047	10,37,532	...	...	...	5,72,874	4,54,834	3,56,442	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,72,874	4,54,834	3,56,442	...	...	...	...	...	83	Mysore.
TOTAL	8,62,064	2,73,794	3,28,705	1,29,160	67,940	1,44,548	16	...	4,202	9,91,240	3,41,734	4,77,455	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	
													96,58,067	53,96,946	63,45,101	57,54,038	46,28,147	53,33,957	844	67	9,658	1,34,12,949	1,00,20,160	1,16,88,716	TOTAL.
INDIGO—																									INDIGO—
Madras	...	...	...	118	141	82	...	...	...	118	141	82	...	...	...	505	616	857	...	...	...	505	616	857	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	...	276	623	...	...	...	...	276	623	...	...	...	228	738	1,372	...	...	...	228	738	1,372	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	21	3,041*	5,047	5,388	3,041	5,164	5,409	Sindh.
Bengal	32	243	7	...	...	...	271	671	20	271	788	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,109	8,099	6,301	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	1	2	20	78	7	50	...	...	...	32	243	7	2,109	8,099	622	78	46	191	...	...	...	1,854	3,960	813	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	14	948	335	939	79	9	70	1,776	3,914	9	65	5	19	2,077*	2,942	3,168	3,193	2,956	3,187	Punjab.
Central Provs.	...	...	...	263	...	...	...	...	...	948	335	953	1,051	10	5	482	3	2	...	...	...	482	13	7	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	690	572	...	...	...	221	690	572	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	110	1	...	...	...	...	110	1	...	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL	33	245	27	544	541	769	1,219	1,006	959	1,796	1,792	1,755	4,036	12,038	6,928	1,689	2,216	3,034	5,118	7,989	8,556	11,743	22,237	18,518	TOTAL.

* Includes river traffic for August and September only, the statistics of the traffic for the previous seven months of 1891 not having been available.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 17 and 20 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports during the months of April to September 1891, the figures for the previous months not having been available.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta the 29th November 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH NOVEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 18TH NOVEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 19th November 1892.			Week ending 18th November 1893.			Earnings from 1st July to 19th November 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 18th November 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	10,29,153	628	1,634	9,80,931	600	1,63,78,301	1,71,71,250	7,92,949	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	98,365	118	863	1,01,333	117	14,98,803	16,00,203	1,01,400	...
Indian Midland	106	752	95,230	127	752	95,425	127	14,72,495	15,06,714	34,219	...
Bezwada Extension (*a*)	95	21	2,474	118	112	4,873	44	38,028	1,16,672	78,644	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	4,15,631	248	1,699	3,54,010	208	67,91,392	65,72,162	...	2,19,230
South Indian	135	1,106	1,48,205	134	1,043	1,22,802	118	28,45,367	29,73,763	1,28,396	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	1,08,238	104	1,156	89,508	77	15,19,027	19,59,495	4,40,468	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	98,570	131	756	91,080	121	16,23,538	15,15,144	...	1,08,394
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	11,884	60	223	11,011	49	2,04,231	2,03,692	..	539
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	500	31	...	(*e*)600	600	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	20,07,750	250	8,254	18,52,073	224	3,23,71,182	3,36,19,695	12,48,513	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	178	2,511	5,04,935	201	2,509	5,85,555	233	82,83,572	1,04,27,793	21,44,221	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,49,675	216	740	1,54,867	209	25,27,023	27,93,451	2,66,428	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,13,493	403	778	2,82,480	363	53,74,885	54,42,205	67,320	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	121	125	16,379	131	125	14,390	115	3,01,806	2,99,239	...	2,567
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	9,814	56	...	(*h*)1,91,017	1,91,017	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,06,963	150	730	1,10,841	152	21,84,548	19,18,779	...	2,65,769
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	1,229	44	25	1,119	45	30,287	30,603	316	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	423	53	8	508	63	5,730	8,281	2,551	...
TOTAL	202	4,856	10,93,097	225	5,090	11,59,574	228	1,87,07,851	2,11,11,368	24,03,517	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											...
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	399	1,490	7,00,509	470	1,490	6,60,416	443	1,00,58,676	96,93,921	...	3,64,755
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,30,354	500	461	2,18,000	473	37,22,472	39,90,301	2,67,829	...
Madras	224	840	2,04,410	243	840	1,64,556	196	35,54,700	40,21,902	4,67,202	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	11,35,273	407	2,791	10,42,972	374	1,73,35,848	1,77,00,124	3,70,276	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,668	42,36,120	270	16,135	40,54,619	251	6,84,14,881	7,24,37,187	40,22,306	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	28,764	178	161	30,692	191	4,15,479	4,54,610	39,131	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,368	244	22	5,093	231	1,00,873	92,444	...	8,429
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	5,643	84	67	7,070	106	1,69,786	1,56,877	...	12,909
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	8,705	112	78	12,447	160	2,03,121	2,08,079	4,958	...
TOTAL	129	329	48,480	147	328	55,302	169	8,89,259	9,12,010	22,751	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	66,124	199	333	46,596	140	9,21,655	8,91,086	...	30,569
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,046	80	13	910	70	19,519	20,260	741	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	9,160	85	1,82,588	2,64,800	82,212	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	95	311	26,310	85	370	26,525	72	5,62,377	6,61,035	98,658	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	5,278	57	93	5,030	54	71,743	88,390	10,647	...
Kolhapur	61	29	2,543	88	29	1,778	61	34,469	41,121	6,652	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,888	54	72	2,880	40	64,067	67,528	3,461	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,14,763	120	1,018	92,879	91	18,56,418	20,34,220	1,77,802	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	27,547	82	334	32,420	97	4,31,513	5,06,743	75,230	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	3,533	77	...	51,393	51,393	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	15,280	53	364	17,200	47	3,17,709	3,12,123	...	5,586
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	5,819	62	94	7,468	79	1,04,357	1,09,880	5,529	...
TOTAL	62	719	48,646	68	838	60,621	72	8,53,579	9,80,145	1,26,566	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,675	44,48,009	252	18,319	42,63,421	233	7,20,14,137	7,63,63,502	43,49,425	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th to 18th November 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 18th November 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st December 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 19th November 1892.			Week ending 18th November 1893.			Earnings from 1st April to 19th Nov. 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 18th Nov. 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State line worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	10,29,153	628	1,634	9,80,931	600	3,03,72,714	3,03,41,487	...	31,227
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	98,365	118	863	1,01,333	117	33,19,951	35,44,694	2,24,743	...
Indian Midland	129	752	95,230	127	752	95,425	127	29,80,998	29,12,556	...	68,442
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	2,474	118	112	4,873	44	56,717	2,08,674	1,51,957	...
Metre gauge—	258	1,674	4,15,631	248	1,699	3,54,010	208	1,34,60,485	1,32,01,022	...	2,59,463
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	139	1,106	1,48,205	134	1,043	1,22,802	118	48,29,706	52,10,283	3,80,577	...
South Indian	87	1,044	1,08,238	104	1,156	89,508	77	27,32,423	37,19,583	9,87,160	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	137	755	98,570	131	756	91,680	121	32,71,221	31,38,600	...	1,32,621
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	66	199	11,884	60	223	11,011	49	4,03,705	4,15,656	11,951	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	...	...	...	...	16	500	31	...	(*e*)600	600	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	243	8,021	20,07,750	250	8,254	18,52,073	224	6,14,27,920	6,26,93,155	12,65,235	...
TOTAL											
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—	201	2,511	5,04,935	201	2,509	5,85,555	233	1,53,00,415	1,79,99,927	26,99,512	...
North Western (state) (*f*)	235	692	1,49,675	216	740	1,54,867	209	51,69,463	53,31,165	1,61,702	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	292	777	3,13,493	403	778	2,82,480	363	76,25,310	78,83,819	2,58,509	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	120	125	16,379	131	125	14,390	115	4,85,151	4,87,112	1,961	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	...	...	...	...	175	9,814	56	...	(*h*)1,91,017	1,91,017	...
East Coast (state)											
Metre gauge—	194	715	1,06,963	150	730	1,10,841	152	39,97,871	36,25,742	...	3,72,129
Burma (state)											
Special gauges—	46	28	1,229	44	25	1,119	45	46,549	48,940	2,391	...
Jorhát (state provincial)	47	8	423	53	8	508	63	9,938	13,901	3,963	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	217	4,856	10,93,097	225	5,090	11,59,574	228	3,26,34,697	3,55,81,623	29,46,926	...
TOTAL											
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Standard gauge—	513	1,490	7,00,509	470	1,490	6,60,416	443	2,28,34,520	2,17,49,366	...	10,85,154
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	605	461	2,30,354	500	461	2,18,000	473	88,32,849	90,93,821	2,60,972	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	226	840	2,04,410	243	840	1,64,556	196	58,94,990	66,60,363	7,65,373	...
Madras	442	2,791	11,35,273	407	2,791	10,42,972	374	3,75,62,359	3,75,03,550	...	58,809
TOTAL											
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,668	42,36,120	270	16,135	40,54,619	251	13,16,24,976	13,57,78,328	41,53,352	...
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—	132	162	28,764	178	161	30,692	191	6,95,885	7,75,336	79,451	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	252	22	5,368	244	22	5,093	231	1,81,068	1,74,410	...	6,653
Tárakeshwar											
Metre gauge—	118	67	5,643	84	67	7,070	106	3,08,245	2,94,241	...	14,004
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company's section)	123	78	8,705	112	78	12,447	160	3,35,366	3,39,920	4,554	...
Dibru-Sádiya	135	329	48,480	147	328	55,302	169	15,20,564	15,83,907	63,343	...
TOTAL											
Lines owned by native states and worked by othe agencies.											
Standard gauge—	151	333	66,124	199	333	46,596	140	15,89,838	16,35,893	46,055	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	96	13	1,046	80	13	910	70	39,278	37,895	...	1,383
The Gaekwar's Petlád	92	108	9,574	89	108	9,160	85	3,12,120	4,23,874	1,11,754	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda											
Metre gauge—	94	311	26,310	85	370	26,525	72	8,87,415	11,16,167	2,28,752	...
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	39	93	5,278	57	93	5,030	54	1,58,421	1,87,705	29,284	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	67	29	2,543	88	29	1,778	61	57,632	72,262	14,630	...
Kolhápur											
Special gauge—	68	72	3,888	54	72	2,880	40	1,53,614	1,48,325	..	5,289
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	107	959	1,14,763	120	1,018	92,879	91	31,98,318	36,22,121	4,23,803	...
TOTAL											
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—	102	334	27,547	82	334	32,420	97	10,19,660	12,13,424	1,93,764	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	...	46	3,533	77	...	(*k*)80,678	80,678	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	60	291	15,280	53	364	17,200	47	5,82,824	5,38,679	...	44,145
Jodhpur-Bickneer											
Special gauge—	65	94	5,819	62	94	7,468	79	2,02,618	2,00,325	...	2,293
Morvi	80	719	48,646	68	838	60 621	72	18,05,102	20,33,106	2,28,004	...
TOTAL	251	17,675	44,48,009	252	18,319	42,63,421	233	13,81,48,960	14,30,17,462	48,68,502	...
GRAND TOTAL											

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH NOVEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 18TH NOVEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 19th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 18th November 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 19th November 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 18th November 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	10,29,153	628	1,634	9,80,931	600	1,63,78,301	1,71,71,250	7,92,949	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	98,365	118	863	1,01,333	117	14,98,803	16,00,203	1,01,400	...
Indian Midland	106	752	95,230	127	752	95,425	127	14,72,495	15,06,714	34,219	...
Bezwada Extension (*a*)	95	21	2,474	118	112	4,873	44	38,028	1,16,672	78,644	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	4,15,631	248	1,699	3,54,010	208	67,91,392	65,72,162	...	2,19,230
South Indian	135	1,106	1,48,205	134	1,043	1,22,802	118	28,45,367	29,73,763	1,28,396	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	1,08,238	104	1,156	89,508	77	15,19,027	19,59,495	4,40,468	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	98,570	131	756	91,680	121	16,23,538	15,15,144	...	1,08,394
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	11,884	60	223	11,011	49	2,04,231	2,03,692	...	539
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	500	31	...	(*e*)600	600	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	20,07,750	250	8,254	18,52,073	224	3,23,71,182	3,36,19,695	12,48,513	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	178	2,511	5,04,935	201	2,509	5,85,555	233	82,83,572	1,04,27,793	21,44,221	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,49,675	216	740	1,54,867	209	25,27,023	27,93,451	2,66,428	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,13,493	403	778	2,82,480	363	53,74,885	54,42,205	67,320	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	121	125	16,379	131	125	14,390	115	3,01,806	2,99,239	...	2,567
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	9,814	56	...	(*h*)1,91,017	1,91,017	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,06,963	150	730	1,10,841	152	21,84,548	19,18,779	...	2,65,769
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	1,229	44	25	1,119	45	30,287	30,603	316	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	423	53	8	508	63	5,730	8,281	2,551	...
TOTAL	202	4,856	10,93,097	225	5,090	11,59,574	228	1,87,07,851	2,11,11,368	24,03,517	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	399	1,490	7,00,509	470	1,490	6,60,416	443	1,00,58,676	96,93,921	...	3,64,755
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,30,354	500	461	2,18,000	473	37,22,472	39,90,301	2,67,829	...
Madras	224	840	2,04,410	243	840	1,64,556	196	35,54,700	40,21,902	4,67,202	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	11,35,273	407	2,791	10,42,972	374	1,73,35,848	1,77,00,124	3,70,276	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,668	42,36,120	270	16,135	40,54,619	251	6,84,14,881	7,24,37,187	40,22,306	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	28,764	178	161	30,692	191	4,15,479	4,54,610	39,131	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,368	244	22	5,093	231	1,00,873	92,444	...	8,429
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	5,643	84	67	7,070	106	1,69,786	1,56,877	...	12,909
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	8,705	112	78	12,447	160	2,03,121	2,08,079	4,958	...
TOTAL	129	329	48,480	147	328	55,302	169	8,89,259	9,12,010	22,751	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	66,124	199	333	46,596	140	9,21,655	8,91,086	...	30,569
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,046	80	13	910	70	19,519	20,260	741	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	9,160	85	1,82,588	2,64,800	82,212	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	95	311	26,310	85	370	26,525	72	5,62,377	6,61,035	98,658	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	5,278	57	93	5,030	54	71,743	88,390	10,647	...
Kolhapur	61	29	2,543	88	29	1,778	61	34,469	41,121	6,652	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,888	54	72	2,880	40	64,067	67,528	3,461	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,14,763	120	1,018	92,879	91	18,56,418	20,34,220	1,77,802	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	27,547	82	334	32,420	97	4,31,513	5,06,743	75,230	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	3,533	77	...	51,393	51,393	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	15,280	53	364	17,200	47	3,17,709	3,12,123	...	5,586
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	5,819	62	94	7,468	79	1,04,357	1,09,886	5,529	...
TOTAL	62	719	48,646	68	838	60,621	72	8,53,579	9,80,145	1,26,566	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,675	44,48,009	252	18,319	42,63,421	233	7,20,14,137	7,63,63,562	43,49,425	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th to 18th November 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 18th November 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st December 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 19th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 18th November 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 19th Nov. 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 18th Nov. 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State line worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	10,29,153	628	1,634	9,80,931	600	3,03,72,714	3,03,41,487	...	31,227
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	98,365	118	863	1,01,333	117	33,19,951	35,44,694	2,24,743	...
Indian Midland	129	752	95,230	127	752	95,425	127	29,80,998	29,12,556	...	68,442
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	2,474	118	112	4,873	44	56,717	2,08,674	1,51,957	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	4,15,631	248	1,699	3,54,010	208	1,34,60,485	1,32,01,022	...	2,59,463
South Indian	139	1,106	1,48,205	134	1,043	1,22,802	118	48,29,706	52,10,283	3,80,577	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	1,08,238	104	1,156	89,508	77	27,32,423	37,19,583	9,87,160	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	137	755	98,570	131	756	91,680	121	32,71,221	31,38,600	...	1,32,621
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	11,884	60	223	11,011	49	4,03,705	4,15,656	11,951	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	500	31	...	(*e*)600	600	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	20,07,750	250	8,254	18,52,073	224	6,14,27,920	6,26,93,155	12,65,235	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	201	2,511	5,04,935	201	2,509	5,85,555	233	1,53,00,415	1,79,99,927	26,99,512	...
Oudh and Rokilkhand (state)	235	692	1,49,675	216	740	1,54,867	209	51,69,463	53,31,165	1,61,702	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,13,493	403	778	2,82,480	363	76,25,310	78,83,819	2,58,509	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	120	125	16,379	131	125	14,390	115	4,85,151	4,87,112	1,961	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	9,814	56	...	(*h*)1,91,017	1,91,017	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,06,963	150	730	1,10,841	152	39,97,871	36,25,742	...	3,72,129
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	1,229	44	25	1,119	45	46,549	48,940	2,391	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	423	53	8	508	63	9,938	13,901	3,963	...
TOTAL	217	4,856	10,93,097	225	5,090	11,59,574	228	3,26,34,697	3,55,81,623	29,46,926	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	513	1,490	7,00,509	470	1,490	6,60,416	443	2,28,34,520	2,17,49,366	...	10,85,154
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,30,354	500	461	2,18,000	473	88,32,849	90,93,821	2,60,972	...
Madras	226	840	2,04,410	243	840	1,64,556	196	58,94,990	66,60,363	7,65,373	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	11,35,273	407	2,791	10,42,972	374	3,75,62,359	3,75,03,550	...	58,809
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,668	42,36,120	270	16,135	40,54,619	251	13,16,24,976	13,57,78,328	41,53,352	...
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	28,764	178	161	30,692	191	6,95,885	7,75,336	79,451	...
Tárakeshwar	252	22	5,368	244	22	5,093	231	1,81,068	1,74,410	...	6,653
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	5,643	84	67	7,070	106	3,08,245	2,94,241	...	14,004
Dibru-Sádiya	123	78	8,705	112	78	12,447	160	3,35,366	3,39,920	4,554	...
TOTAL	135	329	48,480	147	328	55,302	169	15,20,564	15,83,907	63,343	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by othe agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	66,124	199	333	46,596	140	15,89,838	16,35,893	46,055	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,046	80	13	910	70	39,278	37,895	...	1,383
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	9,160	85	3,12,120	4,23,874	1,11,754	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	94	311	26,310	85	370	26,525	72	8,87,415	11,16,167	2,28,752	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	5,278	57	93	5,030	54	1,58,421	1,87,705	29,284	...
Kolhápur	67	29	2,543	88	29	1,778	61	57,632	72,262	14,630	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,888	54	72	2,880	40	1,53,614	1,48,325	...	5,289
TOTAL	107	959	1,14,763	120	1,018	92,879	91	31,98,318	36,22,121	4,23,803	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	27,547	82	334	32,420	97	10,19,660	12,13,424	1,93,764	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	3,533	77	...	(*k*)80,678	80,678	...
Jodhpur-Bickneer	60	291	15,280	53	364	17,200	47	5,82,824	5,38,679	...	44,145
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,819	62	94	7,468	79	2,02,618	2,00,325	...	2,293
TOTAL	80	719	48,646	68	838	60 621	72	18,05,102	20,33,106	2,28,004	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,675	44,48,009	252	18,319	42,63,421	233	13,81,48,960	14,30,17,462	48,68,502	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th to 18th November 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 18th November 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardah Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 18th November 1893.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st December 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 25th, 1893.

The more or less unsettled weather, which has prevailed over a considerable part of the Indian region during the past two or three weeks, has largely passed away during the week under review. The cyclonic storm which was threatening the Kathiawar coast at the close of last week struck the coast near Verawal on Monday morning. After reaching land the depression quickly filled up, but the disturbed conditions of weather which accompanied the storm spread out over the greater part of Northern and Central India, and cloudy skies and showers of rain were very general over those regions. On Friday these disturbed conditions were disappearing, and on that and the following day the weather was generally fine over the north and centre. Over the Peninsula comparatively little rain fell between the 19th and 21st, *i.e.*, while the cyclone was in active existence, but on the 22nd, when pressure conditions were becoming more normal, northerly and north-easterly winds re-appeared over the Carnatic, heavy rain set in and continued till the close of the week. The mean temperature of the week was generally above the normal, the mean for the whole of India for the whole week being nearly a degree above the normal average.

On the morning of Sunday, 19th November, the barometer was falling except over North-East India. In Kathiawar and Guzerat the fall was brisk and a cyclonic storm was advancing towards the Kathiawar coast. The winds over a considerable part of Western and North-Western India were influenced by the approaching storm and exhibited an indraught towards it, but over North-Eastern and Eastern India the normal north and north-eastern directions were maintained. Light to moderate rain was falling over Western India, and one or two showers were reported from Burma and Bengal. The chart of the 20th showed that the cyclonic storm was close to Verawal where the barometer had fallen 0·20″. The barometer was falling all over Guzerat and the west of the Peninsula, but was rising elsewhere. Cyclonic winds and gales prevailed in the neighbourhood of the storm, while variable winds were reported from North-West India and northerly winds from the Bay area. There was no rain over the Punjab, North-East India or the Bay area, but elsewhere rain was general. Verawal and Indore reported over 2 inches, Mount Abu, Ajmere, and Jeypore over 1 inch. On the 21st the barometer was falling over North-East India and rising elsewhere. Over part of North-West India the rise had been brisk and the cyclonic storm had largely filled up. The winds were generally similar to those reported on the 20th, but the force had decreased over the cyclonic region. There was very little rain over the Punjab, North-East India or the Peninsula, but in the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Guzerat the fall was fairly general. In several places the fall exceeded ½ inch and at Cuttack and Neemuch equalled 1 inch. On the 22nd the barometer was falling over the Punjab, Rajputana, the west of the North-Western Provinces, and the south of the Peninsula and was rising elsewhere. The change had again been brisk over Guzerat and the cyclonic storm was almost filled up. Pressure was now high in North-West and North-East India and lowest over the south of the Bay, so that the normal distribution was almost restored, and the winds blew from about the usual directions generally, Rain still fell over the North-West and Central Provinces, Rajputana and Guzerat, but the principal rainfall area was again re-established over the South Carnatic where amounts of between 1 and 2 inches were reported. On the morning of the 23rd the cyclonic storm had wholly disappeared. The barometer was rising over North-West India but falling elsewhere. The general distribution of pressure was fairly normal, readings decreasing from the north southward. The wind directions were also normal. Rain continued to fall over the same regions as those given yesterday, but the fall over the Carnatic had increased. Trichinopoly and Negapatam had received over 6 inches, Cuddalore over 4, and Nellore and Cuddapah about 2 inches. On the 24th the barometric changes were small, and both the pressure distribution and the wind directions were practically unchanged. Rain was again general over the south of the Peninsula, and a few showers were reported from other parts of the country. In the south of the Peninsula the rain had fallen lighter, the heaviest amounts reported being 2 inches at Wellington and 1 inch at Tennevelly and Trichinopoly. The chart of the 25th showed that again, only slight changes had occurred in pressure, and that the general distribution, as well as the circulation of the winds, was little altered. Rain was still falling in the Carnatic, but elsewhere the weather was fine. The heaviest amount reported was 2 inches at Cuddalore.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India :—

Province.	November 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·2	—1·9	—2·7	—2·0	—1·1	—0·2	—0·1	—1·3
Bengal and Assam . .	—0·3	+0·5	+2·0	+2·0	+2·0	+2·9	+2·4	+1·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·4	+1·6	—4·4	—0·9	+1·5	+3·3	+2·5	+0·7
Punjab	—0·7	—0·6	—0·9	—1·8	+0·1	+0·2	+0·3	—0·5
Bombay	+1·9	+2·5	+2·2	+1·1	+1·2	+2·1	+2·9	+2·0
Central Provinces and Berar	+4·1	+4·6	+3·8	+6·5	+7·0	+7·0	+6·9	+5·7
Central India and Guzerat .	+3·3	+1·7	—3·7	—0·8	+0·5	+1·2	+2·8	+0·7
Sind and Rajputana . .	+3·9	—0·4	—4·2	—2·1	—2·0	—0·6	—0·3	—0·8
Madras	+1·6	+0·9	+0·3	+0·7	—1·0	—1·3	+0·7	+0·3
Mean for whole of India	+1·6	+1·0	—0·8	+0·3	+0·9	+1·6	+2·0	+0·9

On all the days of the week except the 21st the mean temperature of the whole of India was excessive, the excess being as much as 2° on the 25th and only 0°·3 on the 22nd. The provincial variations show that on the mean of the week the temperature was lower than usual in Burma, the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana and higher than usual in the other provinces. The abnormal excess was greatest in the Central Provinces where it amounted to 5½°. As was the case last week, most of this abnormal excess of temperature was attributable to exceedingly warm nights, the day readings of the thermometer having been generally below the average.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close shows that during the week there has been fairly general but light rainfall. In thirteen of the rainfall divisions there has been absolutely no rainfall, and in fourteen more an average actual fall of less than one-tenth of an inch, while in twenty-five there has been an average fall of over one-tenth. The heaviest rainfall occurred over the Carnatic where the average actual fall for the East Coast (south) was 4·74 inches, for Madras (south-central) 2·61 inches, and for Madras (south) 1·65 inch, but over Guzerat, Sind, Kathiawar, Central Provinces, and Rajputana, where the weather was affected by the cyclonic storm, the amounts were also considerable. The regions which received absolutely no rain include the following divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Deltaic and Central Bengal, Orissa, Oudh (north), the Punjab, south, Hill districts, north-west, and west, the Central Provinces, east, the East Coast, north, *a*, and Hyderabad, south. The third column of the table shows that the total average actual rainfall has exceeded the normal average in twenty-eight divisions. In most cases this excess has been small and of relatively little importance, but in Madras, south central, the excess equalled 2 inches, in the East Coast, south, 3 inches, and in Central India and Rajputana 1 inch. The three concluding columns of the table show that for the whole period from October 15th to date the total rainfall has been heavier than usual over a very large part of the country. In Tenasserim and Lower Burma, in the Punjab divisions, and in parts of the centre of the Peninsula, the rainfall has been deficient, but in almost all other parts it has equalled or exceeded the normal. In the Carnatic where the rainfall of this season is so important, the fall has been largely above the normal average.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Malabar	Calicut	Manjeri	3·34
Madras (S. C.)	Coimbatore	Aranakurchi	6·33
Khandesh	Dhulia	Nardurbar	2·88
Central Provinces	Saugor	Banda	2·46
Guzerat	Ahmedabad	Gogha	3·10
Central India	Bhopal	Sudder	3·49
East Coast	Trichinopoly	Pudukota	16·40

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending November 25th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 15th, to November 25th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall. October 15th to November 25th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	1·48	5·26	— 72
	Lower Burma	0	0·36	—0·36	5·59	6·87	— 19
	Central ditto	0·07	0·36	—0·29	5·20	4·33	+ 20
	Upper ditto	0·01	?	?	4·55	?	?
	Arakan	0·11	0	+0·11	7·45	7·07	+ 5
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·06	0·31	—0·25	5·05	3·98	+ 27
	Assam (Surma)	0·09	0·07	+0·02	5·00	3·50	+ 43
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·09	0·08	+0·01	2·06	2·15	— 4
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·04	—0·04	2·22	2·57	— 14
	Central ditto	0	0·01	—0·01	2·53	2·14	+ 18
	North ditto	0·04	0·01	+0·03	2·90	2·32	+ 25
	Orissa	0	0·33	—0·33	6·65	4·03	+ 44
	Chota Nagpur	0 01	0·02	—0·01	2·56	1·49	+ 72
	Bihar (South)	0·01	0·02	—0·01	3·54	1·33	+166
	Ditto (North)	0·04	0·02	+0·02	5·75	1·12	+413
North Western Provinces and Oudh	North-Western Provinces (East).	0·29	0·03	+0·26	5·39	0·85	+534
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*a*).	0·02	0·02	0	6·23	0·83	+651
	Oudh (South)	0·22	0·02	+0·20	4·05	0·41	+888
	Ditto (North)	0	0·04	—0·04	4·78	0 29	+1,548
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·31	0·01	+0·30	2·27	0·20	+1,025
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·27	0·01	+0·26	1·15	0·07	+1,543
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*).	0·26	0·03	+0·23	4·28	0·13	+3,192
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·13	—100
	Ditto (Central)	0·07	0·02	+0·05	0·08	0·12	— 33
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·07	0·03	+0·04	0·07	0·15	— 53
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·19	0·45	— 58
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·22	—0·22	0·06	0·58	— 90
	Ditto (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·14	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·95	0·44	+0·51	10·62	8 89	+ 19
	Madras (South Central)	2·61	0·56	+2·05	13·57	7·78	+ 74
	Coorg	0·41	?	?	8·48	?	?
	Mysore	0·21	0·34	—0·13	4·48	5·13	— 13
	Konkan	0·15	0·05	+0·10	1·97	3·40	— 42
	Bombay-Deccan	0·18	0·09	+0·09	2·57	3·57	— 28
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·61	0·06	+0·55	1·25	2·14	— 42
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·38	0·16	+0·22	4·76	1·94	+145
	Central Provinces (West)	0·37	0·02	+0·35	4·39	1·21	+263
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·58	0·03	+0·55	5·27	0·99	+432
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·06	—0·06	2·46	1·24	+ 98
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·64	0	+0 64	0·94	0·59	+ 59
	Kattywar	0·66	0	+0·66	0·80	0·34	+135
	Sind	0·03	0·02	+0·01	0·03	0·09	— 67
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·60	0·10	+1·50	2·75	0·47	+485
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·11	0·01	+1·10	1·29	0·30	+330
	Rajputana (West)	1·63	0·01	+1·62	1·63	0·09	+1,711
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·02	0·90	—0·88	12·33	7·50	+ 64
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·57	—0·57	4·45	5·15	— 14
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·10	—0·10	3·56	1·12	+218
	Madras (Central)	0·26	0·43	—0·17	5·52	4·83	+ 14
	East Coast (Central)	0·73	1·46	—0·73	21·02	10·53	+100
	Ditto (South)	4·74	1·63	+3·11	20·41	12 70	+ 60
	Madras (South)	1·65	0·69	+0·96	9·35	8·81	+ 6

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

Simla, the 30th November, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—Rainfall good in the Southern districts, light in the Carnatic and Central districts and on the West Coast; no rain elsewhere. The rainfall up to date exceeds the normal average in most districts. Water-supply ample and tanks nearly all full. Agricultural operations are being vigorously pushed on. Standing crops generally thriving, but affected in parts by the excessive rain of the previous two weeks. Harvests of early sown crops being gathered with fair to average outturn. Pasturage ample and cattle in good condition. Prices slightly falling in many districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th December.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind and Gujarat, more rain required in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops withering for want of moisture or damaged by rain, insects or blight in parts of four districts; otherwise good. Sowing of late crops progressing in twelve, and reaping of early crops in thirteen, districts. Cotton-picking continues in three districts. Prices steady except in two districts. Fodder sufficient, and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—There was slight rain in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling on the 29th and 30th November, otherwise the weather during the week was fine and dry. The rice harvest is in progress, and a satisfactory outturn is generally expected. In parts of Tippera the crop is still suffering from insects. Spring and poppy sowings are nearly completed, and are coming on well. Sugarcane is a promising crop. Tobacco prospects are favourable. The price of rice is falling. Cattle are in good condition, and the fodder-supply is sufficient except in parts of the Kishorganj Subdivision of Mymensingh. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief during the week were as follows:—*Faridpur* (*Madaripur Sub-division*):—Men 44, women 92, and children 46, total 182; *Backergunge* (*Sadar and Pirojpur Sub-divisions*):—Men 350, women 1,300, and children 1,705, total 3,355, against 1,655 and 3,108 in the two previous weeks.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th December.*—Weather seasonable. Poppy sowings almost finished, the seed has germinated well. Irrigation of spring crops commenced. Paddy being cut in places. Sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking in progress. Prospects good. Supplies and fodder plentiful. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th December.*—No rain. Harvesting of the autumn crops nearly over. Sugarcane being pressed. Sowings of spring crops still continue in some districts. Condition of standing crops good, except in Rawalpindi and parts of the Lahore district where it is said to be average. Rain wanted in some districts. Field rats have damaged the young crops in part of Umballa and Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Shahpur where it is scarce. Prices falling in five districts, unsettled in one; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th December.*—Weather generally clear and cool. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowings for winter crops approaching completion. Cattle in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—Reaping of early paddy generally completed, and reaping of main crop commenced in several districts of Lower Burma. Crop prospects good both in Lower and Upper Burma, but some increase to the damaged area in Amherst is reported, as the rainfall of the previous week was mostly confined to the Upper Burma districts. Shwebo still requires heavier showers. Reaping of wet-weather paddy and ploughing for cold-weather crops continue. The price of paddy is reported to have risen very largely in Sandoway, but it has fallen considerably in Rangoon, Prome, Mandalay, and Lower Chindwin; the fluctuations elsewhere in the price of paddy are slight and unimportant.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th December.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of late rice continues. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th December.*—MYSORE: Crops and prospects good. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in seven districts. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG: No rain. Standing crops in good condition. Coffee-picking continues. Slight rise in prices. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th December.*—BERAR: Slight rain in Melghat. Weather cool. Picking of cotton and cutting of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in progress; *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) in pod in Wun. Sowings continue in three districts. Weeding operations in Akola still progressing. Fodder and water sufficient and prices steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of irrigated crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th December.*—Rain fell during the week in the Bhopawar and Baghelkhand Agencies. Autumn harvesting in progress in Baghelkhand, completed in Bhopawar. Spring operations in progress in all parts. Sowings almost finished in Bundelkhand. Crops in good condition except in Baghelkhand and Goona. Agricultural stock and pasturage generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in part of Bhopawar; steady in other parts of Central India. Opium sowing almost completed in Bhopawar, plants germinating. The condition of the crop in Neemuch is indifferent.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th December.*—Slight rain in parts of Bikaneer. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Harvest prospects generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in two States and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 5th December.*—Weather fine. Spring sowings still going on. Prices falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—Weather cold. Prospects normal.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 26TH NOVEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 25TH NOVEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 26th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 25th November 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 26th November 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 25th November 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	10,59,461	646	1,634	10,03,312	614	1,74,37,762	1,81,77,078	7,39,316	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	92,870	112	863	1,02,359	119	15,91,073	17,11,903	1,20,230	...
Indian Midland	106	752	1,05,731	141	752	91,527	122	15,78,220	16,02,624	24,398	...
Bezwada Extension (*a*)	95	21	3,058	146	112	5,139	46	41,086	1,23,205	82,119	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	4,03,043	241	1,699	3,84,410	226	71,94,435	69,35,743	...	2,58,692
South Indian	135	1,106	1,44,482	131	1,043	1,18,574	114	29,89,849	30,95,324	1,05,475	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	96,288	92	1,156	1,04,477	90	16,15,315	20,72,788	4,57,473	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	96,454	128	756	1,25,140	166	17,19,992	16,45,301	...	74,691
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	10,873	55	223	11,631	52	2,15,104	2,17,877	2,773	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	260	16	...	(*e*)860	860	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	20,12,260	251	8,254	19,46,829	236	3,43,83,442	3,55,82,703	11,99,261	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	178	2,511	5,40,159	215	2,509	5,85,501	233	88,23,731	1,10,37,484	22,13,753	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,56,063	226	740	1,80,245	244	26,83,086	29,67,952	2,84,866	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,51,158	452	778	3,15,460	405	57,26,043	57,32,470	6,427	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	121	125	17,061	136	125	16,550	132	3,18,807	3,16,285	...	2,582
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	11,395	65	...	(*h*)2,02,464	2,02,464	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,22,457	171	730	1,18,717	163	23,07,005	20,37,496	...	2,69,509
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	745	27	28	1,101	39	31,032	31,695	663	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	503	63	8	476	60	6,233	8,756	2,523	...
TOTAL	202	4,856	11,88,146	245	5,093	12,29,445	241	1,98,95,997	2,23,34,602	24,38,605	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	399	1,490	7,65,584	514	1,490	7,36,675	494	1,08,24,260	1,04,30,596	...	3,93,664
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,43,048	527	461	2,51,000	544	39,05,520	42,33,008	2,67,488	...
Madras	224	840	2,02,833	241	840	1,91,514	228	37,57,533	42,08,965	4,51,432	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	12,11,465	434	2,791	11,79,189	422	1,85,47,313	1,88,72,569	3,25,256	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,668	44,11,871	282	16,138	43,55,463	270	7,28,20,752	7,67,89,874	39,63,122	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	19,835	122	161	24,720	154	4,35,314	4,81,117	45,803	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,412	246	22	6,150	280	1,06,285	98,722	...	7,563
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,880	103	67	11,624	173	1,76,666	1,67,846	...	8,820
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	9,858	126	78	10,366	133	2,12,979	2,18,242	5,263	...
TOTAL	129	329	41,985	128	328	52,860	161	9,31,244	9,65,927	34,683	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	54,821	165	333	64,959	195	9,76,476	9,51,229	...	25,247
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,383	106	13	1,610	124	20,902	21,972	1,070	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	9,160	85	1,92,162	2,73,960	81,798	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	95	311	30,098	97	370	28,380	77	5,92,475	6,92,770	1,00,295	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	4,192	45	93	5,130	55	75,933	92,422	16,487	...
Kolhapur	61	29	1,876	65	29	1,655	57	30,345	42 498	6,153	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,793	53	72	4,970	69	67,860	72,621	4,761	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,05,737	110	1,018	1,15,864	114	19,62,155	21,47,472	1,85,317	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	26,078	78	334	35,364	106	4,57,591	5,42,495	84,904	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	4,150	90	...	55,788	55,788	...
Jodhpur-Bikaneer	55	291	18,446	63	364	11,700	32	3,36,155	3,24,144	...	12,011
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	6,754	72	94	6,330	67	1,11,111	1,15,915	4,804	...
TOTAL	62	719	51,278	71	838	57,544	69	9,04,857	10,38,342	1,33,485	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,675	46,10,871	261	18,322	45,81,731	250	7,66,25,008	8,09,41,615	43,16,607	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th to 25th November 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 25th November 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th December 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 26th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 25th November 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 26th Nov. 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 25th Nov. 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	10,59,461	646	1,634	10,03,312	614	3,14,32,175	3,13,47,315	...	84,860
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	92,870	112	863	1,02,359	119	34,12,821	36,56,394	2,43,573	...
Indian Midland	129	752	1,05,731	141	752	91,527	122	30,86,729	30,08,466	...	78,263
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	3,058	146	112	5,139	46	59,775	2,15,207	1,55,432	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	4,03,043	241	1,699	3,84,410	226	1,38,63,528	1,35,64,603	...	2,98,925
South Indian	139	1,106	1,44,482	131	1,043	1,18,574	114	49,74,188	53,31,844	3,57,656	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	96,288	92	1,156	1,04,477	90	28,28,711	38,32,876	10,04,165	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	137	755	96,454	128	756	1,25,140	166	33,67,675	32,68,757	...	98,918
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	10,873	55	223	11,631	52	4,14,578	4,29,841	15,263	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	260	16	...	(*e*)860	860	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	20,12,260	251	8,254	19,46,829	236	6,34,40,180	6,46,56,163	12,15,983	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	201	2,511	5,40,159	215	2,509	5,85,501	233	1,58,40,574	1,86,23,607	27,83,033	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,56,063	226	740	1,80,245	244	53,25,526	55,05,666	1,80,140	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,51,158	452	778	3,15,460	405	79,76,468	81,74,084	1,97,616	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	120	125	17,061	136	125	16,550	132	5,02,212	5,04,158	1,946	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	11,395	65	...	(*h*)2,02,464	2,02,464	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,22,457	171	730	1,18,717	163	41,20,328	37,44,459	...	3,75,869
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	745	27	28	1,101	39	47,294	50,032	2,738	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	503	63	8	476	60	10,441	14,376	3,935	...
TOTAL	217	4,856	11,88,146	245	5,093	12,29,445	241	3,38,22,843	3,68,18,846	29,96,003	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	513	1,490	7,65,584	514	1,490	7,36,675	494	2,36,00,104	2,24,86,041	...	11,14,063
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,43,048	527	461	2,51,000	544	90,75,897	93,36,528	2,60,631	...
Madras	226	840	2,02,833	241	840	1,91,514	228	60,97,823	68,47,426	7,49,603	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	12,11,465	434	2,791	11,79,189	422	3,87,73,824	3,86,69,995	...	1,03,829
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,668	44,11,871	282	16,138	43,55,463	270	13,60,36,847	14,01,45,004	41,08,157	...
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	19,835	122	161	24,720	154	7,15,720	8,01,843	86,123	...
Tárakeshwar	252	22	5,412	246	22	6,150	280	1,86,480	1,80,688	...	5,792
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,880	103	67	11,624	173	3,15,125	3,05,210	...	9,915
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,858	126	78	10,366	133	3,45,224	3,50,083	4,859	...
TOTAL	135	329	41,985	128	328	52,860	161	15,62,549	16,37,824	75,275	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	54,821	165	333	64,959	195	16,44,659	16,99,458	54,799	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,383	106	13	1,610	124	40,661	39,607	...	1,054
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	9,160	85	3,21,694	4,33,034	1,11,340	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	94	311	30,098	97	370	28,380	77	9,17,513	11,47,902	2,30,389	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	4,192	45	93	5,130	55	1,62,613	1,91,737	29,124	...
Kolháp ur	67	29	1,876	65	29	1,655	57	59,508	73,639	14,131	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,793	53	72	4,970	69	1,57,407	1,53,418	...	3,989
TOTAL	107	959	1,05,737	110	1,018	1,15,864	114	33,04,055	37,38,795	4,34,740	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	26,078	78	334	35,364	106	10,45,738	12,49,176	2,03,438	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	4,150	90	...	(*k*)85,073	85,073	...
Jodhpur-Bikaneer	60	291	18,446	63	364	11,700	32	6,01,270	5,50,700	...	50,570
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	6,754	72	94	6,330	67	2,09,372	2,06,354	...	3,018
TOTAL	80	719	51,278	71	838	57,544	69	18,56,380	20,91,303	2,34,923	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,675	46,10,871	261	18,322	45,81,731	250	14,27,59,831	14,76,12,926	48,53,095	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th November to 25th November 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 25th November 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardah Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 25th November 1893.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th December 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 2nd, 1893.

During the week under review anti-cyclonic conditions of pressure and winds have prevailed over the greater part of the Indian region. All over Northern India high pressure has held steadily throughout the week and extended southward in a modified form over the central parts of the country and the head of the Peninsula. Throughout the whole of this large region pressure has been high and fairly uniform, the winds light and the weather fine. Over the south of the Peninsula on the contrary, the pressure distribution has been connected with a low pressure area lying to the southward of India, gradients have been steeper than over places lying further to the northward, the winds have been stronger and rain has fallen on several occasions. The mean temperature of the whole of India has been steadily higher than usual and for the whole week showed an abnormal excess of $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

On Sunday, November 26th, a large area of high pressure, with its highest points over the north-west of the Punjab and the north-east of Assam, lay over Northern India. From this area readings steadily decreased and were lowest over Ceylon and over the Arabian Sea off the Malabar Coast. The winds varied between north and east in most parts of the country, but some south-easterly or southerly winds were reported in the Peninsula, and calms were very numerous in Upper India. Light showers were reported from Bhamo

and Seoni, but otherwise rain was confined to the southern half of the Peninsula. The heaviest falls were 1·72 inch at Negapatam and 1·06 inch at Cuddalore. On the 27th pressure was increasing over the Peninsula and decreasing over Northern India. The changes were not sufficient to alter the general distribution of pressure, and the only change in this respect was a slight decrease in the steepness of the barometric gradient. The winds were unchanged. Rain had fallen at Diamond Island and over the south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere there was none. Tinnevelly had received 2·74 inches, Negapatam 1·47 inch, and Colombo 1·24 inch. These were the heaviest amounts. The chart of the 28th showed that the barometer was rising in nearly all places. The rise was greater in the north than in the south, and consequently there had been a slight increase again in the barometric gradient. This was the only important change. The winds remained between north and east. With the exception of a shower at Indore rain was confined to the south where the heaviest falls reported were 3·14 inches at Madura, 2·15 inches at Colombo, and 1·13 inch at Tinnevelly. On the 29th pressure was falling again everywhere. The fall was generally greater in the north than the south, and hence pressure had become more uniform. North-westerly and westerly winds had appeared down the Gangetic plain, but otherwise the general directions of the wind were unaltered. Showers had fallen over Burma, Assam, and Ceylon, but there was no rain in any other part of the country. On the 30th the pressure changes were irregular, but there was no important alteration in the general distribution. The winds were somewhat more southerly than of late over the central parts of the Peninsula, but otherwise there was no change. Light showers were reported from North Bengal, the Assam Valley, Upper Burma and Travancore, but elsewhere the weather was fine. On December 1st pressure was rising everywhere. The rise had been greater in the north than the south, hence gradients had increased, the wind had risen a little, and rain had re-commenced on the Madras Coast. There were still light showers in Upper Burma. On the 2nd the barometer was still rising except over parts of North-East India. Gradients remained moderately steep and the wind was fresh in a few places. Light showers were reported from three stations in the south of the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :—

Province.	November 1893.					December 1893.		Mean variation of week.
	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	1st.	2nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·4	—1·3	—2·3	—2·6	—2·9	—3·9	—4·1	—2·5
Bengal and Assam	+2·0	+0·8	0	+0·4	—0·3	—0·8	—0·2	+0·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·5	+2·4	+2·1	+0·2	—2·4	—1·7	—0·2	+0·4
Punjab	+0·3	+0·2	—0·1	—0·9	—2·8	—0·3	—1·3	—0·7
Bombay	+3·3	+4·1	+3·7	+3·8	+3·7	+3·8	+4·0	+3·8
Central Provinces and Berar	+7·1	+7·2	+7·8	+7·2	+4·0	+2·8	+1·0	+5·3
Central India and Guzerat	+5·3	+6·0	+6·9	+5·0	+3·0	+3·0	+3·0	+4·6
Sind and Rajputana	+1·3	+2·2	+1·1	0	—0·9	+2·8	+2·3	+1·3
Madras	+1·2	+0·3	+0·1	+0·7	+1·0	+1·2	+1·2	+0·8
Mean for whole of India	+2·5	+2·4	+2·1	+1·5	+0·3	+0·8	+0·6	+1·5

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was above the normal the excess for the week being 1°·5. In Burma the mean of each day was below the normal, the deficiency ranging from only 0°·4 on the 26th November to 4°·1 on the 2nd December. In the Punjab there was a deficiency on all but two days (26th and 27th), but the relative coolness was less than in Burma. In all the other provinces the heat was greater than usual.

Rain.—It was shown in the earlier parts of the summary that while light local showers had occurred in various parts of the country, the only region in which there was any important rainfall was the south of the Peninsula. The table at the close of the summary shows that in sixteen of the rainfall divisions some rain was received during the week, but only in Madras (south) did the average actual rainfall of the division equal two inches and in the East Coast (south) one inch. In all the other divisions the average rainfall was less than half an inch, and in no less than nine out of the sixteen reporting rain it was less than one-tenth of an inch. The divisions which reported rain were Upper Burma, the Assam division, North Bengal, Oudh, Malabar, Madras (South-Central), the Central Provinces (Central), Kathiawar, Sind, Central India (East), the East Coast (North), Madras (Central), the East Coast (Central and South), and Madras (South). In all the other divisions there was absolutely no rain.

The three concluding columns of the table show that from the 15th of October to date the rainfall has been deficient in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, all the Punjab divisions, the Konkan, the Deccan, Khandesh, and Sindh, but that in all other places the total fall of rain for the period has been equal to or above the average.

The only heavy totals reported this week are 2·40 inches at the Sudder station, Travancore; 2·13 inches at Maksudungarh, in Bhopal, 2·85 inches at Chedambaram in South Arcot; 3·93 inches at Jyankonda, Cholapuram, in Trichinopoly; 4·35 inches at the Sudder station, Madura; 5·02 inches at Kayalpatnam in Tinnevelly, and 5·50 inches at Arantangi in Tanjore.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 2nd, 1893. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 15th to December 2nd, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 15th to December 2nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	1·48	5·26	— 72
	Lower Burma	0	0·20	—0·20	5·59	7·07	— 21
	Central ditto	0	0·15	— 0·15	5·20	4·48	+ 16
	Upper ditto	0·22	P	P	4·68	P	P
	Arakan	0	0	0	7·56	7·07	+ 7
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·04	—0·04	5·05	4·02	+ 26
	Assam (Surma)	0·06	0·06	0	5·00	3·56	+ 42
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·19	0·15	+0·04	2·26	2·29	— 1
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·03	—0·03	2·22	2·59	— 14
	Central ditto	0	0·02	—0·02	2·53	2·16	+ 17
	North ditto	0·25	0·02	+0·23	3·14	2·35	+ 34
	Orissa	0	0·17	—0·17	6·65	4·80	+ 39
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·08	—0·08	2·56	1·57	+ 66
	Bihar (South)	0	0·10	—0·10	3·54	1·43	+148
	Ditto (North)	0	0·04	—0·04	5·75	1·16	+396
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0·07	—0·07	5·39	0·92	+486
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (a).	0	0·03	—0·03	6·26	0·86	+628
	Oudh (South)	0·01	0	+0·01	4·06	0·41	+890
	Ditto (North)	0	0·01	—0·01	4·78	0·30	+1,493
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·01	—0·01	2·27	0·20	+1,035
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0	0	1·15	0·08	+1,338
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (a).	0	0·03	—0·03	4·28	0·17	+2,418
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·15	—100
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·08	0·12	— 33
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·07	0·21	— 67
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·19	—0·19	0·19	0·63	— 70
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·13	—0·13	0·06	0·71	— 92
	Ditto (West)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·17	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·34	0·25	+0·09	10·97	9·14	+ 20
	Madras (South Central)	0·38	0·74	—0·36	13·95	8·52	+ 64
	Coorg	0	0·58	—0·58	8·48	7·64	+ 11
	Mysore	0	0·20	—0·20	4·48	5·33	— 16
	Konkan	0	0·08	—0·08	1·97	3·48	— 43
	Bombay, Deccan	0	0·25	—0·25	2·57	3·82	— 33
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·17	—0·17	1·25	2·31	— 46
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·14	—0·14	4·76	2·07	+130
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·14	—0·14	4·39	1·35	+225
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·04	0·13	—0·09	5·31	1·13	+370
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·05	—0·05	2·46	1·29	+ 91
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·94	0·59	+ 59
	Kattiawar	0·02	0	+0·02	0·82	0·34	+141
	Sind	0·03	0·02	+0·01	0·06	0·11	— 45
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·09	0·07	+0·02	2·54	0·52	+389
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·03	—0·03	1·29	0·32	+303
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	1·63	0·10	+1,530
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·01	0·45	—0·44	12·34	7·95	+ 55
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·09	—0·09	4·45	5·24	— 15
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·05	—0·05	3·56	1·17	+204
	Madras (Central)	0·01	0·30	—0·29	5·52	5·13	+ 7
	East Coast (Central)	0·02	1·22	—1·20	21·04	11·74	+ 79
	Ditto (South)	1·35	1·83	—0·48	21·75	14·53	+ 49
	Madras (South)	2·61	1·39	+1·22	11·95	10·41	+ 11

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

Simla, the 7th December, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Heavy rain in parts of South Arcot, scattered showers in Tinnevelly and parts of Godavari, Chingleput, and Madura; no rain elsewhere. Water-supply ample. Agricultural operations progressing vigorously. Standing crops generally thriving. Early-sown crops harvested with fair to average outturn. Pasturage ample and stock in good condition. Prices generally falling.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Light rain in one district of Sind; more rain required urgently in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops withering for want of moisture or damaged by frost, insects, or blight in parts of four districts; otherwise good. Sowing of late crops progressing in ten, and reaping of early crops in fourteen, districts. Cotton-picking continues in two districts. Prices steady. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th December.*—There was no rain during the week, with the exception of a few local showers in East and North Bengal. General agricultural prospects continue favourable. The rice harvest is being rapidly pushed on, and it is estimated that the outturn will be a full average (16 annas) or more than a full average in twenty-one districts, from 12 to 16 annas in sixteen districts, and from 9 to 12 annas in nine districts. In Chittagong, Noakhali and Tippera some damage is apprehended from insects. The sowing of all cold-weather crops, including poppy and tobacco, is almost completed, and the young plants are doing well. The price of rice is generally falling. Fodder-supply is sufficient, and cattle are in good condition, except in Puri. The number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief during the week were:—*Faridpur* (*Madaripur Sub-division*)—Men 47, women 102, and children 82, total 231, against 182 in the previous week; *Backergunge* (*Sadar and Pirojpur Sub-divisions*)—Men 334, women 1,219, and children 1,520, total 3,073, against 3,355 in the previous week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Weather clear and cold. Spring crops have germinated well and are being irrigated. Rice being cut. Poppy promising. Sugar cane-pressing continues. Prospects favourable everywhere. Fodder and supplies sufficient. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly over. Sugarcane being pressed. Irrigation of spring crops commenced. The crops are flourishing and their condition and prospects are good, but rain is wanted. The young crops are reported to have been damaged by field rats in parts of Umballa and Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is reported to be sufficient in all districts, except in

parts of Shahpur. The poppy crop has germinated well. Prices falling in five districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Weather cold and clear. Winter crops in good condition and look promising. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in parts. Prices stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th December.*—A little rain fell last week in Kyaukpyu, but none elsewhere during the week. Reaping of the main paddy crop well in hand in almost all districts of Lower Burma. Crop prospects both in Lower and Upper Burma are generally good, but in Kyaukpyu the crop will be short owing to serious destruction caused by the late cyclone. Prospects in Amherst and Shwebo remain unchanged. In Upper Burma reaping of wet-weather paddy continues, and ploughing and planting of dry-weather crops is progressing. The price of paddy has risen in four districts. The high price of paddy ruling in Kyaukpyu is due to the destruction of the crop by the late cyclone.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th December.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th December.*—MYSORE: Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues in six districts. Prices risen in two districts.

COORG: No rain. Rice crop ripening. Coffee-picking continues. Prospects generally good. Water and fodder sufficient for cattle. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th December.*—BERAR: Weather cool and clear. Picking of cotton and cutting of *jowar* (*Sorghum, vulgare*) continues. Linseed crop infested by insects in parts of Akola taluka. Preparation of land for ensuing crop commenced in two districts. Sowings in Ellichpur nearly completed. Weeding operations in Akola not yet finished. Supply of fodder and water ample. The price of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has fallen in one taluka. Cattle generally healthy.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of irrigated crops continues. Standing spring crops in good condition. Fodder plentiful. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Sowings of spring crops completed in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Bundelkhand; in progress in other parts. Autumn harvesting completed in Bhopawar, in progress in Baghelkhand. Collection of cotton nearly completed in Bhopawar. Condition of crops generally good, except in Baghelkhand and Goona. Agricultural stock and pasturage good. Prices of food-grains steady in all parts. Opium being sown in parts of Gwalior, the condition of the crop in Bhopawar is good, in the Nimach district indifferent.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle, generally satisfactory. Harvest prospects generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices fluctuating in two States, falling in one, risen in another, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 12th December.*—Weather generally cloudy and getting cooler every day. Spring sowings still going on in Kashmir Proper. Rain wanted in Muzaffarabad. Prices falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Weather cold but fine. Prospects normal.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 3RD DECEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 2ND DECEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 3rd December 1892.			Week ending 2nd December 1893.			Earnings from 1st July to 3rd December 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 2nd December 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.				
	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	10,04,237	613	1,634	10,19,691	624	1,84,41,999	1,92,16,892	7,74,893	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	97,043	117	863	1,05,729	123	16,88,710	18,22,462	1,33,746	...
Indian Midland	106	752	1,02,636	136	752	99,143	132	16,80,862	17,06,899	26,037	...
Bezwada Extension (*a*)	95	21	2,742	131	112	5,469	49	43,828	1,29,122	85,294	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	4,10,331	245	1,699	4,70,610	277	76,04,766	74,05 623	...	1,99,143
South Indian	135	1,106	1,79,258	162	1,043	90,550	87	31,69,107	31,85,874	16,767	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	93,152	89	1,156	1,08,496	94	17,08,467	21,87,372	4,78,905	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	89,791	119	756	1,04,560	138	18,09,783	17,54,350	...	55,433
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	11,418	57	223	10,809	48	2,26,522	2,28,795	2,273	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	610	38	...	(*e*)1,470	1,470	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	19,90,608	248	8,254	20,15,667	244	3,63,74,050	3,76,38,859	12,64,809	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	178	2,511	4,84,292	193	2,509	5,63,095	224	93,08,023	1,16,38,657	23,30,634	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,50,247	217	740	1,49,807	202	28,33,333	31,10,443	2,77,110	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	2,69,352	347	778	2,74,830	353	59,95,395	59,96,554	1,159	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	121	125	15,069	121	125	15,540	124	3,33,936	3,32,779	...	1,157
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	13,375	76	...	(*h*)2,15,110	2,15,110	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,31,536	184	730	86,054	118	24,38,541	21,19,215	...	3,19,326
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	1,484	53	28	975	35	32,516	32,667	161	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	533	67	8	465	58	6,766	9,222	2,456	...
TOTAL	202	4,856	10,52,513	217	5,093	11,04,141	217	2,09,48,510	2,34,54,057	25,06,147	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	399	1,490	8,45,053	567	1,490	8,47,816	569	1,16,69,313	1,12,78,412	...	3,90,901
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,64,501	574	461	2,82,000	612	42,30,021	45,18,220	2,88,199	...
Madras	224	840	2,21,987	264	840	1,71,465	204	39,79,520	43,61,894	3,82,374	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	13,31,541	477	2,791	13,01,281	466	1,98,78,854	2,01,58,526	2,79,672	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,668	43,74,662	279	16,138	44,21,089	274	7,72,01,414	8,12,52,042	40,50,628	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	22,944	142	161	22,690	141	4,58,258	5,09,452	51,194	...
Tárkessur	226	22	5,284	240	22	5,422	246	1,11,569	1,03,899	...	7,670
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,067	91	67	8,790	131	1,82,733	1,74,898	...	7,835
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	8,278	106	78	11,490	147	2,21,257	2,29,883	8,626	...
TOTAL	129	329	42,573	129	328	48,392	148	9,73,817	10,18,132	44,315	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	56,176	169	333	65,992	198	10,32,652	10,15,510	...	17,142
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,457	112	13	810	62	22,359	22,891	532	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,211	85	108	9,160	85	2,01,373	2,83,120	81,747	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	95	311	34,912	112	370	31,261	84	6,27,387	7,27,645	1,00,258	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	4,887	53	93	7,120	77	80,822	98,851	18,029	...
Kolhapur	61	29	1,893	65	29	2,099	72	38,238	44 825	6,587	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,810	67	72	3,520	49	72,670	76,352	3,682	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,13,346	118	1,018	1,19,962	118	20,75,501	22,69,194	1,93,693	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	29,173	87	334	42,525	127	4,86,764	5,84,757	97,993	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	4,068	88	...	59,995	59,995	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	53	291	17,319	60	364	18,300	50	3,53,474	3,42,445	...	11,029
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	5,471	58	94	9,461	101	1,16,582	1,25,094	8,512	...
TOTAL	63	719	51,963	72	838	74,354	89	9,56,820	11,12,291	1,55,471	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,675	45,82,544	259	18,322	46,63,797	255	8,12,07,532	8,56,51,659	44,44,107	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th November to 2nd December 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 2nd December 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th December 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIV OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 3rd December 1892.			Week ending 2nd December 1893.			Earnings from 1st April to 3rd Dec. 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 2nd Dec 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.				
	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
State lines worked by Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	10,04,237	613	1,634	10,19,691	624	3,24,36,412	3,23,87,129	...	49,283
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	97,043	117	863	1,05,729	123	35,09,864	37,66,953	2,57,089	...
Indian Midland	129	752	1,02,636	136	752	99,143	132	31,89,365	31,12,741	...	76,624
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	2,742	131	112	5,469	49	62,517	2,21,124	1,58,607	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	4,10,331	245	1,699	4,70,610	277	1,42,73,859	1,40,34,483	...	2,39,376
South Indian	139	1,106	1,79,258	162	1,043	90,550	87	51,53,446	54,22,394	2,68,948	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	93,152	89	1,156	1,08,496	94	29,21,863	39,47,460	10,25,597	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	137	755	89,791	119	756	1,04,560	138	34,57,466	33,77,806	...	79,660
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	11,418	57	223	10,809	48	4,25,996	4,40,759	14,763	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	610	38	...	(*e*)1,470	1,470	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	19,90,608	248	8,254	20,15,667	244	6,54,30,788	6,67,12,319	12,81,531	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	201	2,511	4,84,292	193	2,509	5,63,095	224	1,63,21,462	1,92,17,241	28,95,779	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,50,247	217	740	1,49,807	202	54,75,273	56,48,157	1,72,384	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,69,352	347	778	2,74,830	353	82,45,820	84,38,168	1,92,348	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	120	125	15,069	121	125	15,540	124	5,17,281	5,20,652	3,371	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	13,375	76	...	(*h*)2,15,110	2,15,110	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,31,536	184	730	86,054	118	42,51,864	38,26,178	...	4,25,686
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	1,484	53	28	975	35	48,778	51,014	2,236	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	533	67	8	465	58	10,974	14,842	3,868	...
TOTAL	217	4,856	10,52,513	217	5,093	11,04,141	217	3,48,71,952	3,79,31,362	30,59,410	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	513	1,490	8,45,053	567	1,490	8,47,816	569	2,44,45,157	2,33,33,857	...	11,11,300
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,64,501	574	461	2,82,000	612	93,40,398	96,21,740	2,81,342	...
Madras	226	840	2,21,987	264	840	1,71,465	204	63,19,820	70,00,355	6,80,845	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	13,31,541	477	2,791	13,01,281	466	4,01,05,375	3,99,55,952	...	1,49,413
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,668	43,74,662	279	16,138	44,21,089	274	14,04,08,105	14,45,99,633	41,91,528	...
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	22,944	142	161	22,690	141	7,38,664	8,30,178	91,514	...
Tárakessur	252	22	5,284	240	22	5,422	246	1,91,764	1,85,865	...	5,899
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,067	91	67	8,790	131	3,21,192	3,12,262	...	8,930
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	8,278	106	78	11,490	147	3,53,502	3,61,724	8,222	...
TOTAL	135	329	42,573	129	328	48,392	148	16,05,122	16,90,029	84,907	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guarantced state	151	333	56,176	169	333	65,992	198	17,00,835	17,65,002	64,167	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,457	112	13	810	62	42,118	40,526	...	1,592
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	9,211	85	108	9,160	85	3,30,903	4,42,194	1,11,291	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	94	311	34,912	112	370	31,261	84	9,52,425	11,82,777	2,30,352	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	4,887	53	93	7,120	77	1,67,500	1,98,166	30,666	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,893	65	29	2,099	72	61,401	75,966	14,565	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	4,810	67	72	3,520	49	1,62,217	1,57,149	...	5,068
TOTAL	107	959	1,13,346	118	1,018	1,19,962	118	34,17,399	38,61,780	4,44,381	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	29,173	87	334	42,525	127	10,74,911	12,91,438	2,16,527	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	4,068	88	...	(*k*)89,280	89,280	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	60	291	17,319	60	364	18,300	50	6,18,589	5,69,001	...	49,588
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,471	58	94	9,461	101	2,14,843	2,15,533	690	...
TOTAL	80	719	51,963	72	838	74,354	89	19,08,343	21,65,252	2,56,909	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,675	45,82,544	259	18,322	46,63,797	255	14,73,38,969	15,23,16,694	49,77,725	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th November to 2nd December 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 2nd December 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 2nd December 1893.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th December 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER.																					YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	6,71	49,00	13,13	68,84	4,79	29,86	2,58	37,23	86	86	1,17	2,89	2,29	8,15	9,00	19,44	1,06	2,79	12,17	16,02	15,71	90,66	1,06,37	38,05	1,44,42	1871-72
1872-73	8,38	48,46	14,63	71,47	3,52	26,03	2,21	33,76	73	81	1,49	3,03	2,59	7,85	7,18	17,62	1,98	3,15	21,34	26,47	17,20	88,30	1,05,50	46,85	1,52,35	1872-73
1873-74	6,78	46,47	10,59	63,84	4,18	29,42	2,19	35,79	78	67	77	2,22	2,37	8,96	8,74	20,07	2,16	3,04	15,87	21,07	16,27	88,56	1,04,83	38,16	1,42,99	1873-74
1874-75	7,61	52,61	8,00	68,22	4,21	30,06	2,43	36,70	75	48	87	2,10	2,20	9,16	8,66	20,02	2,66	4,42	10,80	17,88	17,43	96,73	1,14,16	30,76	1,44,92	1874-75
1875-76	8,18	50,73	9,06	67,97	4,41	25,82	3,56	33,79	83	67	95	2,45	2,79	9,55	8,18	20,52	2,49	3,23	18,80	24,52	18,70	90,00	1,08,70	40,55	1,49,25	1875-76
1876-77	8,39	44,31	8,51	61,21	5,42	26,64	68	32,74	1,01	50	16	1,67	3,54	8,21	5,48	17,23	2,87	3,49	13,45	19,81	21,23	83,15	1,04,38	28,28	1,32,66	1876-77
1877-78	9,55	54,56	10,34	74,45	5,64	31,43	62	37,69	1,34	60	27	2,21	3,56	5,60	1,38	10,54	3,21	4,00	9,93	17,14	23,30	96,19	1,19,49	22,54	1,42,03	1877-78
1878-79	8,67	45,10	9,11	62,88	5,62	29,17	1,37	36,16	1,26	39	16	1,81	3,72	6,20	2,95	12,87	4,60	4,48	15,09	24,17	23,87	85,34	1,09,21	28,68	1,37,89	1878-79
1879-80	7,83	42,20	5,93	55,96	6,15	24,13	1,17	31,45	2,06	49	14	2,69	3,39	6,18	4,53	14,10	4,42	4,14	17,75	26,31	23,85	77,14	1,00,99	29,52	1,30,51	1879-80
1880-81	8,54	40,52	7,27	56,33	5,61	35,12	1,26	41,99	3,09	75	15	3,99	3,31	7,17	5,52	16,00	3,12	5,24	21,19	29,55	23,67	88,80	1,12,47	35,39	1,47,86	1880-81
1881-82	8,55	37,49	9,88	55,92	6,65	30,82	1,01	38,48	2,56	91	22	3,69	3,21	6,61	3,49	13,31	4,54	5,14	24,53	34,21	25,51	80,97	1,06,48	39,13	1,45,61	1881-82
1882-83	9,28	5	10,02	19,35	6,57	-1,05*	92	6,44	2,27	3	38	2,68	3,59	2	2,65	6,26	5,23	5	29,32	34,60	26,94	—90*	26,04	43,29	69,33	1882-83
1883-84	9,28	17	11,48	20,93	7,10	30	89	8,29	2,42	2	33	2,77	3,35	8	3,48	6,91	5,18	11	21,42	26,71	27,33	68	28,01	37,60	65,61	1883-84
1884-85	7,88	22	6,54	14,64	6,81	28	1,16	8,25	2,56	4	34	2,94	3,19	3	3,66	6,78	5,12	6	15,57	20,75	25,46	63	26,09	27,27	53,36	1884-85
1885-86	8,51	16	8,62	17,29	7,75	35	72	8,82	2,94	3	49	3,46	3,17	8	2,44	5,69	4,15	5	24,42	28,62	26,52	67	27,19	36,69	63,88	1885-86
1886-87	8,52	31	6,82	15,65	7,92	36	79	9,07	3,20	8	63	3,91	3,97	12	3,59	7,68	5,77	10	21,09	26,96	29,38	97	30,35	32,92	63,27	1886-87
1887-88	8,12	34	8,87	17,33	9,57	34	1,07	10,98	3,32	5	50	3,87	6,52	6	3,07	9,65	6,05	1	21,85	27,91	33,58	80	34,38	35,36	69,74	1887-88
1888-89	9,67	4,29	9,68	23,64	9,51	2,64	90	13,05	3,44	62	27	4,33	6,85	69	3,52	11,06	5,67	63	14,25	20,55	35,14	8,87	44,01	28,62	72,63	1888-89
1889-90	9,48	6,24	7,24	22,96	10,30	2,00	1,13	13,43	3,63	48	36	4,47	6,77	51	4,75	12,03	5,60	1,77	24,12	31,49	35,78	11,00	46,78	37,60	84,38	1889-90
1890-91	10,72	6,07	10,16	26,95	11,23	3,12	1,07	15,42	4,21	53	51	5,25	7,49	79	3,08	11,36	5,99	31	34,85	41,15	39,64	10,82	50,46	49,67	1,00,13	1890-91
1891-92	10,36	7,26	10,87	28,49	10,81	3,25	75	14,81	3,85	64	43	4,92	6,78	59	2,64	10,01	5,79	60	28,36	34,75	37,59	12,34	49,93	43,05	92,98	1891-92
1892-93	11,20	7,68	8,65	27,53	11,10	3,40	1,21	15,71	3,76	40	50	4,66	6,69	27	2,87	9,83	6,23	37	21,69	28,29	38,98	12,12	51,10	34,92	86,02	1892-93
1893-94	10,34	8,41	8,54	27,29	11,56	4,75	1,09	17,40	3,69	67	34	4,70	6,24	83	3,46	10,53	5,39	18	23,32	28,89	37,22	14,84	52,06	36,75	88,81	1893-94

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 14th December 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
Post Office.

REVIEWING THE POST OFFICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1892-93.

No. 5482S.R., dated Calcutta, the 15th December 1893.

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

READ—

Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1892-93.

OBSERVATIONS.—The transactions in 1892-93 in the various branches of business undertaken by the Post Office show, as in previous years, satisfactory progress. In the working of the Inland Post, one important matter, which occupied much attention during the year, was the question of extending a policy of postal unity with Native States which have separate postal systems of their own. The other important events which may be noticed under this head were—

(1) the reorganisation of deliveries in Bombay and Calcutta with the object of providing the public with a regular and quick delivery of local correspondence;

(2) the permanent adoption of the system of payment of military pensions at post offices in the Punjab;

(3) the successful working of the experiment of serving civil processes by means of the registered letter post in two districts of the North-Western Provinces, and the proposed extension of the system to the other districts of those Provinces;

(4) the introduction, as an experimental measure, of an arrangement for the sale of Government quinine to the poorer classes of the people in Bengal, Assam, and Burma through the agency of the Post Office. The system is being gradually extended to other provinces.

2. Under "Foreign Post," the principal events were—

(*a*) the uniform application of the Union postage rates to all parts of the world to which the inland rates did not apply;

(*b*) the conclusion of arrangements for the exchange of parcels with New South Wales and Queensland;

(*c*) the establishment of a telegraphic money order exchange with Ceylon, which did not come into operation however until the beginning of May 1893;

(*d*) the progress of negotiations for the introduction of parcel exchanges with the Imperial British East Africa Company's territory and with Persia.

3. The following is a brief summary of the transactions of the Imperial Post Office during the year as compared with the previous year:—

		1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Number of post offices		8,617	8,832	2·49
„ letter boxes		12,848	13,292	3·45
„ letters and post-cards issued for delivery		300,619,812	311,014,049	3·45
„ newspapers „ „		25,910,386	26,637,963	2·80
„ parcels „ „		2,108,685	2,169,715	2·89
„ packets „ „		10,711,051	12,149,494	13·42
„ letters and parcels insured		265,610	263,811	—0·67
* „ inland money orders issued		7,783,296	8,237,855	5·84
* Value of „ „ „	₹	16,44,09,526	17,19,16,585	4·56
* Commission realised on „ „	₹	20,58,306	21,58,398	4·86
Number of telegraphic „ „		97,659	107,401	9·97
Value of „ „ „	₹	1,06,69,989	1,16,01,119	8·72
Commission realised „ „ „	₹	1,11,738	1,21,637	8·85
Number of foreign money orders issued by India		45,750	43,490	—4·94
Value of „ „ „	£	157,921	143,738	—8·98
Number of foreign money orders paid in India		21,018	21,599	2·76
Value of „ „ „	£	136,528	113,718	—16·70
Mileage of mail lines—				
Railways		17,196	17,540	2·00
Mail Carts		4,192	4,650	10·92
Runners and boats		44,019	45,732	3·89
Steamers		12,321	12,550	1·85

* Excluding money orders of Native States and Portuguese Settlements.

4. With the exception of foreign money orders issued in India and letters and parcels insured, there was an increase in the number of transactions under each head, the increase being the largest in the number of packets delivered and telegraphic money orders issued; but the increase in the number was accompanied by a decrease in the value of foreign money orders paid in India. The decrease in the foreign money order business occurred mainly in the transactions with the United Kingdom and Egypt, and was due to the unfavourable rates of exchange. The popularity of post-cards and of the value-payable post continues; the number of post-cards issued for delivery having exceeded the number in 1891-92 by upwards of seven millions or 6·25 per cent., while the number of articles sent under the value-payable system showed an increase over the previous year's figures of more than 13 per cent. The declared value of value-payable parcels rose from 134½ lakhs in 1891-92 to upwards of 151½ lakhs in 1892-93, and the commission realised thereon from ₹2,44,865 to ₹2,77,845. In consequence of the reduction of postage between India and the United Kingdom the number of letters and post-cards exchanged between the two countries had increased by over half a million in 1891-92. A similar increase occurred again in the year under review, but the increase in the number of book-packets from and to the United Kingdom was remarkable, being nearly 50 and 30 per cent. respectively.

5. The number of unpaid letters posted diminished by over a million, while that of paid letters increased by nearly 4½ millions; which is so far satisfactory. The number of postal articles actually delivered was 97·17 per cent. of the total number sent out for delivery, as compared with 97·22 per cent. in the preceding year.

6. In the money order business, the yearly progress has been steady and regular since the time it was taken over by the Post Office in 1880. During the last twelve years the total number of inland money orders issued has

risen from 1,604,174 to 8,237,855, the aggregate value of the orders from ₹4,57,08,580 to ₹17,19,16,585, and the commission realised thereon from ₹5,35,976 to ₹21,58,398. Including Foreign and Native State money orders, the entire transactions in this branch of business during the last two years compare as follows:—

			1891-92.	1892-93.
Issued	Number of money orders		7,870,783	8,325,457
	Value of money orders	₹	16,80,46,172	17,57,24,054
	Commission realised on money orders issued	₹	20,95,666	21,94,419
Paid	Number of money orders		7,903,145	8,365,203
	Value of money orders	₹	16,97,88,145	17,75,28,369

The number, aggregate value, and commission realised in 1892-93 exceeded those in 1891-92 by 5·77, 4·56 and 4·71 per cent. respectively, and the average value of an inland money order was ₹20-13-10 in the past year against ₹21-1-11 in the previous year. The revenue money order system made considerable progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, but in Madras, where the system is still under trial, the progress made during the year was small.

7. The insurance business shows a slight falling off. The number of insured articles was less by 0·67 per cent., the decrease being confined entirely to the number of parcels insured. The number of insured letters and the declared value thereof were, however, higher, being 89,845 against 88,741 and ₹2,36,54,593 against ₹2,31,67,897 in the preceding year. The total declared value of insured articles was ₹7,30,60,710 and the insurance fee ₹1,93,250 against ₹7,65,40,274 and ₹2,02,737 respectively in 1891-92.

8. The Postal Savings Banks are working satisfactorily. The results of the last two years may be summarised thus:—

		1891-92.	1892-93.
Number of banks		6,452	6,408
„ accounts at the close of the year		463,453	520,967
Amount of deposits during the year	₹	4,03,67,077	4,14,52,425
„ withdrawals during the year	₹	3,56,50,232	3,65,51,950
„ balance at the close of the year	₹	7,05,93,160	7,81,87,727
Average balance of each account	₹	152·32	150·08

9. The number of complaints made by the public against the Post Office was 8,671 against 8,306 in the preceding year, representing an increase of 4·39 per cent. Nearly 42 per cent. of the total number proved to be groundless. The Governor General in Council is glad to notice that special instructions were issued during the year with a view to ensure thoroughness in the matter of enquiries regarding complaints.

10. It is observed that the system of receiving salt revenue at post offices was materially affected by the changes introduced from the 1st October 1892, by which the system was confined to post offices at stations where there are no treasuries or sub-treasuries, and a charge of 8 annas was imposed on every ₹100 paid in by the purchasers of salt. The amount received at post offices throughout the year under report on this account was 49 lakhs against 85 lakhs in the preceding year, the amount received since the introduction of the change in October 1892 to the end of the year being about 3½ lakhs only. The system has since been extended to the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India.

11. The revenue and expenditure of the Post Office during the last three years were as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	₹	₹	₹
Revenue . . .	1,40,27,482	1,44,59,253	1,48,88,627
Expenditure . . .	1,39,65,357	1,49,64,174	1,51,85,555
+ Surplus or — deficit .	+62,125	—5,04,921	—2,96,928

The increase in receipts in 1892-93 over 1891-92 was due mainly to increased sales of ordinary and service postage stamps and larger receipts on account of money order commission.

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

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	₹	₹	₹
Surplus or deficit according to Statement XI of the Report . . .	+62,125	—5,04,921	—2,96,928
Add indirect expenditure .	—10,60,522	—6,40,718	—6,07,041
TOTAL .	—9,98,397	—11,45,639	—9,03,969
Deduct District Post charges (excluding charges in British Baluchistan) .	11,23,210	11,42,554	11,54,907
Resulting surplus or deficit	+1,24,813	—3,085	+2,50,938

12. The Governor General in Council is glad to record his appreciation of Mr. Fanshawe's able and successful administration of the Post Office, and to notice the names of the officers of whom favourable mention is made in paragraph 60 of the Report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

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

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1892-93.

No. 9581, dated the 30th October 1893.

From—A. U. FANSHAWE, Esq., *Director General of the Post Office of India,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1892-93.

Principal events, Inland Post.

2. It has become a commonplace of postal administration to record uninterrupted progress in the various branches of business undertaken by the Post Office, but this progress has inevitably brought with it new responsibilities, and special demands on our revenue. The increasing pecuniary responsibility, in particular, at the smaller post offices, in connection with the money order system, has claimed very serious attention, and the necessity for raising rates of pay in the case of various servants of the Department is one that cannot be deferred. These and other kindred matters were under special enquiry during the year, and in January 1893, a postal committee assembled at Calcutta to deal with a number of important account questions and discuss various administrative measures. The amalgamation of posts in Mysore with the Imperial system in 1889 was followed by an increase of a million in the number of postal articles delivered in that State during the first year of our management, and the question of extending a policy of postal unity to other Native States occupied much attention during the year. It may be hoped that the obvious commercial and political advantages of this policy will lead to its general adoption before long, with the assent and co-operation of the Native States which still have separate postal systems of their own. As regards what may be termed postal business proper, the year was marked by the successful carrying out of a large measure of reorganising deliveries in Bombay, and similar steps were being taken in Calcutta, the main object in both cases being to provide the public with a regular and quick delivery of local correspondence. In the Punjab, the employment of pensioned soldiers of the Native Army has been attended with a considerable measure of success. During the year under report, 96 pensioners received appointments chiefly in subordinate positions as packers, letter-box peons and watchmen. It has not, however, hitherto been found possible to give practical effect to the scheme for training non-commissioned officers and men, while still with the colours, for employment after retirement in this Department. The payment of military pensions at post offices in the same province was continued to the undiminished satisfaction of the pensioners, and has now been permanently adopted. The Revenue money order system goes on expanding, and was extended, at the request of the local Governments, to all the districts of the Punjab and also of the Central Provinces, while the scope of the scheme for paying

miscellaneous Government dues by means of money orders has been enlarged in Bengal and the scheme itself was introduced in the Punjab. There has again been evidence during the year of the constant tendency, on the part of other departments, to make more and more use of the Post Office agency. In two districts of the North-Western Provinces the experiment was tried of serving civil processes by means of the registered letter post, and the plan was found to work so successfully that the local Government have asked for its general adoption in those provinces. This, however, is a mere adaptation of the existing organisation of the Post Office to the requirements of another department. In the Central Provinces, postmasters have undertaken the sale of Forest licenses, and in the Lower Provinces a large scheme was introduced for the sale of Government quinine in small specially prepared packets at post offices, so as to bring this febrifuge in a cheap form to the doors of the people. Immediate advantage was taken of this boon by the poorer classes, and it has already been arranged to extend the benefits of the system to Assam and Burma. There were serious interruptions in the mail service in different parts of the country during the year. One of the most important occurred on the North-Western Railway where regular through communication was interrupted from the 28th July to 21st August 1892, and special arrangements had to be made for carrying mails over the break. On the Harnai railway to Quetta unusually heavy falls of snow completely blocked the line for several days in January, and again in February 1893, and three engines and a snow plough had to be employed to clear the line before traffic could be resumed. On the roads between Kalka and Simla and between Murree and Srinagar, breaks occurred which stopped ordinary road traffic, and on the former line the Post Office was called upon to undertake the carriage of grain from Kalka so as to keep down the price of food grains at Simla which is dependent on the plains for its supplies. In September 1892 the Post Office was required at short notice to organise a field post office in connection with the Isazai Expedition, which was, however, of short duration. In connection with the Kuram Field Force a postal service was also established in October 1892 under considerable difficulties, and in the case of the Wano expedition postal communication was arranged for *vid* the Gomal Pass with the troops serving in the direction of Jandula and Kajuri Kach. In Burma an outbreak in the Chin Hills seriously interfered with mail arrangements, and caused some anxiety, but, on the whole, a satisfactory service was kept up.

Principal events, Foreign Post.

3. The following were the principal events of the Foreign Post. The Acts of the Postal Congress of Vienna came into force on the 1st July 1892. With effect from the same date, the equivalents in Indian currency of the standard union rates of 25 centimes, 10 centimes, and 5 centimes were raised to 2½ annas, 1 anna, and ½ anna respectively; and the special rates of postage that were still in force for a few foreign non-union countries were abolished, the union postage rates being made uniformly applicable to all parts of the world to which the inland rates did not apply. The British Colony of Natal and the South African Republic of the Transvaal entered the Postal Union during the course of the year, the former on the 1st July 1892, and the latter on the 1st January 1893; and with effect from the first mentioned date, Bosnia-Herzegovina was also declared a separate member of the Union. Arrangements were concluded for the exchange of parcels with the Australian Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland, and a few additions were made to the list of parcel and money order exchanges through the United Kingdom. The question of establishing a telegraphic money order exchange with Ceylon was taken up and the final arrangements were settled before the close of the year, but the exchange did not actually come into operation until the beginning of May 1893. Negotiations were also in progress during the course of the year for the introduction of parcel

exchanges with the Imperial British East Africa Company's territory and with Persia, and the sterling money order exchange with British North Borneo was converted into a rupee exchange. The limit of weight for packets of samples exchanged between India and the following countries, *viz.* Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Egypt, France, Italy, Portugal and Roumania, was raised from 8 to 12 ounces; and 2½ annas envelopes of a new kind for overland and foreign correspondence were issued for sale to the public.

Working of the P. & O. Contract.

4. According to the terms of the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the steamers with the European mails are due in Bombay at 8 A.M. on Monday of each week; but on 42 occasions they arrived in advance of the contract date, in 17 instances on the previous Saturday, and in 25 instances on the previous Sunday. On 6 occasions there was an early Monday arrival, while the contract time was actually exceeded four times, the longest delay, *viz.* 38 hours and 10 minutes, being due to a protracted detention of the mail steamer in the Suez Canal, caused by the grounding of another vessel. The average time occupied by the mail between London and Bombay was 15 days 20 hours and 24 minutes homewards, and 15 days 14 hours and 50 minutes outwards. The contract steamer which left Bombay on the 8th October proceeded as far as Brindisi only, and therefore no parcels for the United Kingdom were forwarded that week. Twice during the year advantage was taken of the despatch of an extra passenger steamer from Bombay, *vid* Marseilles, to send an additional mail to London. Only articles specially marked for transmission by these steamers were forwarded, and they amounted to 2,372 letters and papers in one case, and to 1,603 in the other. These steamers left Bombay on Tuesday and the articles carried by them reached London somewhat under four days in advance of the mails sent by the regular steamers leaving Bombay on Saturday.

Charge of the Post Office.

5. The administration of the Department throughout the year was in my hands.

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

Post Office receptacles and rural delivery.

6. In Appendix I are compared the number of post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen of the Imperial Post in each circle on the 31st March 1893, with the number at the close of the previous year, and in the marginal abstract will be found the figures of the past two years for the whole of India for both the Imperial and District Post separately and together. The total number of post offices has increased by 376, and the new offices belong almost entirely to the class of offices entrusted to the charge of village school-masters and other persons who are not paid servants of the Department. The great majority of these offices were opened in the Punjab, where special attention was given during the year to the development of postal communication in the interior of districts. The total number of letter-boxes for the use of the public has increased by 596, the increase being greatest in the Bombay circle, and it may be mentioned that the whole subject of the position of letter-boxes in towns, their regular clearance, and other kindred matters was under special enquiry and report during the year. As a check on the proper clearance of these boxes, moveable plates, showing the next hour of clearance, which have to be changed on each occasion the letter-box is opened, were introduced with success in the Punjab, and

	Imperial Post.		District Post.		Total.		Increase.
	Number at close of 1891-92.	Number at close of 1892-93.	Number at close of 1891-92.	Number at close of 1892-93.	Number at close of 1891-92.	Number at close of 1892-93.	
Post Offices .	8,617	8,832	1,146	1,307	9,763	10,139	376
Letter-boxes .	12,848	13,292	2,443	2,595	15,291	15,887	596
Village Postmen	3,762	3,837	2,590	2,924	6,352	6,761	409

this system is being extended to other provinces. There was a marked increase of 409 under the head of village postmen, due to the extension of rural delivery particularly in the Punjab.

Section II.—Postal Lines.

Postal communications.

7. Appendix II contains statistics according to postal circles regarding the length of lines over which mails are conveyed by the various agencies used by the Post Office for this purpose. There has been an increase under every head as will be seen from the marginal abstract. The increase in the railway mileage was due almost entirely to the extension of railway communication in different parts of the country, long sections of new railway lines being opened during the year and used for postal purposes on His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, the Southern Mahratta Railway, the Rajputana-Malwa and Jodhpur Railway, and the North-Western Railway. The management of the Railway Mail Service in Kathiawar was transferred from the Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, to the Postmaster General, Bombay, on special grounds of administrative convenience. The increase in railway communication led to the closing of a number of runners' lines; but this was more than counterbalanced by the opening of new lines in various parts of the country, while the results of the year showed an increase of 1,713 miles in the total mileage of runners' lines. This was mainly due to the transfer of a number of District Post lines to the Imperial establishment in the Punjab, as part of a general scheme for the improvement of postal communications in the interior of districts in that Province. Of the net increase of 458 miles in the mileage of mail cart lines, the Punjab is responsible for 283 miles owing to the establishment of a number of new mail cart services, the most important of which was between Kohat and Edwardesabad, while in Assam a mail cart service was opened between Gauhati and Shillong. The increase under the head of steamer lines was due to the extended use of local steamer services in Bengal and in Burma.

Imperial Mail Lines.	Total mileage in 1891-92.	Total mileage in 1892-93.	Increase.
Railway	17,196	17,540	344
Mail Cart	4,192	4,650	458
Runners and Boats	44,019	45,732	1,713
Steamers	12,321	12,550	229
Total	77,728	80,472	2,744

Section III.—Correspondence and Parcels.

General results.

8. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders, issued for delivery during the year, amounted to nearly 352 millions, or more than 12½ millions in excess of the number issued in the preceding year. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles will be found in Appendix III, and a summary of the general results is given in the statement below:—

Year.	Post-cards.	Letters paid.	Letters unpaid.	Letters registered.	Total of letters and post-cards.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Book and pattern packets.	Grand Total (all postal articles except money orders).
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1891-92	112,748,448	154,144,895	27,309,873	6,416,596	300,619,812	25,910,386	2,108,685	10,711,051	339,349,934
1892-93	119,802,516	158,555,165	26,202,595	6,453,773	311,014,049	26,637,963	2,169,715	12,149,494	351,971,221
Increase or Decrease	7,054,068	4,410,270	...	37,177	10,394,237	727,577	61,030	1,438,443	12,621,287
	...	...	1,107,278	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of— Increase or Decrease	6·25	2·86	...	·57	3·45	2·80	2·89	13·42	3·71
	...	...	4·05	...	...	...	...	...	...

It will be seen that, except as regards unpaid letters, there was an increase in the total number of articles issued for delivery under every head; the largest proportional increase was 10·69 per cent. in the Burma circle; in Eastern Bengal, Bengal proper and Madras, the rate of increase was upwards of 5 per cent., while in all other circles the increase was at a lower rate. Nearly 120 million post-cards were issued for delivery during the year, being an increase of more than 7 millions or 6·25 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The greatest use was made of this form of communication in the Bombay circle, where 26½ million post-cards were received for delivery through the post; but it may be added that in Bengal the number of post-cards was for the first time actually in excess of the number of paid letters. There was an increase of nearly 4½ millions or 2·86 per cent. in paid letters, the greatest part of which occurred in the Madras, Bengal, and Burma circles. There was a decrease of 4·05 per cent. in the number of unpaid letters as compared with an increase last year of 3·64 per cent., which may in some measure be attributed to the constantly growing popularity of post-cards. The proportion of unpaid letters to letters on which postage is prepaid is much lower in Madras and Bombay than elsewhere, whereas it is highest in Burma, Bihar, and Oudh. In the two first-named provinces, unpaid letters are about half as numerous as paid letters. About 6½ million letters were registered, though the increase in the year was small, and registration was, as usual, more largely resorted to in the Madras circle than elsewhere. In newspapers, there was an increase of 2·80 per cent., and about the same rate of increase under the head of parcels; while the increase in book and pattern packets was nearly 13½ per cent., the greater part of which was made up by an increase in the number of unregistered packets alone.

Average number of letters and post-cards to each person.

9. In connection with the Census of February 1891, a comparative table showing the average number of letters and post-cards per head of population in the different postal circles in 1881, and in 1891, was prepared on provisional figures obtained from the Census Commissioner, and published in the Annual Report on the Post Office for 1890-91. The final figures of the Census have now been received, and the results obtained from them are substantially the same as those arrived at on the provisional figures. In the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, each person received, on an average, rather more than two letters, while in Bengal, the Punjab and Burma each person received, on an average, rather more than one letter. Judged by a European standard there is plenty of room for growth of correspondence, and the Post Office has yet a vast task before it in dealing with the vernacular correspondence of the country when more fully developed.

Extent of official correspondence and vernacular correspondence.

10. Special statistics were recorded at the time of the enumeration, during the second week of February 1893, with a view to ascertain the proportion of service correspondence and of correspondence addressed in the various vernaculars of the country, to the whole correspondence conveyed by post. Of an estimated total number of 358,717,203 articles, private and official taken together, for the year, about 11·78 per cent. consisted of official covers, the percentage of this class of correspondence being highest in the Madras circle, where it nearly reached 13 per cent. The proportion of vernacular correspondence to the whole differed, as might be expected, in different parts of the country, but for the whole of India it was 55·37 per cent. of the entire correspondence. In the Bombay Presidency, however, where post-cards are so largely used by Natives, the vernacular correspondence was actually 65·41 per cent. of the whole.

Foreign correspondence including that with the United Kingdom.

11. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery, but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph showing separately the amount of correspondence in each direction between India and the United Kingdom and between India and foreign countries. Hitherto

the figures given in this table have not represented the number of articles of correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom but the estimated number of postage rates. This is no longer a convenient arrangement, and the figures relating to the United Kingdom, now given in the table below, show the estimated number of articles both for the year under report and the preceding year. It will be seen that there has been a marked increase in the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom, especially as regards newspapers and book packets. The reduced newspaper and packet postage rates were in force only during the three last months of 1891-92, and it was to be expected, therefore, that the traffic would grow considerably during the year now under report; but in the case of book packets, particularly, the actual results have been quite remarkable, the rate of increase being over 30 per cent. homewards and nearly 50 per cent. outwards. In the case of letters and post-cards there was again an increase of over half a million in the aggregate number exchanged, though there was no special stimulus in the way of any reduction of letter postage rates during the year under report to account for this. The postage on international post-cards was slightly reduced from the 1st January 1892, and this may have helped to swell the number sent home during 1892-93, which increased by about 8 per cent., but the number of post-cards exchanged with the United Kingdom is wholly insignificant in comparison with the number of letters, and a noticeable feature of the year's exchange was a falling off to the extent of about 28 per cent. in the number of post-cards received from home. The effect of the step taken nearly three years ago when the letter postage to the United Kingdom was reduced is now fully apparent. In each of the two years during which the reduced rates have been in force there has been an increase of more than half a million over the figures of the previous year, in the aggregate number of letters and post-cards exchanged with the United Kingdom, the larger share of which was contributed by India, though some allowance must be made, of course, for the ordinary increase in correspondence. Statistics of correspondence with foreign countries are taken only once in three years, alternately in May and November, and the figures given in the table are again those of May 1890, so that no remarks are called for regarding them.

	Class.	Estimated Aggregate Number.		Percentage of		Remarks.
		1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	2,585,884	2,855,220	10·42	...	These figures are based on the statistics taken for each mail between India and the United Kingdom.
	Newspapers	339,170	387,737	14·32	...	
	Books, etc.	319,855	419,784	31·19	..	
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	2,836,843	3,081,754	8·63	...	
	Newspapers	1,701,258	2,093,246	23·04	...	
	Books, etc.	1,355,203	1,998,045	47·43	...	
Grand Total of all Correspondence exchanged with United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	5,422,727	5,936,974	9·48	...	
	Newspapers	2,040,428	2,480,983	21·59	...	
	Books, etc.	1,674,458	2,417,829	44·39	...	
Despatched from India to Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	1,446,332	1,446,332	...	...	Under the system prescribed by the Universal Postal Union, statistics are taken once every three years; for this reason the figures shown in the report for the year 1889-90 are here repeated, as they are based on statistics recorded in May 1890.
	Other articles	571,520	571,520	...	...	
Received in India from Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	1,436,752	1,436,752	...	...	
	Other articles	1,364,180	1,364,180	...	...	
Grand Total of Correspondence exchanged with Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	2,883,084	2,883,084	...	...	
	Other articles	1,935,700	1,935,700	...	...	

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

Parcel Exchange.	Total Number of Parcels.		Average Weight of each Parcel.		Net Revenue of the Indian Post Office.*	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	No.	No.	lb oz.	lb oz.	₹	₹
With United Kingdom. (1st through London Post Office.)						
To India	80,704	79,291	3 0·46	2 12·65	62,551	61,316
From India	53,998	62,057	2 4·57	2 1·45	38,504	43,872
Total	134,702	141,348	2 11·69	2 7·73	1,01,055	1,05,188
(2nd through Peninsular and Oriental Company.)						
To India	45,371	6,580	3 1·22	7 14·84	31,990	15,411
From India	1,701	1,685	15 13·12	16 4·82	9,410	9,402
Total	47,075	8,265	3 8·58	9 10·16	41,400	24,813
Total number of parcels through both Agencies (London Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Company)	181,777	149,613	2 15·03	2 14·05	1,42,455	1,30,001
With Continent of Europe.						
To India	3,284	3,328	5 6·38	5 12·28	5,643	6,099
From India	4,933	4,862	3 3·76	3 2·96	5,613	5,515
Total	8,217	8,190	4 1·60	4 3·75	11,256	11,614
With other Countries.						
To India	8,019	10,065	2 14·77	2 14·82	4,503	5,911
From India	13,149	17,592	2 14·68	2 10·48	13,340	15,532
Total	21,168	27,657	2 14·71	2 12·06	17,843	21,443
GRAND TOTAL	211,162	185,460	2 15·72	2 14·71	1,71,554	1,63,058

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

More than 80 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic was with the United Kingdom. As regards the exchange with the British Post Office, there was a slight falling off during the year under report in the number of parcels received from the United Kingdom as well as in their average weight, while in the opposite direction, though the average weight of the parcels sent home from India was somewhat lower than in the preceding year, there was a satisfactory increase of about 8,000 in their number. If the figures relating to this exchange in both directions be taken together, the results show an advance of 6,646 in the number of the parcels and of about ₹4,000 in the net revenue of the Indian Post Office over the figures for the preceding year, while the average weight of the parcels remained practically the same. In the case of the exchange with the United Kingdom through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, there is hardly any difference between the figures for this year and those for the preceding year, as regards the parcels sent home from India; but in the opposite direction the year under report was marked by a complete change in the conditions of the traffic, the number of parcels received in India being only 6,500 as compared with 45,000 in the preceding year. This was due to the almost total extinction of the business in P. and O. book parcels below 5lbs in weight, which was anticipated in last year's report, and also to a large decrease, of about 50 per cent., in the number of book

parcels exceeding that weight, caused by the reduction of the packet postage rates which took effect from the 1st January 1892. The number of P. and O. book parcels not exceeding 5lb in weight, which is the limit of weight for packets exchanged with the United Kingdom by the letter post, fell from something over 35,000, in round numbers, in 1891-92 to about 2,000 in the year under report, the traffic being almost wholly diverted to the cheaper letter post, in which, as already stated in a previous part of this report, there was a very remarkable increase in the number of packets of all kinds received from the United Kingdom. It is probable, however, that the public will always to some extent continue to send books to this country through the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's agency, even in the case of those which might be sent by post at a lower cost, because the manner in which the P. and O. parcels are packed and forwarded to this country offers a safer conveyance for books than their transmission with open ends through the letter post.

General results of Foreign Parcel Post.

13. In the exchange with Continental Europe, there was a small increase in the number of parcels received, and a small decrease in the number of parcels despatched, which practically balanced each other, while in the exchanges with other countries there was a decided increase in both directions, a large proportion of which is to be attributed to the rapid development of the business done with Ceylon since the introduction of the value-payable system from 1st January 1891. The progress of the foreign parcel traffic as a whole since 1873-74 will be seen from the table in the margin.

Year.	Number of Parcels.	Year.	Number of Parcels.
1873-74	21,923	1883-84	98,296
1874-75	25,563	1884-85	110,590
1875-76	35,819	1885-86	133,054
1876-77	45,357	1886-87	141,453
1877-78	59,183	1887-88	158,792
1878-79	69,763	1888-89	163,989
1879-80	73,211	1889-90	177,210
1880-81	80,257	1890-91	191,713
1881-82	88,840	1891-92	211,162
1882-83	88,684	**1892-93**	**185,460**

Delivery work of the year.

14. The figures given in paragraph 8 of this report show that 351,971,221 letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures are only approximate, being calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year, and represent delivery of the mails properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are now delivered and paid by postmen. The entire delivery work is shown by the following figures:—

Sent out for delivery (including 8,374,874 money orders)	360,346,095
Received back undelivered	10,191,008
Balance actually delivered	350,155,087
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	3,204,908
	353,359,995

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered to the whole number sent out for delivery was 97·17, as compared with 97·22 in the previous year.

Dead Letter Offices.

15. The total number of letters, post-cards, and other articles, excluding money orders, that reached the various Dead Letter Offices, of which there are eleven, was 4,290,795 as compared with 4,586,874 received in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead Letter Offices, and the

way in which they were disposed of, are shown in detail in Appendix IV of which a summary is given below:—

			Number.		Percentage.	
			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices			4,586,874	4,290,795		
	1891-92.	1892-93.				
DEDUCT—						
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable	265,562	258,448				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	1,282,520	1,181,804				
			1,548,082	1,440,252		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices			3,038,792	2,850,543	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undeliverable — Disposed of by redirection to addressees			419,472	408,653	13·80	14·34
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undeliverable — Disposed of by return to senders			1,843,943	1,724,322	60 68	60·49
Articles undisposable			775,377	717,568	25·52	25·17

Of the total number of articles, 408,653 were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to addressees, while 1,724,322 were returned to the senders and 717,568 were found to be unreturnable.

Special incidents in Dead Letter Office work.

16. As usual, a large amount of valuable property was found in letters and other articles posted without address, or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. In articles opened in the Dead Letter Offices of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras were found cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes, jewellery, and other valuables to the amount of ₹1,90,105 besides £969-14-1½ and 200 francs, and the whole of this property, with the exception of articles of the total value of ₹7,833, and of £88-3-6, was successfully delivered. The number of articles with neither name nor address on them shows no tendency to diminish, and it may be mentioned as a curious comment on the want of care on the part of business men of the Native community that 45 letters out of those which reached the Bombay Dead Letter Office without address were found to contain hundis. One of these letters posted at Aden and intended for a native merchant in Bombay contained three cheques, one for ₹2,000 and two for £300 each. Nothing remarkable has been brought to notice in connection with the work of Dead Letter Offices, but it may be mentioned that an orderly of the Salvation Army dropped into the Bombay General Post Office letter box a bank pass book and a cheque for ₹2,000 which he had been told to take to a bank. The articles were duly returned by the Dead Letter Office on an application being made for them.

Sale of Postage Stamps, etc.

17. Particulars regarding the sale of post-cards, postage stamps and embossed envelopes will be found in Appendix V and similar information regarding service post-cards and postage stamps in Appendix VI. A statement compiled from these appendices showing the sales of each kind of post-cards, postage stamps and embossed envelopes, is given at page 11. On the reduction of the letter postage to the United Kingdom and foreign countries from 4½ annas to 2½ annas per ½oz., the 4½-anna envelopes in stock were over-printed with the new rate, and during the year under report, a new 2½-anna envelope was introduced, and made available for sale to the public with effect from 1st January 1893. Altogether, there was an increase of R4,12,893 in the value of ordinary stamps, and R1,11,285 in the value of service stamps, sold during the year.

The largest sales of ordinary stamps were in the Bombay circle, where they amounted to over 19½ lakhs of rupees. Madras comes next with sales amounting to nearly 19 lakhs of rupees, and then Bengal with sales amounting to 17¼ lakhs of rupees. The inland post-cards commanded the greatest popularity. Nearly 86½ millions of these were sold during the year, the Bombay circle being responsible for sales amounting to about 23 millions, which were nearly 9 millions in excess of those of Madras in which the sales stood next highest. The small half anna envelope, which is sold for the nominal value of the impressed stamp, had the next greatest sales. The total number sold during the year was 66½ millions, and Bombay headed the list, as usual, with a sale on this occasion of 14⅛ millions. Next come the sales in half anna stamps in which Bengal again maintained the lead, with a sale of nearly 10⅛ millions.

The sales of the special kinds of square envelopes, the price of which includes a charge to cover the cost of the paper, fell from 332,262 in 1891-92 to 305,658 in 1892-93. The largest sales of these envelopes were in the Madras circle, where the sales of the large and small-sized 2-anna registration envelopes also stood the highest. With a view to stimulate the sales of large-sized registration envelopes, a special commission of a quarter anna in the rupee was granted, as an experimental measure for one year from December 1892, to all postmasters and stamp-vendors, and it is satisfactory to find that the sales have risen from 19,711 in 1891-92 to 28,802 in 1892-93.

There was an increase in the sales of service post-cards and postage stamps of all denominations. The increase in the sales of the 9-pie envelopes for soldiers was probably due to the reduction in their price from 14 annas to 12 annas a packet of 16 envelopes. From returns obtained for the past ten years, it appeared that these envelopes have never been popular, and that of late years, the sales had fallen very low. In order, therefore, to encourage their use by soldiers, the sanction of Government was obtained during the year to their sale at the nominal value of the embossed stamp, and the special attention of commanding officers was directed to the subject.

Besides the sale of postage stamps, 1-anna revenue or receipt stamps of the aggregate value of R2,87,896 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office, and postmasters in Burma retailed on behalf of Government general stamps of the value of R45,181.

[The figures represent issues from Treasuries to Postmasters and Licensed Vendors for sale to the Public.]

Ordinary Postage Stamps.		½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Foreign Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Envelopes.	1½-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna Envelopes.	2½-anna Envelopes.	3-anna Envelopes.	3½-anna Envelopes.	4-anna Envelopes.	4½-anna Envelopes.	6-anna Envelopes.	8-anna Envelopes.	12-anna Envelopes.	1-rupee Stamps.	Gross Value.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1891-92	Value of each kind of stamp sold	12,62,367	2,59,064	7,401	1,445	1,289	101	20,43,138	10,850	6,73,308	3,03,328	1,27,303	1,38,825	4,52,476	19,008	55,785	6,21,544	2,59,034	13,70,028	91,68,740
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	15·34	3·65	·08	·01	·01	...	21·57	·12	7·11	3·20	1·34	1·47	4·78	·21	·59	6·57	2·74	14·47	100
1892-93	Value of each kind of stamp sold	13,60,180	2,85,615	8,456	1,289	1,101	—	20,88,033	10,897	6,78,308	3,03,328	1,27,303	1,38,825	4,58,044	19,091	52,521	6,69,318	2,83,141	14,07,389	98,50,279
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	14·26	3·03	·09	·01	·01	—	22·01	·11	7·11	3·20	1·34	1·46	4·84	·20	·55	7·02	2·99	14·86	104·03

Service Postage Stamps.		½-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	1-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	Gross value.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1891-92	Value of each kind of stamp sold	23,227	2,059	3,41,610	1,79,769	2,05,209	1,83,688	21,34,945
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	1·09	·10	16·00	8·42	9·61	8·60	100
1892-93	Value of each kind of stamp sold	22,141	3,161	3,47,267	1,86,689	2,31,139	2,49,255	22,41,363
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	1·14	·15	16·27	8·74	10·83	11·67	104·98

Section IV.—District Post.

Scope and management of the District Post.

18. There is nothing new to be said as to the general position of the District Post, and all that is necessary here is to recapitulate what has been stated in former reports. The sources of revenue from which District Post establishments are maintained vary in different provinces, as will be seen from columns 6 and 7 of the statement on the next page, and the notes at the foot of this statement; and though in one or two provinces the administration of the funds is vested in District Boards, the practical mangement rests with the heads of the postal circles under the control of the local Government. The primary object of the District Post, as frequently pointed out, is to provide postal communication between the head-quarters of districts and revenue and police stations in the interior of the country, but for many years past the funds derived from these sources have been chiefly spent on the maintenance of rural delivery services, and on the establishments of unimportant lines and post offices. A good deal has been done during the year in the way of taking over, as a charge to the Imperial Post, establishments of this kind that have been found to pay their way, especially in the Punjab where the matter had long required attention, and the efforts of the Postmaster General to improve and extend the postal arrangements for the interior of districts, by means of the funds set free, have been seconded by the local Government. In many parts of the country the rural delivery services are necessarily irregular, as there are few letters to be delivered and the postmen have frequently to cover large tracts of ground. More method and regularity, however, are being introduced, though the work will inevitably be one of time, and the exercise of a closer control over village postmen has received special attention in most circles.

General results of the year.

19. On page 13 a comparative statement is given for the years 1891-92 and 1892-93, of the establishments, income, expenditure and operations of the District Post. There was an increase of 161 in the number of post offices and of 332 in the number of postmen and village postmen, which occurred mainly in the Punjab circle, and an increase of 152 in the number of letter-boxes, chiefly in Burma. In the Punjab, lines of a total length of 1,037 miles were transferred from the District Post to the Imperial Post, but new District Post lines were opened in other circles, chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bengal and Burma, aggregating 724 miles, and on the whole there was a net decrease in District Post lines of 160 miles. There was an increase of 7,96,050 in the number of articles, which includes money orders, delivered by District Post agency, and an increase of 8,99,711 in the number posted in the District Post offices and letter-boxes, while the percentage of articles returned as undeliverable rose very slightly from 4·69 to 4·82. Details of letters and other postal articles sent to, and received from, the District Post are given according to circles in Appendix VII.

District Post.

Postal Circles.		Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-boxes.	Length in miles of District Post Lines.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Expenditure.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Local Cess.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of articles returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
1		2	3	4	5	10	9	8	7	6	11	12
		No.	No.	No.	Miles.	No.	No.	₹	₹	₹	No.	
Bengal	1891-92	189	17	364(g)	7,579(i)	1,295,640	1,480,192	2,07,868(h)	Nil.	2,18,841(a)	53,700	3·62
	1892-93	191	18	375	7,816	1,334,161	1,537,094	2,11,788	Nil.	2,54,775(a)	54,462	3·54
Bombay	1891-92	8	497	402	105	464,556	1,401,916	88,091	87,256	Nil	62,724	4·47
	1892-93	11	497	392	148	484,308	1,355,328	87,226	87,588	Nil.	60,900	4·49
Madras	1891-92	49	772	582	981	1,311,906	2,800,024	98,937	1,15,800	Nil	156,690	5·59
	1892-93	59	776	591	1,052	1,169,504	2,613,304	87,680	1,16,100	Nil.	166,716	6·37
North-Western Provinces	1891-92	310	529	456	6,629	2,041,422	2,597,557	1,40,313	Nil.	1,41,117	87,012	3·34
	1892-93	310	529	476	6,620	2,113,405	2,383,327	1,41,336	Nil.	1,40,117	81,006	3·39
Punjab	1891-92	195	408	38	4,026	498,479	1,243,512	90,453	Nil.	Nil.	65,239	5·24
	1892-93	317	723	39	2,989	1,254,494	2,114,994	1,08,654	1,08,654	Nil.	112,720	5·32
Assam	1891-92	61	70	23	1,282(b)	259,976	343,834	38,376	Nil.	40,096	20,261	5·89
	1892-93	61	71	27	1,292(b)	272,196	358,338	38,794	Nil.	40,141	21,048	5·87
Bihar	1891-92	93	*Nil.*	70	3,306	650,538	700,998	1,02,894	*Nil.*	1,06,290	47,286	6·74
	1892-93	93	Nil.	69	3,345	660,816	714,876	1,02,591	Nil.	1,25,039	42,294	6·00
Burma	1891-92	84	128	318	3,031	439,238	590,353	83,131	*Nil.*	89,090	30,104	5·09
	1892-93	82	137	431	3,167	476,956	624,294	83,802	Nil.	89,660	30,092	4·91
Central Provinces	1891-92	77	82	74	3,224(d)	283,134	361,240	80,003	21,869	57,039(f)	35,881	9·93
	1892-93	102	83	81	3,575(d)	297,253	375,186	81,831	22,204	56,501(f)	33,746	8·99
Eastern Bengal	1891-92	31	*Nil.*	4	1,395	590,316	582,816	57,039	*Nil.*	66,358(c)	15,702	2·69
	1892-93	31	Nil.	4	1,395	616,302	655,782	57,227	Nil.	73,674(c)	14,748	2·24
Oudh	1891-92	37	212	108	1,489	317,832	819,346	33,854	*Nil.*	36,705	30,620	3·73
	1892-93	38	213	110	1,493	378,486	979,673	33,884	Nil.	34,000	41,471	4·23
Rajputana	1891-92	10	6	4	192	37,080	42,471	3,923	3,216	724	2,994	7·04
	1892-93	10	6	Nil.	191	31,874	48,026	4,029	3,530	880	3,894	8·10
Sindh	1891-92	2	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	200	4,238	4,033	3,570	3,570(e)	*Nil.*	36	·89
	1892-93	2	Nil.	Nil.	200	4,311	4,120	3,570	3,570(e)	Nil.	49	1·18
Total	1891-92	1,146	2,721	2,443	33,443	8,194,355	12,968,292	10,28,452	3,22,164	7,56,260	608,249	4·69
	1892-93	1,307	3,053	2,595	33,283	9,094,066	13,764,342	10,42,412	3,41,646	8,14,787	664,346	4·82

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.
(b) These are dry season distances; during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund, ₹3,144, and the State of Hill Tipperah, ₹300.
(d) Includes lines paid from the revenues of Feudatory States.
(e) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.
(f) Includes contributions from Feudatory States, ₹8,230.
(g) Four letter boxes were less shown in 1891-92.
(h) Final figures subsequently obtained by the Postmaster General.
(i) 38 miles were less shown in 1891-92.

Section V.—Money Orders.

Inland money orders. General results.

20. The total number of money order offices at the close of the year was 10,096, as compared with 9,961 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued, including telegraphic money orders but excluding all transactions with Native States, was nearly 8¼ millions of the aggregate value of about 17⅕ crores of rupees, and the commission realised amounted to over 21½ lakhs of rupees. The table in the margin shows the yearly progress made in this branch of business since it was undertaken by the Post Office in 1880. During the year under report there was an increase of 5·84 per cent. in the number of inland money orders issued, of 4·56 per cent. in their value, and of 4·86 per cent. in the amount of money order commission. The average value of an inland money order was ₹20-13-10, against ₹21-1-11 in the previous year.

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of money orders issued.	Total value of money orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	₹	₹
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80, from which period the business commenced	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
" " 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
" " 1882-83	2,565,904	6,46,84,183	7,70,958
" " 1883-84	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8,84,925
" " 1884-85	3,550,257	8,20,88,559	11,06,226
" " 1885-86	4,163,078	9,38,27,375	11,63,830
" " 1886-87	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
" " 1887-88	5,512,395	11,84,43,573	14,94,381
" " 1888-89	6,136,790	12,99,06,864	16,57,761
" " 1889-90	6,759,116	14,65,32,147	17,95,350
" " 1890-91	7,326,065	15,77,70,303	19,37,598
" " 1891-92*	7,783,296	16,44,09,526	20,58,306
" " 1892-93*	8,237,855	17,19,16,585	21,58,398
Percentage of increase over the year 1891-92	5·84	4·56	4·86

* Exclusive of money orders of Native States and the Portuguese Settlements previously included in this statement.

Incidence of inland money order work according to postal circles.

21. The following statement shows the distribution of the inland money order business among the various postal circles :—

Postal Circles.	Issues during 1892-93.		Payments during 1892-93.		Percentage to the whole	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Amount of money orders.
		₹		₹		
Bengal	2,043,997	3,52,83,132	2,012,784	3,59,52,643	24·64	20·73
Madras	1,094,758	2,22,68,306	1,117,358	2,40,88,479	13·43	13·49
North-Western Provinces	999,011	1,79,37,936	1,341,144	2,62,41,236	14·21	12·86
Bombay	811,301	1,76,02,200	999,443	2,12,12,707	11·00	11·29
Punjab	636,492	1,34,32,722	650,276	1,66,36,807	7·81	8·75
Burma	452,707	1,70,75,268	105,918	54,63,379	3·39	6·36
Bihar	521,556	88,70,971	735,674	1,19,68,877	7·64	6·05
Eastern Bengal	419,372	91,67,709	411,317	84,04,092	5·05	5·11
Central Provinces	365,776	94,65,491	139,166	38,60,404	3·07	3·88
Oudh	202,210	36,05,826	430,497	77,64,118	3·84	3·31
Assam	262,810	60,87,375	82,826	28,30,033	2·10	2·59
Rajputana	129,626	33,09,403	102,809	40,96,240	1·41	2·15
[illegible]	177,608	45,78,002	64,525	21,70,794	1·47	1·96
Central India	120,591	32,32,214	34,447	11,26,073	·94	1·27
Total for 1892-93*	8,237,855	17,19,16,585	8,228,184	17,17,55,882	100	100
Total for 1891-92*	7,783,296	16,44,09,526	7,776,232	16,42,44,016	...	...
Increase	454,559	75,07,059	451,952	75,11,866	...	...

*These totals include void money orders charged off in the accounts by credit to deposits.

As in former years, the money order business of the Bengal circle was far greater than that of any other circle. From Calcutta alone, 489,463 money orders were issued for ₹88,82,274, while the number paid in Calcutta was 827,801 of the aggregate value of ₹1,52,75,078. The great difference between the issues and payments in Calcutta was due, as explained in previous years, to the very large use made of the value-payable system by the trading community of that city. Of the total number of money orders paid by the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices, 572,341, or over 69 per cent., were value-payable money orders. In the North-Western Provinces, Bihar and Oudh, the payments were largely in excess of the issues; whereas in Burma, the Central Provinces, Assam, Sind, and Central India, the issues were more important than the payments. There was a falling off in the number and value of money orders issued in the Sind circle, which is attributed to the temporary cessation of railway works, and in some degree to the prevalence of cholera at one period of the year, in Baluchistan. In other respects there has been no change in the general character of the money order business in the different provinces. It may, however, be mentioned that the commission on money orders issued at Busrah and Bagdad was, at the close of the year, raised from 1 to 2 per cent., to prevent money orders from being used for the purpose of trade remittances.

Revenue money orders.

22. The Revenue money order system continued to make steady progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and also in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the total number of revenue money orders issued rose from 131,737 in 1891-92 to 134,893 during 1892-93; the amount of revenue remitted in this way was ₹30,31,817 as compared with ₹28,10,830 in the preceding year; and the commission realised by the Post Office was ₹38,864 as compared with ₹36,941. The system was most popular in the Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, and Ghazipur districts of the North-Western Provinces. In the Lower Provinces, comprising the postal circles of Bengal, Bihar, and Eastern Bengal, the number of revenue money orders rose from 165,706 to 180,922, and the amount of revenue remitted from ₹14,39,768 to ₹16,31,709. In Madras, much progress had not been made, and the system was still under trial in the six selected districts of that Presidency: during the year 1,050 revenue money orders were issued for ₹12,308 against 723 orders for ₹8,256 in the previous year, and it seems probable that there will be no sufficient justification for retaining this special system in that Presidency, where the ryots are able to pay all Government demands in their own villages. In the Punjab, the system was confined to the four districts of Delhi, Ferozepur, Lahore, and Sialkot, but since the close of the year it has been extended to the whole province at the request of the local Government. The number of revenue money orders issued in the four districts to which the system was applicable, rose from 1,720 in 1891-92 to 1,902 in 1892-93, but the actual amount of revenue remitted fell from ₹1,29,833 to ₹1,25,488, and the amount of commission realised from ₹1,411 to ₹1,383, which is regarded as an indication that the system has found favour chiefly with petty landholders. In the Punjab also it seems probable that, owing to the character of the land revenue system, the revenue money order transactions will never be very extensive, but the general adoption of the system has been agreed to. In the seven districts of the Central Provinces in which it was tentatively introduced in October 1891, the system has now been made permanent, and during the year under review, 1,884 revenue money orders of the aggregate value of ₹1,20,625 were issued on which the commission realised was ₹1,338. In view of these results the Local Administration has asked that the system should be extended to the entire province.

Remittance of miscellaneous Government dues by money order.

23. There was also a development of the system for the remittance by money order of miscellaneous Government dues in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the first-named provinces, including the postal circles of Bihar and Eastern Bengal, 67,859 official money orders, of the aggregate value of ₹12,60,468, were paid during the year. by book transfer, as compared with 63,922 orders of the total value of ₹10,99,077 paid during the previous year; while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the number of such orders issued during the year was 17,409 of an aggregate value of ₹3,42,893, as compared with 14,935 orders for ₹2,90,398 issued in 1891-92. Towards the close of the year, the system was made applicable to remittances of forest revenue to treasuries and sub-treasuries in the Lower Provinces, and its extension to the Punjab has already received the assent of the local Government.

Rent money orders.

24. The number of rent money orders issued in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1892-93 was 63,862, and the total value of the remittances ₹8,37,593, as compared with 58,997 orders for ₹7,76,181 in 1891-92. The commission realised from these orders was ₹13,297, as compared with ₹12,316 in the previous year. The number of rent money orders issued during the year in the Lower Provinces of Bengal was 44,444, as compared with 40,477 issued in the previous year; the amount of rent paid in this way was ₹5,70,350, as compared with ₹5,17,257, and the commission realised was ₹9,513, as compared with ₹8,592 in 1891-92. The number of rent money orders issued during the year in the Central Provinces was 1,892 of an aggregate value of ₹29,061, as compared with 499 orders of an aggregate value of ₹8,283 issued during the six months of the previous year in which the system was in force, the commission realised being ₹434 compared with ₹121.

Money order business with Native States.

25. The following is a statement of money order transactions with Native States:—

State.	Issues in the State.		Payments in the State.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		₹		₹
Gwalior	42,225	9,28,290	14,109	4,40,498
Patiala	14,946	5,95,266	12,046	4,02,075
Jhind	2,325	93,900	2,610	80,592
Nabha	2,313	68,441	2,581	87,718
Chamba	1,442	49,718	405	17,115
Faridkot	862	24,961	364	11,083
Total	64,113	17,60,576	32,115	10,39,081

Compared with the results of the previous year, there has been a steady increase in the money order transactions with Native States. As noticed in last year's report, the payments made by the Imperial Post Office on account of money orders issued by Native States have been considerably larger than the issues by the Imperial Post Office on those States. Measures were taken during the year to reduce the balances due by Native States on account of their money order business, and some general principles were laid down to regulate remittance transactions of Imperial post offices with Native State treasuries.

Telegraphic money orders.

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

Names of Postal circles.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Commission realised.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		₹	₹ a.		₹
Bengal	10,715	13,33,526	13,294 4	14,730	17,99,470
Bombay	4,538	6,00,686	6,332 12	7,280	9,33,185
Madras	15,350	18,83,324	19,444 2	33,065	31,44,237
North-Western Provinces	3,770	3,27,430	3,381 4	11,348	9,15,244
Punjab	3,574	3,45,316	5,087 2	7,276	7,31,376
Assam	4,588	4,80,044	5,066 6	2,292	3,77,861
Bihar	2,180	2,61,530	2,742 0	4,090	3,79,545
Burma	53,156	50,44,985	52,691 0	11,739	16,75,085
Central India	888	95,293	890 0	541	78,625
Central Provinces	2,171	3,28,268	3,444 14	1,729	1,79,851
Eastern Bengal	2,559	4,55,155	4,632 8	6,115	7,32,398
Oudh	742	65,979	676 6	4,484	2,90,674
Rajputana	472	49,363	535 10	1,084	1,44,519
Sind	2,698	3,30,220	3,419 4	1,259	2,14,268
Total	1,07,401	1,16,01,119	1,21,637 8	1,07,032	1,15,96,338
Total for 1891-92	97,659	1,06,69,989	1,11,738 1	96,733	1,06,50,322
Increase	9,742	9,31,130	9,899 7	10,299	9,46,016

The number of telegraphic money orders issued was 107,401, representing an aggregate value of over 116 lakhs of rupees, as compared with 97,659 orders in the previous year, aggregating in value over 106½ lakhs of rupees. The commission realised was ₹1,21,638 as compared with ₹1,11,738 realised in the previous year. The average value of a telegraphic money order was ₹108-0-3 against ₹109-4-1 in 1891-92, and the commission amounted to ₹1-0-9 per cent. on the issues the same as last year. As in the case of previous years, nearly half the total number of these orders were issued from Burma, and a large proportion of them were paid in the Madras circle. Looking at the transactions in that circle, it will be observed that the payments are greatly in excess of the issues, and the Postmaster-General, Madras, reports that the business has more than doubled itself during the past five years, and that there is no indication of any abatement in its growth.

The table on the margin shows the number and amount of money orders telegraphed to Bombay to be advised to foreign countries. All the rupee orders, 39 in number, were for Goa. Of the sterling orders, 199 were for the United Kingdom, and the rest were for Italy, Germany, Malta, Victoria, and Sydney.

Year.	No.	Value of sterling order.			Value of rupee order.		
		£	s.	d.	₹	a.	p.
1891-92	187	1,563	0	0	2,560	0	0
1892-93	249	2,176	0	5	2,770	0	0
Increase	62	613	0	5	210	0	0

Foreign money orders in sterling.

27. Foreign money orders for the United Kingdom, for the Colonies and for European Countries and Egypt are issued in sterling, payments being made by the remitters at the rates of exchange fixed by the Post Office from time to time for this purpose. Details of the sterling money order exchanges of the year are given in the table below :—

Countries of Exchange.	1891-92. Orders issued by India. No.	1891-92. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1891-92. Orders paid India. No.	1891-92. Orders paid India. Amount.	1892-93. Orders issued by India. No.	1892-93. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1892-93. Orders paid in India. No.	1892-93. Orders paid in India. Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom	41,647	142,322 8 3	15,533	72,618 15 6	39,482	129,285 8 4	17,331	78,033 2 10
France	434	1,442 8 1	774	12,020 8 2	578	1,399 16 6	607	7,798 14 1
Germany	2,010	5,423 6 3	575	3,729 10 6	1,643	4,500 14 6	627	3,823 10 5
New South Wales	235	987 6 11	634	6,082 18 2	296	864 18 10	916	6,649 11 7
Egypt	280	1,302 15 10	1,566	26,691 13 2	287	1,223 9 5	479	5,933 12 1
Victoria	315	1,517 0 6	505	3,548 6 6	322	1,373 0 6	577	3,688 12 11
Italy	409	3,312 11 5	29	238 4 7	452	3,398 11 5	28	232 15 11
West Australia	8	12 12 11	212	1,788 17 9	7	42 4 9	284	2,604 12 6
Queensland	29	120 19 0	433	3,128 6 1	43	229 1 11	281	1,799 13 11
South Australia	46	130 2 8	346	2,882 17 6	58	171 10 4	259	1,760 12 9
Tasmania	54	302 10 7	94	656 6 4	41	124 7 11	81	553 8 5
Malta	113	444 12 9	72	1,028 14 2	125	570 3 4	28	80 13 9
Denmark	28	113 14 4	15	151 14 11	29	203 13 9	30	332 3 5
Switzerland	140	465 0 8	36	82 10 7	126	344 4 7	36	131 0 1
North Borneo	2	24 0 0	194	1,878 17 8	1	7 0 0	35	295 13 2
Total	45,750	157,921 10 2	21,018	136,528 1 7	* 43,490	* 143,738 6 1	21,599	113,717 17 10
Percentage of increase or decrease	...	...	...	...	−4·94	−8·98	+2·76	−16·70
Average amount of each order	...	3 9 0	...	6 9 10	...	3 6 1	...	5 5 3

* Includes 727 money orders of the value of £2,472 15s. 6d. issued in March 1893, but adjusted in the accounts for April 1893.

The number of money orders issued on foreign countries fell from 45,750 in 1891-92 to 43,490 in the year under report, and the value from £157,922 to £143,738. The orders advised by foreign countries and paid in India show an increase of 581 in number, but a decrease of £11,810 in value. As in 1891-92, the fall under issues by India principally occurs in the exchange with the United Kingdom, and the decrease under payments by India is chiefly in exchanges with Egypt. The falling off in the transactions with the United Kingdom and Egypt is due to the unfavourable rates of exchange, but as regards the business with Egypt, the Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, remarks that "while the loss may be regretted so far as the commission is concerned, there can be no doubt that trade remittances which the loss represents, should, strictly speaking, never have come within the limits of the Postal money-order system." The average value of money orders issued by India in 1892-93 was £3-6-1 against £3-9 in 1891-92, and that of money orders paid in India was £5-5-3 against £6-9-10 in the preceding year. The average of the rates of exchange in force in 1892-93 was about 14¾*d.* per rupee, against 16⅛*d.* in 1891-92. There was a net gain of R6,469 in the year by exchange on money orders exchanged with Continental and Colonial Governments.

Foreign money orders in Indian currency.

28. The details of the year's transaction in connection with foreign rupee money order exchanges are shown below :—

Countries of Exchange.	1891-92. Orders issued by India. No.	1891-92. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1891-92. Orders paid in India. No.	1891-92. Orders paid in India. Amount.	1892-93. Orders issued by India. No.	1892-93. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1892-93. Orders paid in India. No.	1892-93. Orders paid in India. Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Ceylon	2,042	80,327 15 0	27,879	10,38,190 11 0	2,329	94,688 11 6	30,225	10,78,422 0 0
Straits Settlements	276	15,172 3 0	11,068	6,41,507 4 0	405	17,617 10 0	13,514	7,28,079 13 9
Portuguese Settlements (India)	8,269	2,82,544 3 0	2,887	72,733 15 0	8,907	3,06,014 3 9	2,935	68,172 12 0
China and Japan	195	15,887 12 0	991	88,577 13 0	261	21,475 10 0	2,878	2,08,611 13 0
Mauritius	48	2,942 1 0	768	40,008 3 0	82	6,115 12 0	1,053	63,619 10 0
Mombassa (British East Africa)	9	560 15 0	671	43,277 13 0	6	423 8 0	575	40,553 7 0
North Borneo*	...	...	...	...	7	544 9 0	127	10,940 10 0
Total	10,839	3,97,435 1 0	44,264	19,24,295 11 0	11,997	4,46,880 0 3	51,307	21,96,400 1 9
Percentage of Increase	...	...	...	...	10·68	12·44	15·91	14·14
Average amount of each order	...	36 10 8	...	43 7 6	...	37 4 0	...	42 12 11

* Up to June 1892 it was a sterling money order exchange. From July 1892 it has been converted into a rupee money order exchange.

Note.—A sum of R1,168-7-11 on account of premium paid for purchase of drafts to Goa was deducted from revenue under the head "Gain by Exchange on Continental and Colonial money orders" in the accounts.

The money order business with Ceylon and the Straits Settlements has grown steadily. The issues in India upon both these places have within the past five years just doubled themselves. It is interesting to note that Ceylon pours into India between 10 and 11 lakhs of rupees a year while receiving in return less than a lakh, the great bulk of the former remittances being, no doubt, made by Madrassis of the lower orders, mostly coolies, who have obtained employment in Ceylon. When the relations between India on the one side and Ceylon and the Straits on the other, become closer, it is probable that this business will assume very large proportions. So far as the outward orders are concerned, the exchange with the Portuguese Settlements is the most important, and as regards the orders issued by China and Japan, the transactions have almost trebled themselves. North Borneo has been added to the list of countries with which there are money order exchanges in Indian currency. Up to June 1892, the exchange with North Borneo was a sterling money order exchange. The average value of a foreign rupee money order issued by India was R37-4-0 against R36-10-8 in 1891-92, and that of an order paid in India was R42-13-0 against R43-7-6 in the preceding year. The commission averaged R1-1-4 per cent. of the value of the orders issued.

Forfeited or void money orders.

29. The usual statement of forfeited or void money orders is given below :—

Balance on the 31st March 1892. No.	Balance on the 31st March 1892. Value.	Void money orders for 1892-93. No.	Void money orders for 1892-93. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Void orders paid, repaid to remitters in foreign countries, renewed, and forfeited to the State during 1892-93. Paid and repaid. No.	Paid and repaid. Value.	Renewed. No.	Renewed. Value.	Forfeited to the State. No.	Forfeited to the State. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Balance on the 31st March 1893. No.	Balance on the 31st March 1893. Value.
	R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
2,548*	*56,077 7	6,833	2,34,198 14	9,378	2,90,276 5	4,728	1,49,818 2	1,527	80,081 1	...	...	6,308	2,29,899 3	3,073	60,377 2

* The balance shown last year was No. 2,538, value R56,019-13-0. The difference is due to subsequent adjustments made in the accounts for 1891-92.

The actual amount which lapsed to Government during the year is not known, as the outstanding void money orders are still under careful examination. The total balance standing on the register of forfeited money orders at the end of the year was R60,377 against R56,077 standing at the close of the previous year.

Aggregate money order transactions, Inland and Foreign.

30. The following statement gives an abstract of the entire money order business of the Post Office in the year, including inland and foreign money orders, both ordinary and telegraphic, the foreign sterling money orders being shown in Indian currency at the rates in force when the transactions took place :—

Money orders—Inland, Native State and Foreign for the year 1892-93.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.
		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.
Inland money orders	8,237,855	17,19,16,585 7	21,58,398 5	8,228,184	17,17,55,881 13
Native State money orders	32,115	10,39,081 3	11,434 14	64,113	17,60,576 0
Foreign sterling money orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange	43,490	23,21,507 14	19,738 0	21,599	18,15,510 15
Foreign money orders in Indian currency	11,997	4,46,880 0	4,847 14	51,307	21,96,400 2
Total	8,325,457	17,57,24,054 8	21,94,419 1	8,365,203	17,75,28,368 14
Total for the year 1891-92	7,870,783	16,80,46,171 14	20,95,666 3	7,903,145	16,97,88,145 0
Increase	454,674	76,77,882 10	98,752 14	462,058	77,40,223 14
Percentage of increase	5·77	4·56	4·71	5·84	4·55

British postal orders.

31. The statement on the margin shows the sales of British postal orders during the year. The total number of orders sold in 1892-93 was 28,529, against 30,625 in the preceding year, and the total value, (including poundage), ₹1,80,116 against ₹1,97,683 in 1891-92. The decrease is principally under the 10 shilling and 20 shilling orders which, however, with the orders for 5 shillings, continue to be most in demand, 21,138 of these orders having been sold during the year under report, while the total number of orders of other denominations was only 7,391. The commission of the Indian Post Office on the total sales amounted to ₹847. A large number of these orders, forming part of the reserve stock, were returned to the London Post Office as spoilt during the year.

Denominations of British Postal Orders.	Number sold during 1891-92.	Number sold during 1892-93.	Decrease.
From 1s. to 1s 6d.	1,611	1,511	100
From 2s. to 10s. 6d.	13,819	13,438	381
From 15s. to 20s.	15,195	13,580	1,615
Total	30,625	28,529	2,096

Section VI.—Savings Banks.

General results of the year.

32. On the following page is given a statement showing in detail, according to postal circles, the Savings Bank transactions of the year as compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year there were 304 Head Banks and 6,104 Sub-Banks, or a total of 6,408 offices performing Savings Bank business, against 6,452 in the preceding year. The decrease of 44 offices was due to the withdrawal of Savings Bank powers from certain small branch post offices in the Punjab, at which the transactions were nominal. There are now more than half a million depositors in our banks, the actual number at the close of the year being 520,967 as compared with 463,453 at the end of 1891-92. This gives an increase of 57,514 or 12·40 per cent., 166,135 accounts having been opened and 108,621 accounts closed during the year under report. The amount deposited in the year was 414½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 403½ lakhs in 1891-92; the amount withdrawn was 365⅝ lakhs as compared with 356⅓ lakhs in 1891-92; and the interest paid was a little under 27 lakhs as compared with 24 lakhs in 1891-92. The total amount standing at the credit of depositors was nearly 782 lakhs of rupees, or an increase of 76 lakhs, and the average balance of each account was ₹150·08 as compared with ₹152·32 in the previous year. Of the 520,967 active accounts at the end of the year, 22,253 were security deposit accounts, with a balance in favour of depositors of over 43⅓ lakhs of rupees; 4,544 were Public, Regimental and Police accounts with a balance of 32½ lakhs; and of the remaining 494,170 active accounts, 69,550 were opened on behalf of minors, by parents and relatives, with a balance in their favour of above 1⅓ crores of rupees.

Statement showing the Post Office Savings Bank Transactions during 1892-93 compared with 1891-92.

[Arranged in the order of aggregate balances as shown in column 13.]

Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	Number of Accounts. Opening Balance.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.	Average number of depositors per Bank.	Opening balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals.	Balance.	Increase or Decrease in 1892-93.	Average balance in each Bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	14	8	9	10	11	12	13		15	16
								₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		₹	₹
Bombay	25	896	102,091	29,835	15,501	116,415	4,656·60	2,20,31,098	97,70,806	8,73,372	3,26,75,216	78,24,227	2,48,50,989		9,94,039·56	213·46
Bengal	41	1,111	100,637	29,668	17,009	113,296	2,763·31	1,18,54,109	69,84,266	4,55,351	1,92,93,726	59,45,355	1,33,68,371		3,26,057·82	117·99
Madras	39	946	73,506	24,767	16,432	81,841	2,098·48	67,36,068	50,06,364	2,53,145	1,19,05,577	46,96,353	72,99,224		1,87,159·58	89·18
Punjab	32	423	31,943	16,651	12,656	35,938	1,123·06	62,62,584	42,34,156	2,34,149	1,07,30,889	39,39,898	67,90,991		2,12,218·46	188·96
North-Western Provinces	37	684	39,755	15,892	11,719	43,928	1,187·24	58,31,285	37,91,031	2,20,441	98,42,757	34,08,602	64,34,155		1,73,896·08	146·47
Bihar	18	429	20,001	6,771	4,809	21,963	1,220·16	28,03,079	16,80,397	1,04,024	45,87,500	15,60,918	30,26,582		1,68,143·44	137·80
Eastern Bengal	9	299	19,017	5,696	3,031	21,682	2,409·11	26,40,296	13,69,406	97,005	41,06,707	12,44,836	28,61,871		3,17,985·66	131·99
Sind	5	128	12,352	5,431	4,224	13,559	2,711·80	26,13,797	13,64,686	96,413	40,74,896	12,61,948	28,12,948		5,62,589·60	207·45
Central Provinces	24	443	16,088	5,886	4,057	17,917	746·54	24,62,690	15,70,206	93,393	41,26,199	14,09,269	27,16,930		1,13,205·41	151·63
Burma	35	127	18,005	13,369	10,644	20,730	592·28	24,61,579	26,30,870	81,711	51,74,160	25,55,102	26,19,058		74,830·22	126·34
Oudh	12	233	11,000	4,832	3,102	12,730	1,060·83	17,09,590	11,87,477	66,130	29,63,197	10,55,448	19,07,749		1,58,979·08	149·86
Assam	11	148	10,168	3,129	2,465	10,832	984·72	16,02,113	8,10,470	57,581	24,70,164	8,01,727	16,68,437		1,51,676·09	154·02
Rajputana	8	126	4,845	2,043	1,507	5,381	672·62	8,22,160	5,28,867	31,305	13,82,332	4,54,591	9,27,741		1,15,967·62	172·41
Central India	8	111	4,045	2,175	1,465	4,755	594·37	7,62,771	5,23,423	30,163	13,16,357	4,13,676	9,02,681		1,12,835·12	189·83
Total of 1892-93	304	6,104	463,453	166,135	108,621	520,967	1,713·70	7,05,58,150	4,13,52,425*	26,94,083	11,47,39,677	3,65,51,980*	7,81,87,727		2,57,196·47	150·08
Total of 1891-92	303	6,149	408,544	168,658	113,749	463,453	1,529·54	6,34,67,407	4,03,67,077	24,08,908	10,62,43,392	3,56,50,232	7,05,93,160		2,32,980·72	152·32
Increase or Decrease in 1892-93.	+1	—45	+54,909	—2,523	—5,128	+57,514	+183·16	+71,25,753	+10,85,348	+2,85,185	+84,96,285	+9,01,718	+75,94,567		+24,215·75	—2·24
Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	+·33	—·73	+13·44	—1·49	—4·50	+12·40	+12·04	+11·22	+2·68	+11·83	+7·99	+2·52	+10·75		+10·39	—1·47

* Inclusive of ₹86,73,708, the aggregate balance of accounts transferred from one Post Office to another.

Incidence of Savings Bank work according to circles.

33. Bombay continued to head the circles in having the highest number of accounts open and the largest balance in favour of depositors at the close of the year. In the Rajputana and Central India circles the average balance for each account increased and a very slight increase also occurred in Bengal. In all the other circles there was a decrease. The amount is highest in Bombay, Sind, Central India and the Punjab, and lowest in Madras. As noticed in last year's report, the proportion of accounts opened on behalf of minors was highest in Bombay, and in Sind the proportion of deposits on account of minors to the total transactions continued to be abnormally high as compared with other circles.

Depositors, Europeans and Native of India.

34. The statement below shows the number and value of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians as compared with the number and value of accounts held by Natives of India. It will be seen that nearly 90 per cent. of the total number of accounts were held by natives of this country, and that Bombay and Madras, as noticed in last year's report, have the largest number of European and Eurasian accounts.

Circles.	Accounts of Native Depositors (including accounts of Local Native Institutions administered by Natives of India).			Accounts of European and Eurasian Depositors (including accounts of Local Institutions administered by Europeans and Eurasians).			Total.		
	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.
		₹	₹		₹	₹		₹	₹
Bombay	107,096	2,27,80,466	7,99,645	9,319	20,70,583	73,727	116,415	2,48,50,989	8,73,372
Bengal	106,868	1,23,73,300	4,21,569	6,428	9,95,071	33,782	113,296	1,33,68,371	4,55,351
Madras	71,441	57,27,574	1,96,827	10,400	15,71,650	56,318	81,841	72,99,224	2,53,145
Punjab	29,692	57,12,086	1,97,780	6,246	10,78,905	36,369	35,938	67,90,991	2,34,149
North-Western Provinces	37,448	54,64,854	1,87,263	6,480	9,69,301	33,178	43,928	64,34,155	2,20,441
Bihar	20,458	27,81,406	95,795	1,505	2,45,176	8,229	21,963	30,26,582	1,04,024
Eastern Bengal	21,489	27,98,015	94,879	193	63,856	2,126	21,682	28,61,871	97,005
Sind	11,554	23,50,925	80,536	2,005	4,62,023	15,877	13,559	28,12,948	96,413
Central Provinces	15,167	21,79,296	73,136	2,750	5,37,634	20,167	17,917	27,16,930	93,303
Burma	16,744	18,66,689	57,371	3,986	7,52,369	24,340	20,730	26,19,058	81,711
Oudh	11,297	15,95,394	55,655	1,433	3,12,355	10,475	12,730	19,07,749	66,130
Assam	10,296	15,17,006	52,443	536	1,51,431	5,138	10,832	16,68,437	57,581
Rajputana	4,525	7,60,140	25,740	856	1,67,601	5,565	5,381	9,27,741	31,305
Central India	4,072	7,69,992	25,389	683	1,32,689	4,774	4,755	9,02,681	30,163
Total	468,147	6,86,77,143	23,64,028	52,820	95,10,584	3,30,065	520,967	7,81,87,727	26,94,093

Depositors according to occupation.

35. In the following statement depositors are classified according to their occupation. Those included in class VI, who have no occupation, or whose incomes are derived from others, or from their own property, now hold the highest number of accounts, *viz.*, 40 per cent. of the whole. Next in importance are the professional classes, with fixed and variable incomes. There was an increase during the year of 19·22 per cent. in the domestic class, who now form more than 14 per cent., as against 13 per cent. in the previous year. The largest percentage of increase was in the industrial class, *viz.*, 26·51.

Postal Circles.	Class I, Professional.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	Total.
	A. Having fixed income.	B. Having variable income.						
Bombay	31,717	7,336	10,914	5,985	767	3,858	55,838	116,415
Bengal	30,628	9,637	10,011	4,364	2,511	2,730	53,415	113,296
Madras	27,908	6,452	9,233	5,234	1,945	3,019	28,050	81,841
North-Western Provinces	13,400	3,985	9,170	1,297	387	847	14,842	43,928
Punjab	11,367	2,460	8,362	1,053	187	941	11,568	35,938
Bihar	7,224	2,866	2,104	452	556	291	8,470	21,963
Eastern Bengal	5,781	2,077	1,922	378	93	401	11,030	21,682
Burma	4,238	607	10,142	763	37	1,123	3,820	20,730
Central Provinces	6,650	1,060	2,638	462	149	482	6,476	17,917
Sind	3,449	788	3,457	327	27	793	4,718	13,559
Oudh	4,022	1,121	3,228	346	165	164	3,684	12,730
Assam	3,503	959	2,031	260	121	266	3,692	10,832
Rajputana	2,095	327	884	209	10	110	1,766	5,381
Central India	1,183	373	1,123	278	2	62	1,832	4,755
Total of 1892-93	153,167	39,926	75,219	21,408	6,957	15,087	209,201	520,967
Total of 1891-92	145,737	40,231	63,089	20,009	6,657	11,925	175,805	463,453
Increase or Decrease in 1892-93	+7,430	—303	+12,130	+1,399	+300	+3,162	+33,396	+57,514
Percentage of Increase or Decrease	+5·09	—·75	+19·22	+6·99	+4·50	+26·51	+18·99	+12·40

Investment in Government securities.

36. Under Government securities during the year there were 270 purchasers, whose investments represented a sum of R2,62,100, as against 179 purchasers, who invested R1,08,900 in the preceding year. The sales numbered 26 against 34 in 1891-92. In the Bombay circle there was an unusual increase in purchases and a decrease in sales, which were probably due to a temporary feeling of insecurity caused at the time by the failure of the Oriental Bank. The value of the securities held in the custody of the Comptroller General at the close of the year was R3,97,400 compared with R3,68,200 on the 31st March 1892.

Section VII.—Insurance.

Insurance business.

37. The progress of the insurance business of the Post Office since it was first undertaken is given in the following statement :—

Year.	Letters.		Parcels.		Total.		Insurance fees.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value	
		₹		₹		₹	₹
1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system	Details not available.	6,66,320	Details not available.	18,60,191	Details not available.	25,26,511	13,230
1878-79		89,71,775		2,81,21,219		3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80		1,63,35,058		5,34,34,161		6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81		1,57,33,428		6,30,26,524		7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82		1,79,69,808		5,85,53,413		7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1882-83		2,30,67,342		5,95,70,924		8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1883-84		2,21,16,868		6,04,08,142		8,25,25,010	2,06,839
1884-85		2,30,06,964		5,52,14,744		7,82,21,708	1,93,579
1885-86	83,985	2,21,78,613	150,260	4,75 99,870	234,245	6,97,78,483	1,69,945
1886-87	74,808	2,35,74,205	148,445	5,26,06,770	223,253	7,61,80,975	1,80,274
1887-88	76,237	2,43,93,295	149,109	5,29,89,932	225,346	7,73,83,227	1,83,494
1888-89	76,364	2,52,60,326	151,474	5,39,54,694	227,838	7,92,15,020	1,99,928
1889-90	77,245	2,49,65,787	160,228	6,40,09,236	237,473	8,98,75,023	2,29,659
1890-91	85,889	2,31,91,674	176,838	5,67,24,543	262,727	7,99,16,217	2,10,873
1891-92	88,741	2,31,67,897	176,869	5,33,72,377	265,610	7,65,40,274	2,02,737
1892-93	89,845	2,36,54,593	173,966	4,94,06,117	263,811	7,30,60,710	1,93,250
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)	+1·24	+2·10	—1·64	—7·43	—·67	—4·54	—4·07

It will be seen that there was a falling off in the total business of the year both as regards the number and as regards the value of the articles insured, but this was entirely caused by the decrease in parcel insurance transactions. The total number of insured parcels was 2,903 less than the number in the previous year, and the total value stood at 494 lakhs, as compared with 533¾ lakhs of rupees in 1891-92. It was anticipated that the limit of value of Rs. 1,000 for postal insurance, introduced in 1890, would more immediately affect the parcel business, but even as regards this class of business the results have been very different in different parts of the country. The chief decrease occurred in Bombay where the number of insured parcels fell from 48,244 in 1891-92 to 40,240, and in Bengal where the number of parcels was 2,825 less than in the previous year, while in Madras there was a striking increase in the number and value of these parcels. The Postmaster-General believes that this result is in some measure due to the fact that certain traders in Southern India were collecting gold which had been hoarded in various forms, and sending it to Bombay. The scarcity which prevailed during a part of the year in the southern districts of that Presidency would have had the effect of bringing out hoarded gold, and this, and the continued appreciation of the metal, are thought to account for some part of the increase in the parcels of bullion insured in the Madras circle. The parcel business done in Bombay was more important than in any other circle, notwithstanding the decline in the actual transactions of the year. The number of parcels insured in Madras was 35,562, the number in Bengal was 25,030, and perhaps the most remarkable figures, so far as the other circles are concerned, are those of Rajputana where 14,000 parcels were insured as compared with 13,000 in the previous year.

As regards insured letters, there was a general increase in the business of the year. The total number rose from 88,741 in 1891-92 to 89,845, and the

insured value from 231½ lakhs to 236½ lakhs of rupees. Most of the insured letters still contain currency notes, and about a third of the whole transactions of the year took place in Madras. At the same time there is no doubt that numerous remittances are still made in different parts of the country in uninsured letters, and as an illustration of the confidence commanded by the system of ordinary registration, it may be mentioned that an uninsured registered letter, which, with a number of others, was accidentally damaged by fire while in transit through the post, was found to contain currency notes of the value of three lakhs of rupees. The contents of the letter were in no way injured and were safely delivered at their destination. In the desire to save a small sum in postal fees the public frequently neglect the most reasonable precautions. An ordinary letter in a very flimsy cover which was torn in the post contained one hundi in English for ₹1,200 and five hundis in Hindi for sums not ascertained, while it came to light, in the course of an enquiry into a case of theft of letters, that a Native firm in Bombay had sent the halves of currency notes for ₹10,000 in two separate unregistered letters to the same address on the same day. In order to minimize as far as possible the temptation to fraud to which certain class of servants of the Department are constantly subjected, it was decided to reduce, with effect from 1st January 1893, the limit of value of insured articles deliverable by postmen and village postmen to ₹250. The Inland Insurance system was extended during the year to the Aden post office and the Postmaster-General, Bombay, writes as follows of the first year's experience :—

"Thirty-eight letters were posted for India of the insured value of ₹9,957-4-0, while the number of parcels posted, which in 1891-92, when the office could only insure parcels for the United Kingdom, was 129, has now risen to 334. Insured parcels posted at Aden for India contain jewellery, pearls, amber and ambergris, a substance said to be obtained from the diseased liver of the whale, which is occasionally imported from Makalla. This substance is said to possess the same properties as musk, and is valued at ₹25 per tola."

The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1892-93 was ₹263 as compared with ₹261 in the previous year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was ₹284 against ₹301 in 1891-92.

Claims for compensation.

38. There were 35 claims for compensation for the alleged loss of insured articles during the year under review, as compared with 28 cases in each of the two previous years. In respect of 33 out of the 35 claims the liability of the Post Office was admitted, the loss having been caused by fraud or neglect on the part of servants of the Post Office in the case of 17 articles, by accident in 2 cases, and by highway robbery in regard to the remaining 14 articles. Of these 14 insured articles, 12 (of the aggregate value of ₹4,673) were lost in three cases of highway robbery of the mail which occurred in Native States. In the first case the loss, amounting to ₹1,740, was recovered from the Durbar; in the second case ₹2,000 was recovered after the close of the year, and in the third case no claim was made against the Native State concerned. A statement of the cases in which compensation was paid during the last two years is given on the margin, and it will be seen that the payments by the Post Office in the year under report amounted only to ₹2,148-13-6 or 1·11 per cent. of the total amount realised as insurance fees, the

Cases in which compensation was paid.	1891-92. No.	1891-92. Amount.	1892-93. No.	1892-93. Amount.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud	17	9,372 2 3	19	3,075 7 6
Loss by highway robbery in British Territory	5	755 0 0	2	270 0 0
Loss by highway robbery in Native States	2	850 0 0	12	4,673 0 0
	24	10,977 2 3	33	8,018 7 6
Value of property recovered	...	2,858 10 3	...	3,753 10 0
		8,118 8 0	...	4,264 13 6
Claims not settled before close of year	...	3,405 0 0	...	2,116 0 0
Amount of compensation paid	...	4,713 8 0	...	2,148 13 6

percentage in the previous year being 2·32. In two instances compensation was refused, as the Post Office declined to accept responsibility, the insured articles having been delivered in both cases in perfectly good condition, and there being good reason to believe that the contents, said to have been abstracted, were not enclosed when the articles were posted.

Section VIII.—Value-payable System.

Value-payable post.

39. The development of the value-payable business since its introduction in 1877 is shown in the marginal table, and it will be seen that the characteristic progress of this branch of Post Office work has been fully maintained during the year under report. The total number of articles of all kinds sent through the post under this system was 1,415,595, as compared with a total of 1,251,004 in the previous year; the total amount specified for recovery from the addressees was more than 151½ lakhs of rupees against 134½ lakhs, and the commission realised was over 2¾ lakhs against nearly 2½ lakhs, in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 13·15 per cent. in the number of articles, of 12·74 per cent. in the value specified for recovery, and of 13·46 per cent. in the commission realised. Nearly half the entire business of the year was transacted in the Bengal circle, which, so far as the value-payable system is concerned, practically means Calcutta. Out of a total of 594,427 articles sent by this system in the whole of the Bengal circle, 572,341 were actually posted at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town Sub-offices; and of the 62⅘ lakhs of rupees recovered from the addressees of value-payable articles, over 60½ lakhs were paid to tradesmen in Calcutta. These figures, it may be added, show an increase during the year of 2½ lakhs of rupees in the cash business carried on between Calcutta firms and their constituents in the interior by means of the post. In Madras the value-payable business has almost doubled itself within the last five years, and the present year's experience again proves that the use of the system in that Presidency is mainly for the purpose of obtaining articles from other parts of India. The value-payable business with Ceylon is steadily increasing. During the year, 7,095 value-payable articles, of the aggregate value of ₹82,893, on which a commission of ₹1,079 was realised, were despatched from India to Ceylon, as compared with 5,562* articles in the preceding year, while 177 articles of the aggregate value of ₹2,620 were received from Ceylon as compared with 150* articles of the aggregate value of ₹2,083*, received during the previous year. The system has only been in force for two complete years, and it will be observed that India already supplies Ceylon with a considerable quantity of goods, so that it may confidently be expected that the closer postal relations with that country, which I have consistently advocated, will bring increasing benefits to India, especially when the daily steamer service, which has lately been arranged for, is established between Tuticorin and Colombo.

Year.	Articles sent under the Value-payable system.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
	No.	₹	₹
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877) 4 months	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1884-85	338,930	34,35,045	65,571
1885-86	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1886-87	596,206	58,78,016	1,17,247
1887-88	775,928	76,02,734	1,50,708
1888-89	999,731	92,67,984	2,04,015
1889-90	1,010,410	1,03,84,966	1,92,970
1890-91	1,108,888	1,16,41,972	2,12,200
1891-92	1,251,004	1,34,50,286	2,44,865
1892-93	**1,415,595**	**1,51,64,846**	**2,77,845**
Increase per cent. in 1892-93	13·15	12·74	13·40

fied for recovery from

At the Aden post office, to which the value-payable system was extended at the same time as the Inland Insurance system, 53 parcels and 2 unregistered

* Revised figures.

packets of the aggregate value of ₹1,052 were posted, most of the parcels, it is understood, containing cigarettes.

Classification of value-payable articles.

40. In the statement on the margin details are given of the different classes of articles sent through the post as value-payable. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the result is an increase of 8·20 per cent. in value-payable parcels, of 13·67 per cent. in value-payable railway receipts, of 11·51 per cent. in value-payable registered letters and packets, and of 18·47 per cent. in value-payable unregistered packets. The average value of each article, calculated on the whole business of the year in all classes, was ₹10-11-4 as compared with ₹10-12-0 in the preceding year, and except in the case of railway receipts, the average value of which rose from ₹24-11-2 to ₹26-5-11, the average commission on each article was practically the same as in the preceding year.

	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of each article.	Average commision on each article.
		₹	₹	₹ a. p.	Annas.
Value-payable parcels	549,675	51,96,377	98,629	9 7 3	3
Value-payable Railway receipts	147,250	38,83,258	51,224	26 5 11	6
Value-payable registered letters and registered packets	130,287	37,02,567	47,808	28 6 8	6
Value-payable unregistered packets	588,383	23,82,644	80,184	4 0 9	2
TOTAL	1,415,595	1,51,64,846	2,77,845	10 11 4	3

Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

Post Office Security Fund.

41. The statements below show the position of the old and new security funds of the Department. The new fund was created in 1883, and all subscriptions realised are credited to it, whereas all charges are debited against the old fund. The balance at the credit of the old fund on the 31st March 1893 was ₹2,994 against ₹23,892 on the same date of the previous year, while the balance at the credit of the new fund, excluding the value of Government securities purchased in favour of the fund, had risen from ₹3,00,540 on the 31st March 1892 to ₹3,64,866 at the close of the year under report.

Old Fund.

RECEIPTS.	₹	CHARGES.	₹
Balance of 1891-92	23,892	Sums decreed against the fund	18,507
		Payments on account of refunds to subscribers	1,317
		Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	273
		Compensation to servants of the Post Office for loss of private property	81
		Cost of establishment	720
		TOTAL	20,898
		BALANCE at credit	2,994
TOTAL	23,892	TOTAL	23,892

New Fund.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. First half-year.	Second half-year.	TOTAL.	CHARGES.	Amount.
	₹	₹	₹		₹
Balance of 1891-92	...	...	3,00,540*	Refunds on account of excess realisations	116
Interest on ₹3,00,000 at 4 per cent. from April 1892 to March 1893	...	...	12,000		
Interest on Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹1,39,000	...	...	4,890		
Imperial	21,328	21,164			
District Dâk	2,459	2,601			
	23,787	23,765	47,552	Balance on 31st March 1893	† 3,64,866
TOTAL	...	...	3,64,982	TOTAL	3,64,982

* Revised figure after journal entry in the accounts for 1891-92.
† Exclusive of Government securities of the 4 per cent. loan of the nominal value of ₹1,39,000.

Complaints by the public.

42. The number of complaints made by the public, which came to the knowledge of the heads of postal circles, was 8,671 as compared with 8,306 in the previous year. These figures represent all complaints made by the public to heads of circles and to postmasters of Presidency offices, as well as all complaints received direct by postal superintendents and others and subsequently reported to heads of circles, and may be accepted as embracing not only all the serious complaints, but also the great majority of complaints which are not mere enquiries. There was an increase of 4·39 per cent. in the total number of complaints received during the year, but more than two-fifths of these proved to be groundless. Special instructions were issued during the year as to the necessity for thoroughness in the matter of enquiries regarding complaints, and the following extract from the circular orders on the subject may be quoted here :—

"As a first step towards this end, it requires to be more generally realised that complaints are, as a rule, due to some mistake or neglect on the part of postal servants that has given rise to dissatisfaction or anxiety. That the Post Office has at times to bear a good deal of unjust blame is, of course, true, but the majority of complaints are made by persons who have legitimate cause for feeling aggrieved. It must be remembered that, although the transactions of an individual with the Post Office may be unimportant in themselves, they touch very closely his personal comfort and convenience, and if we are to retain the confidence of the public, it is most desirable that complaints relating to these transactions should be treated with consideration, and that officials of the higher grades should prove by their action that the profession of the Department that well-founded complaints are welcomed, as furnishing a check on defective procedure, and on want of care, is an honest profession."

In many cases it is difficult, if not impossible, to carry through enquiries to a successful issue, especially when they relate to the loss of unregistered letters. But what has been particularly enjoined on the officers of the Department is that the circumstances of each complaint should be looked into with real care and intelligence so that the enquiry may be directed into the right course, and that a constant check should be kept on the progress of the enquiry. It has also been pointed out that when a number of individual complaints are received, from time to time, regarding the same post office, their collective weight must be taken into account as showing that something is wrong. Weekly returns of complaints are now submitted by all head offices to supervising officers or the heads of circles, and the whole subject is receiving careful attention.

Reckless complaints and want of care in posting letters.

43. It has already been stated that nearly 42 per cent. of the year's complaints were found to be groundless. Some number of these were due to misunderstanding, or were only proved to have no foundation after enquiry had been made, but there is always a certain proportion of reckless complaints. Among the instances of such complaints, which have been brought to notice, the following may be mentioned. A European official complained that he had not received a box of cigarettes which had undoubtedly been despatched from Port Said three months previously, and on the production of his own receipt for the box explained that it had been put away without his knowledge by a servant. But perhaps the most remarkable case of attributing blame to the Post Office, without verifying facts, was that of a secretary to a charitable institution who complained that one of the recipients of his charity, to whom monthly remittances were sent by means of money orders, had been subjected to hardship, because the postmaster at the place of payment had only paid these orders after an interval of several months. The receipts for the money orders were asked for, and an examination of them showed that regular monthly remittances had never been sent, and that the charges against the postmaster were absolutely devoid of justification. But quite apart from reckless complaints, there is reason for thinking that the miscarriage of a certain number of letters is due to the fact that any servant or hanger-on of an establishment is allowed to undertake the duty of posting them. It is a matter of common experience in many places in this country to meet coolies wandering about with letters, to be delivered by hand, and appealing casually to

any passer-by for suggestions as to what should be done with them, and persons of the same class are only too frequently employed to take letters to the post. This want of care is, at any rate, much more marked in India than elsewhere, and it seems desirable that public attention should be directed to the importance of seeing that more trustworthy messengers should be employed for the purpose of posting letters. In this connection another incident from the experience of the year under report may appropriately be mentioned. A European, while staying with a friend, sent to the post an unregistered letter, containing a number of currency notes, which never reached its destination. The posting was entrusted to an old servant of the house who was said to be absolutely trustworthy, and the sender could only be informed that he had broken a plain rule of the Department in sending currency notes in an unregistered letter, and that the loss, if there had been a loss, was mainly due to his own action. Some months later, however, there were independent reasons for suspecting the honesty of this servant, and his house was searched by the police with the result that the missing notes were found in his possession.

Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

44. The number of complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured articles, and value-payable articles is shown in the statement below. The total number of these complaints rose from 465 in 1891-92 to 496 in 1892-93, and the number of cases in which blame was established against the Post Office was 150 as compared with 128 in the previous year, while there was practically the same number of cases in both years in which complaints proved groundless, or in which no definite conclusion was arrived at, or which were pending at the close of the year. Against the increase in the number of complaints it should be noted that there was an increase of about 37,000 in the number of registered letters, of about 61,000 in the number of parcels, and of nearly 165,000 in the number of value-payable articles; there was a slight decrease in the number of insured articles while the number of complaints rose from 12 to 17. Complaints which proved to be well founded were made by the public in respect of only 73 out of 6,453,773 registered articles, 43 out of about 2,170,715 parcels, 17 out of 2,63,811 insured articles, and 17 out of 1,415,595 value-payable articles.

	1892-93.			Total.	
	Registered letters and ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and insured parcels.	Value-payable parcels and value-payable registered articles.	1892-93.	1891-92.
I.—Cases in which enquiry showed either that no loss occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of the Post Office	189	14	41	244	240
II.—Cases in which the Post Office was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	116	17	17	150	128
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending at the close of the year . .	87	5	10	102	97
Total .	392	36	68	496	465

Offences by servants of the Post Office.

45. The offences punishable by law, which were established against servants of the Post Office, are shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given on the margin. Of the 282 offences 35 were cases of misappropriation of office cash, 121 were money-order frauds, 14 were savings bank frauds, and most of the remaining

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Number of legal convictions . .	150	176
Number of cases punishable departmentally	110	106
Total .	260	282

offences were cases of thefts from the mails. Of the offenders, 75 were departmental postmasters and clerks, 38 were extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 92 were postmen and village postmen, and 9 were mail carriers. The total amount of defalcation and losses due to the dishonesty or negligence of Post Office servants was ₹38,712-6-2 (as compared with ₹23,990-4-9 in the previous year), of which ₹16,636-13-6 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, ₹4,291-0-10 was written off against the guarantee fund, ₹17,722-10-4 remained unadjusted at the close of the year, and ₹61-13-6 was debited to Government as actual loss. Of the amount shown above as charged to the guarantee fund ₹2,098-5-9 was written off provisionally to enable the accounts to be adjusted during the year under report, and it is probable that the greater portion of this sum will be recovered. Of the total amount of defalcations by postal servants ₹11,651-12-2 was misappropriated by extraneous agents in charge of post offices, of whom there are now 3,932. They are not required under the general rules of the Department to furnish security, though in one or two circles this has been sanctioned, but they all subscribe to the guarantee fund. Of this amount ₹5,863-12-4 was recovered, ₹950-6-6 written off to the guarantee fund, and ₹4,837-9-4 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

Special instances of fraud by Post Office servants.

46. Two serious frauds in connection with the Post Office Savings Bank were committed by postmasters in the Bengal circle during the year, and also two serious frauds in connection with the value-payable system. The latter are described as follows by the Postmaster General, Bengal:—

"Abala Bandhab Mukerjee, head master of the Kusumgram school in the Burdwan district, was appointed in August 1892 to act for a short time as postmaster of the branch post office, Kusumgram, during the absence of the permanent postmaster, the head pundit of the school. During the 13 days that Abala Bandhab Mukerjee was in charge of the post office he wrote to various well-known firms in Calcutta and elsewhere, ordering jewellery and numerous other articles to be sent to him by value-payable post. Some of the articles were ordered by the officiating postmaster without authority in the name of a neighbouring zamindar, living in the jurisdiction of his post office, and the rest of the goods were ordered in his own name with the added designation of secretary of a co-operative store and agency which had no existence. When the articles arrived, the branch postmaster took possession of them without paying the sums specified for recovery on delivery and then absconded. The total value of the articles thus misappropriated was ₹3,596, but all of them except a few articles to the value of ₹305-9-4 were subsequently recovered by the police. A reward of ₹500 was offered by the district authorities for the apprehension of the branch postmaster, but he has not yet been arrested. In the other case, Bolai Chand Rai, sub-postmaster of Chilmari in the Rungpur district, absconded on the 19th February 1893, after embezzling ₹1,691 of the cash and collections of the office. Two days before he absconded he misappropriated three value-payable insured parcels of sovereigns which he had himself under a false name ordered from a firm in Calcutta. The amount specified for recovery on the three parcels was ₹1,682, and although Bolai Chand Rai did not pay anything when he appropriated the parcels, he issued value payable money-orders in the usual course, and the senders of the gold were duly paid. By this device the absconding sub-postmaster avoided any complaint from the Calcutta firm while defrauding Government and increasing his own illegal gains by the value of the sovereigns sent in compliance with his order. A reward of ₹200 has been offered for the apprehension of Bolai Chand Rai, but he too up to now has evaded arrest."

There was also a serious case of misappropriation of money by a village postman of Yellamanchilli in the district of Vizagapatam in the Madras Presidency. It appears that he had been in the habit of misappropriating sums entrusted to him for payment of money orders, but as he received fresh funds he made a practice of paying the old orders, so that the matter did not come to light for some time. In the various cases against him he was sentenced to an aggregate term of imprisonment for 7 years. The striking feature in this case is that when the postal inspector visited some of the villages served by the village postman he received favourable replies to the enquiries as to his behaviour, and

the man was so popular that the residents of these villages were even willing to engage a pleader for his defence. Two postmasters committed suicide during the year. The sub-postmaster of Wun in the Central Provinces having misappropriated the value of certain money orders and savings bank deposits and his office cash to the amount of ₹696-9-9 drowned himself in a well on the day on which the postal superintendent arrived to inspect the post office. The sub-postmaster of Talup in the Lakhimpur district of Assam, who had embezzled Government money to the extent of ₹610-8-0 also committed suicide by taking an overdose of opium, after the arrival of the postal superintendent to inspect the post office.

Offences by persons not belonging to the Post Office.

47. Apart from these cases, three frauds in connection with the money order business and three frauds in connection with the Savings Bank were committed by persons not belonging to the Post Office. In one case the payee of the money order was a boy, and payment was improperly obtained by a resident of the same village, who knew that this money order was expected, and brought another boy to personate the real payee. In the second case the false personation was done by a cousin of the real payee who resided at the same address; while in the third case the swindler bore a similar name to that of the person for whom the money order was intended, and had had the letter of advice delivered to him owing to the similarity in name. In the first two cases the impostors were convicted and punished but in the last case the false personator had left the place before the fraud was discovered. In one of the savings bank cases the depositor altered the balance in his pass-book from ₹2-13-0 to ₹102-13-0 and fraudulently withdrew ₹100. The depositor has hitherto evaded arrest, although a warrant and proclamation have been issued against him. Excluding cases of highway robbery, which are separately dealt with, there were 24 cases of house-breaking and theft of Government money from post office safes and mails, as compared with 27 in the previous year; the total amount stolen was ₹3,441-15-8, of which ₹2,475-7-9 was recovered, ₹69-0-11 debited to Government as actual loss, and ₹897-7-0 was outstanding at the close of the year.

Highway robberies and attacks upon the mail.

48. From the abstract given in the margin it will be seen that there were 27 attacks by highway robbers on the mail during the year, as compared with 31 in 1891-92. Of this number 23 occurred in British territory and 4 in Native States. The following statement shows the postal circle and the district or Native State in which each attack on the mail was made. It will be seen that there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases in the North-Western Provinces and Bihar, only 8 robberies having occurred in the former and one in the latter circle, as compared with 13 and 5 respectively in the previous year; but, on the other hand, the number of mail robberies in Madras rose from 2 to 9. The Punjab, Central Provinces, and Rajputana had 2 cases each, while there was only one case in each of the

	1891-92. Number of Highway Robberies.			1892-93. Number of Highway Robberies.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	1	...	1	1	...	1
Madras	2	...	2	8	1	9
Bombay	1	2	3	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces	13	...	13	8	...	8
Punjab	1	...	1	2	...	2
Bihar	5	...	5	1	...	1
Central Provinces	...	1	1	1	1	2
Burma	...	...	...	1	...	1
Central India	...	1	1	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	2	2	...	2	2
Sind and Baluchistan	2	...	2	1	...	1
Total	25	6	31	23	4	27

following circles, *viz.* Bengal, Bihar, Burma, and Sind. There were no cases in Assam, Central India, Oudh, Bombay and Eastern Bengal:—

	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Name of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.	Name of Native State.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.
Bengal	Birbhum	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
Madras	Krishna	3	...	Travancore	1	...
	Tinnevelly	3	...		...	...
	Salem	2	...		...	...
		8	...		1	...
Bombay	Kaira	...	1	Cutch	...	1
		...	1		...	1
North-Western Provinces	Meerut	2	...		...	...
	Moradabad	1	...		...	...
	Muzzaffarnagar	2	...		...	...
	Bulandshahar	1	...		...	...
	Mainpuri	2	...		...	...
		8	...		...	...
Punjab	Rohtak	1	...		...	...
	Gurgaon	1	...		...	...
	Hissar	...	1		...	...
		2	1		...	...
Bihar	Gaya	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
Central Provinces	Wun	1	...	Bastar	1	...
				Hyderabad (Nizam's dominions.)	...	1
		1	...		1	1
Burma	Bhamo	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
Eastern Bengal	Chittagong	...	1		...	...
		...	1		...	...
Rajputana		...	...	Marwar	1	1
		...	...	Jeypore	1	...
		...	...		2	1
Sind and Baluchistan	Zhob	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
	Total	23	3	Total	4	3

Character of mail robberies.

49. In three cases only were the contents of the plundered mail of any considerable value. In the first case, which occurred in the Travancore State, the mail contained four parcels, which had been insured for ₹933, but no compensation was claimed from the State, because the spot, where the mail was attacked, was only just within the Travancore boundary, and had apparently been purposely selected on account of the cover afforded by trees standing there, and because the offenders belonged to neighbouring villages in British Territory. In the second case, which took place in the Marwar State, the mail contained a cash remittance of ₹150 and four parcels insured for ₹1,740. The loss was made good by the State. In the 3rd case which occurred in the Jeypore Native State, the mail contained four parcels, insured for ₹2,000, and the loss was made good after the close of the year under report. In 8 out of the 27 cases the entire mail, and in 10 other cases a portion of the mail, was recovered, and the total loss of Govern-

ment money amounted to only R363-14-3. In ten cases prosecutions were instituted but only four convictions were obtained. In the North-Western Provinces, police constables were implicated in two mail robberies; in one instance a conviction was secured, but in the other, though the robbery, which was committed by four men dressed as police chowkidars, is supposed to have been planned by a constable with the object of getting certain superior officials into trouble, there was not sufficient direct evidence to warrant a prosecution. On neither occasion was there anything of value in the mail. In the single case that occurred in Bengal the robbery is believed to have been committed by the friends of a peon who was being prosecuted at the time for making a false report that he had been robbed, with the object of showing that robberies were not of unusual occurrence in that locality. In one of the Madras cases, the intention of the robbers was to carry off rice which they believed to be stored in a cultivator's hut, and they only turned their attention to the mails because the runner happened to be waiting in this hut, instead of the stage hut. and they were disappointed in their search for the rice. As they found nothing of value on opening the mail bags they left the contents intact, and contented themselves with beating the runner. In another Madras case the object of the robbers is supposed to have been to kill the runner, in order to get a rival faction into trouble. In 24 cases the mail carriers or their escorts were severely beaten or wounded, but no deaths were caused in the actual cases of highway robbery. There were six cases, however, of unsuccessful attempts to rob the mail, in one of which the mail carrier was killed. He was attacked from behind, felled to the ground by a blow from an axe on the back of his neck, and so seriously wounded that he died a few days later. With the greatest courage, however, despite his wounds, he succeeded in retaining possession of his mails. The mail from Demagiri for Lungleh in Eastern Bengal, while being conveyed under the escort of two sepoys, was attacked on the 10th April 1892 by some Lushai raiders. One of the mail runners was wounded, but the escort was re-inforced by some other sepoys and the raiders were beaten off. Two of the attempts were only technical attempts at highway robbery. In one instance a mail tonga was stopped and the driver and passengers ill-treated, though the mails were not touched, and in another a village postman, while returning from his beat, was assaulted and roughly handled, but not actually robbed.

Casualties of the year.

50. As usual, there were various casualties during the year, chiefly owing to flood and fire. Two village postmen were drowned, one in the Darjeeling district, and the other in Bihar, while attempting to ford streams that were in flood, and the mail cart, that runs between the Yaru-karez railway station and Pishin, was swept away by a sudden torrent while crossing the bed of a river on the 6th August 1892, the whole of the mails being lost. In April 1892, a boat conveying mails and passengers to the shore at Janjira on the Bombay coast was capsized, and five of the passengers were drowned. The mail guard, however, who was a strong swimmer, managed to reach the shore and saved the mail bag. In the following month a boat carrying mails to be placed on board the Cachar steamer was upset by a squall on the river Padma in the Faridpur district, but on this occasion also the mail guard escaped with his life, and was successful in saving most of the mails, though he was carried 4 miles down the river before he could gain the bank. In September 1892, a mail carrier in Burma while crossing one of the mouths of the Irrawaddy in a small boat was blown out to sea by a storm. He was picked up by a steamer bound for Tavoy, after three and a half days exposure, by which time the boat had drifted 50 miles off the coast and was on the point of sinking, and fortunately recovered. On the 23rd January 1893, the M.M. Steamer "*Niemen*" was wrecked off the coast of Ceylon near Trincomalee, and the mails which she

was carrying from Calcutta and Madras for Colombo and foreign places were all lost. Fires occurred during the year at fourteen post offices in different parts of the country, many of which were only bamboo and mat structures, and in most cases the buildings were destroyed, though there was no serious loss of property. In addition to these casualties, a mail runner was killed in the Baroda State in a passing altercation with two other men, and in two instances wild elephants were instrumental in destroying or detaining the mails. On the night of the 31st May 1892, the parcel mail runners on their way to Dimapur in Assam found the road blocked by a herd of wild elephants and had to abandon their mails and save their lives by flight. The mail bags were recovered the next day, but the contents of one of them, which had been trampled on, had been entirely destroyed. The mail line to Baksa-Duar in the Jalpaiguri district, Bengal, was also rendered unsafe for a number of days by the presence of wild elephants which killed several persons and demolished the mail runners' huts at one of the stages.

Post Office staff.

51. The staff of the Imperial Post Office in the different grades is shown circle by circle in Appendix IX, and an abstract of this Appendix is given on the margin. The total numerical strength of the Post Office staff was 46,857 on the 31st March 1893, as compared with 46,029 on the same date of the preceding year, the largest increase being under the head of extraneous agents. This was chiefly due to the opening of a number of new branch offices in the Punjab circle, almost all of which were placed in charge of school-masters. The increase under other heads is attributable to the general development of the work of the Post Office. Our postal staff, at present, comprises few women. Except in Burma it would be impossible, with regard to the condition of society with which we have to deal, to employ Native women in charge of post offices, and only a few European or Eurasian women are actually included among the servants of the Department. It may be noted, however, as a matter of interest, that, for the last twenty years, a Native woman has delivered letters at Sahiwal in the Shahpur district of the Punjab, with credit to herself and to the entire satisfaction of the inhabitants. She was originally appointed to discharge this duty, on payment of one pie a letter, when the postal arrangements of the district were managed by the Deputy Commissioner, and was subsequently brought upon the regular establishment of the Post Office. She is said to be quite illiterate, but her wonderful knowledge of the place and the residents enables her to deliver letters, when once the address has been read to her, with perfect correctness, and she has always been a general favourite.

Postal Officials.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Directorate and Heads of Circles and Account Office	23	24
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	396	395
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub, and Branch Postmasters	5,057	4,986
Extraneous Agents, such as School-masters and Station-masters	3,655	3,932
Clerks	6,560	6,740
Postmen and other servants	13,158	13,304
Road Establishment	12,383	12,477
Village Postmen	3,750	3,837
Signallers, Clerks and other servants employed for telegraph work in Combined Offices	1,047	1,162
TOTAL	46,029	46,857

Cost of printing by private presses.

52. The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done by private presses amounted to R33,311, as compared with R35,655 in 1891-92 and R52,432 in the preceding year. Some unusual expenditure was incurred in the Bombay and Assam circles, owing to the printing of the revised Savings Bank rules in vernacular, and to the reproduction of a collection of circular orders; but, notwithstanding this, the total charges for the year were R2,344 less than the charges incurred in 1891-92.

Section X.—Non-Postal Branches of the Post Office.

Telegraph work of the Post Office.

53. During the year under review 102 combined post and telegraph offices were opened, and 11 such offices were closed. There was, therefore, an increase of 91 in the total number of combined offices, as compared with an increase of 65 during the previous year. Of the 102 new combined offices, 93 were at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office, and 68 at places where there had previously been no Government or Railway telegraph office. The greatest progress in this direction during the year was made in the Madras circle, where 22 new combined offices were opened, while 15 new offices were opened in Bengal, 13 in Bombay, 11 in Assam and 10 in the Central Provinces. At the close of the year under report there were altogether 1,100 Government telegraph offices open, of which 255 were Departmental telegraph offices, and 845 were combined post and telegraph offices. During the year 166 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers, while 94 were still under training when the year closed. The number of post offices under the charge of telegraph masters or regular signallers of the Telegraph Department was 8 as compared with 10 in the previous year.

Traffic statistics of combined offices.

54. The statement given below shows the traffic statistics of combined offices under the Post Office according to postal circles, and it will be seen that Madras again heads the list with a total of 174 combined offices and a revenue of over 2¾ lakhs of rupees derived from telegrams. On the total figures of the 845 combined offices, there was an increase of 94,654, or 8·93 per cent., in the number of messages sent, and 105,159, or 9·58 per cent., in the number of messages received. In revenue there was an increase of ₹57,061, or 4·96 per cent., over the figures of the previous year, while the total revenue from messages sent from combined offices exceeded the expenditure on the establishment of these offices by ₹9,13,147.

Names of Circles.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1893.	Total cost of Postal Establishment debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.	Number of Messages.			Revenue realised during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign).	Remarks.
			Sent Inland and Foreign (excluding Free Messages).	Received.	Transit.		
		₹ a. p.				₹ a. p.	
1. Madras . .	174	51,602 10 3	270,927	272,486	95,206	2,79,336 12 5	Note.—At the close of the year there were 361 combined offices authorised to accept foreign messages, as compared with 285 offices at the end of the year 1891-92.
2. Punjab . .	112	36,012 0 9	138,179	143,072	26,805	1,58,260 4 4	
3. Bengal . .	106	23,025 13 6	96,565	87,273	10,104	99,392 8 10	
4. North-Western Provinces .	96	33,371 15 7	127,879	157,557	65,809	1,28,506 12 5	
5. Bombay . .	87	38,784 2 1	140,876	159,363	45,717	1,42,902 15 9	
6. Assam . .	60	18,282 3 6	53,345	58,019	26,724	57,897 6 8	
7. Burma . .	47	33,368 4 1	73,528	74,488	14,851	84,691 4 11	
8. Bihar . .	46	15,004 2 0	45,102	54,234	38,439	49,626 1 4	
9. Central Provinces . .	45	13,747 7 9	64,721	73,639	7,541	67,963 0 1	
10. Central India .	17	8,332 0 0	24,708	29,485	11,215	25,888 10 6	
11. Sind and Baluchistan .	16	9,090 6 7	62,124	23,480	516	58,930 14 6	
12. Eastern Bengal	15	4,180 4 2	19,387	20,876	94	19,621 0 11	
13. Oudh . .	13	3,997 10 9	15,453	23,614	2,072	15,826 12 6	
14. Rajputana .	11	4,139 12 6	21,791	25,073	...	19,841 6 4	
Total for 1892-93 .	845	2,92,938 13 6	1,154,585*	1,202,659	345,113	12,06,685 15 6	
[illegible] for 1891-92	734	2,67,693 3 3	1,059,931	1,097,500	269,856	11,49,024 14 9	
Increase .	91	25,245 10 3	94,654	105,159	82,257	57,661 0 9	
Percentage of increase	12·06	9·43	8·93	9·58	31·29	4·96	

* Excluding 54,632 free messages.

Telegraph receiving offices.

55. In addition to the work done by combined offices, as shown in the statement above, the Post Office also renders assistance to the Telegraph Department by booking at all other post offices, except a few branch offices, telegrams tendered by the public, and sending them by post to the nearest telegraph office for onward transmission by wire. During the year under report there was an increase in the number of receiving offices at which telegrams were booked, the number being 1,787 at the close of the year as compared with 1,709 at the close of 1891-92. The revenue realised was slightly larger than in the previous year, being ₹38,073 as compared with ₹35,021,* while the number of messages was almost exactly the same in the two years, *viz.* 40,746 in 1892-93 and 40,731 in 1891-92.

The number of messages collected by post offices in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 380 against 372 in 1891-92 and fees to the amount of ₹2,635-1-0 were realised as compared with ₹2,246-10-0 in the previous year.

Post Office carrying agency and passenger service.

56. The management of the Government carrying agency, or bullock train, and passenger service between Kalka and Simla was attended with a good deal of difficulty during the year. There was great scarcity of grass before the rains set in, and subsequently the price of grain ruled high for several months, while a serious break in the road defied engineering skill for some time and was a constant source of anxiety. The bullock train receipts exceeded those of the previous year by ₹16,380, but the passenger service revenue showed a falling off of ₹12,057. This, however, was more apparent than real, as a large sum was received in 1891-92 for the use of a number of vehicles and horses from the Simla line on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Kashmir. As regards the charges it has been found impossible, in practice, to dissociate the working of the two services, and the separate charges debited in the past to the bullock train and passenger service have been largely arbitrary. The results of the year, therefore, can only be judged on the joint cost of the two services. The total charges were ₹71,362 in excess of the total receipts, as compared with an apparent deficit of ₹54,909 in 1891-92, when, however, the receipts were swelled by the special payment already referred to, and of ₹75,925 in 1890-91. The charges would have been materially less, had it not been that compensation had to be paid to the line contractors on account of the high prices of grass and grain, and that unusual expenses had to be incurred on account of the break. It may be added that some number of transport bullocks were employed on the line, in pursuance of Government policy of employing army transport in civil departments in times of peace.

Receiving Salt-revenue at post offices.

57. The system of receiving salt-revenue at post offices remained in force throughout the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab, but the conditions under which it is worked were materially modified with effect from the 1st October 1892. Since that date salt-revenue has only been received at post offices away from treasury and sub-treasury stations, where the work can be undertaken with due regard to considerations of postal convenience and safety, and a charge is made for the services rendered by the Department. The object of the change was to put a stop to the receipt of large sums of money by post offices at places where there were treasuries, and it was pointed out in last year's report that it was to be expected that the sums paid in at post offices in the interior of districts would probably be very small, though petty salt traders, living away from treasury stations, would be given the convenience of having their money received on the spot on payment of a small percentage. The modified system was extended, at the instance of the Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Northern India, to the Central Provinces, Rajputana and the Central India Agency with effect from the 1st January 1893, but was only taken advantage of to a very limited extent. The total amount received by

* In the Annual Report for 1891-92 this amount was shown as ₹35,860, owing to an incorrect return having been furnished by one of the postal circles.

the Post Office throughout the year was about 49 lakhs of rupees, as compared with 85 lakhs of rupees in the preceding year, but the greater part of this sum was paid in during the first two quarters of the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab. The actual payments during the last half of the year did not amount to much more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees.

Section XI.—Financial Results.

Receipts and Expenditure according to departmental accounts.

58. The receipts and charges of the year as shown in the Post Office Accounts are given in detail in Appendix X under two main heads, Postal Service proper and Non-postal branches, and a summary of the results will be found in the statement below:—

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1. Postal Service Proper	1,41,27,843	1,45,46,185	1,14,90,195	1,15,56,908
2. Non-Postal Branches—				
(*a*) Bullock Train	71,330	96,185	1,35 516	96,185
(*b*) Passenger Service	1,71,172	1,58,854	1,71,172	1,58,854
(*c*) Mail Steamer Subsidies	...	...	6,19,109	6,66,394
(*d*) Contributions from Native States	11,245	11,295	...	...
Total	1,43,81,590	1,48,12,519	1,24,15,992	1,24,78,341

Under the head of Postal Service proper, the receipts for the year were ₹4,18,342 in excess of the receipts for 1891-92. This is due to an increase of ₹3,41,844 in the revenue derived from the sale of ordinary postage stamps, to an increase of ₹1,22,694 in the revenue derived from service postage stamps, and to an increase of ₹58,763 in the income obtained from postage and commission paid in cash. Under the head of "Non-postal branches," the receipts were ₹12,587 more than in the preceding year; and the net revenue of the Post Office realised under both heads during the year under report was ₹4,30,929 in excess of the net revenue realised in 1891-92. The total charges of the year show an increase of ₹62,349 over the charges of the previous year. Under the head of "Postal Service proper," there was a marked diminution in the cost of stationery and printing, but no other items call for special notice. Under the head of "Non-postal branches," the charges for the bullock train and passenger services are entered at the same figure as the receipts, the additional expenditure being shown as a charge under the head of "Mail cart charges." The actual results of the working of the two services have been already dealt with.

Financial position of the Post Office.

59. In Appendix XI is given a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges for the year, and this appendix contains a third head of account comprising certain receipts and charges which find a place in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, although they are not shown in the Post Office Accounts. The entries under this head are quoted in the margin, and if these totals be added to the totals given in the preceding paragraph, the entire

Receipts, 1892-93.	₹	Charges, 1892-93.	₹
District Post collections, including zemindary dâk receipts in Bengal	76,108	District Post establishment, including zemindary dâks in Bengal	11,75,134
		Stores from England	3.57.580
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	5.99,000
		Exchange on charges in England	5.75 500
Total	76,108	Total	27,07,214

receipts of the year will amount to ₹1,48,88,627, and the entire charges to ₹1,51,85,555. There was thus a deficit of ₹2,96,928 on the year's transactions as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. The charge, however, on account of District Post establishments has to be excluded from the calculation. It is entirely met by grants from District Post funds, which, with the exception of the item shown in the marginal table, are not credited to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. The actual results of the year, therefore, show a surplus of ₹8,02,098. It has been usual, however, to take into account the indirect charges which are properly debitable to the Post Office in order that its real financial position may be ascertained, and these charges amounted to ₹6,07,041 as shown in the margin. If this sum be deducted from the amount of the surplus already stated, the net financial result will be a surplus of ₹1,95,057.

	1892-93.
	₹
Railway free service estimated	98,937
Rent of Government buildings	3,91,802
Gratuities	2,284
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	20,062
Pension (being the average of five years capitalized at 10·165 years' purchase)	3.24.415
	8,37,820
Deduct—Share of Marine subsidies charged in the Finance Accounts, which should have been borne by the Military, Political and other Departments	2,30,779
	6,07,041

The Post Office is now to receive a commission, calculated at the same percentage as the money order commission, for the payment of the pensions of military pensioners, though no actual credit was made on this account during the year under report, and also obtains some remuneration for receiving salt revenue which, has become a very small matter; but no allowance has been claimed on account of the services rendered by the Department to Government in the management of the Post Office Savings Bank, and in carrying official correspondence at exceptionally low postage rates.

Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of special services.

60. I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the good services of Mr. W. J. Ham, whom I have to thank for all he has done in the interests of efficiency and economy since his appointment as Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, and of Mr. J. Cornwall, who, as Deputy Postmaster-General, Burma, has had to accept an onerous and responsible charge, and has shown vigour and thoroughness in the administration of posts in that province. Mr. F. Whymper acted as Deputy Postmaster-General, Burma, for six months, during Mr. Cornwall's absence, and has proved himself a trustworthy and able officer. Mr. Owens, as Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, did excellent work in carrying out successfully a large scheme of re-organising postal deliveries in that city, and Mr. C. J. Dease and Mr. G. A. T. Bennett deserve special credit, the first for his management of the field post office arrangements for the Isazai expedition, and the second for the successful conduct of an important enquiry at Zanzibar. The following officers also, whose names have been mentioned by the heads of circles, are entitled to special thanks: Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram, who had unusual difficulties and anxiety to contend with on account of the long-continued break in the Simla-Kalka road: Mr. Henry Smith, Superintendent of the Coconada postal division; Ghulam Raza Saheb, Superintendent of the Trichinopoly postal division; Mr. I. Hamilton, Superintendent of the Baluchistan postal division; and Mr. Cursetji Sorabji, Superintendent of the Kathiawar postal division, all of whom are reported to have displayed exceptional vigour and ability; and Mr. A. Franks Ryan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, who did particularly good work in making mail arrangements on the occasion

of the break in the North-Western Railway, and in the investigation and prosecution of a very important case of fraud. I have further to express my regret that the Department should have lost the services of two old and valued officers. Mr. Hutton, who had been Presidency Postmaster of Calcutta for 12 years, and had acted on various occasions as Postmaster-General, retired from Government employ in April 1893, and the death in May 1892 of Rai Bahadur Ramoutar Singh, who for many years past had managed the intricate sorting arrangements of the Railway Mail Service, has left a gap in the office of the Inspector-General of that branch of the Department which will not easily be filled.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein. (2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyo, and Sandoway. (3) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Mergui *viâ* Tavoy. (4) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Rangoon, touching at certain intermediate ports on the north-east coast of Madras. (5) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi. (6) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *viâ* the Coast ports. (7) Weekly communication between Karachi and Busrah *viâ* the Persian Gulf ports.	Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1884, on an annual subsidy of ₹4,39,000.
(8) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Bimlipatam *viâ* Masulipatam, Coconada, and Vizagapatam. (9) Weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.	Under supplementary contract with the Post Office, from 6th May 1886 to 30th April 1894, on an annual subsidy of ₹15,000.
(10) Bi-weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.	There is no regular contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company for this supplementary service, which began on the 1st March 1892, but the understanding is that it may be used up to the 31st March 1893 by the Indian and Ceylon Post Offices, on payment of an annual subsidy of ₹3,000, to be shared equally between Governments of India and Ceylon.
(11) Weekly communication between Kyouk-Phyo, Cheduba, and Ramree.	Under contract with the Local Administration for ten years, from 18th November 1884, on a monthly subsidy of ₹1,500 for the first five years and ₹1,200 for the second period of five years, subject to other arrangements if intermediately made.
(12) Additional services between India and Burma and Burma and the Straits.	These additional services are not included in the contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, but it has been arranged that the Post Office may use them until 30th April 1894 on payment of ₹50,000 annually.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

(13) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.	The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores, the contract is for five years, from 1st January 1888, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

(14) A daily service between Mandalay and Myingyan to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (15) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokôkku to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (16) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (17) A bi-weekly service between Thayetmyo and Pokôkku to and fro each way. (18) A weekly service between Pokôkku and Kindat to and fro each way. (19) A weekly express service between Mandalay and Bhamo to and fro each way.	Under contract with the Local Government for five years, from the 1st January 1891 to the 31st December 1895. The subsidy is ₹9,000 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹3,500 per mensem.
(20) A tri-weekly service between Rangoon and Bassein. (21) A bi-weekly service between Bassein and Henzada.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st July 1880 and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being ₹2,500 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹500.
(22) A bi-weekly service between Rangoon and Pyapon.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st October 1882, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party. The subsidy is ₹800 per mensem.
(23) A daily service between Rangoon and Kyauktan, and *vice versâ*.	The service is under contract with the Post Office from 1st September 1892; period not fixed, but terminable at any time by two months' notice. Monthly subsidy is ₹125.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

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

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

(25) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales. — No subsidy.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

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

By other Agencies.

(28) By River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Jatrapur and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra River. — Under contract with the Local Administration, from the 7th October 1883 to the 1st May 1893. Annual subsidy ₹1,00,000, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹30,000.

(29) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Naraingani and Silchar. (These steamers, however, only run as far as Fenchuganj from 1st November to 15th May and as far as Karimganj during the month of October.) — Under contract with the Post Office for five years from 1st January 1892 on an annual subsidy of ₹20,000.

(30) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Bi-weekly communication between Calcutta and Cuttack *vid* Chandbali. — Under contract with the Post Office from the 14th September 1887; period not fixed, but terminable at any time by one calendar month's notice. Monthly postal subsidy is ₹300.

(31) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa. — Under contract with the Local Government, from 1st October 1892 to 31st May 1893. The monthly subsidy is ₹3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹969·6 and the Portuguese Government ₹200.

(32) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Daily communication between Khulna and Barisal. — Under contract with the Post Office, from 1st July 1889 to 30th June 1894, but terminable at any time by six months' notice. Monthly postal subsidy ₹350, of which the Imperial Post Office contributes ₹183.

(33) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Four times a week between Barisal and Taktakhali. — No contract has been entered into with the Company, but they have been carrying the mails since 1st April 1892 on a monthly subsidy of ₹100.

(34) By Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Company.—Daily communication between Calcutta and Midnapore. — No contract was entered into with the Company, but they have been carrying the mails since December 1882 on payment of a monthly subsidy of ₹60.

(35) By Messrs. Dawson and Thompson of Moulmein.—A tri-weekly steamer service between Buthidaung and Akyab and *vice versâ* from 1st October to 30th April in each year and during the remaining months of each year a bi-weekly service.

(36) By Messrs. Dawson and Thompson of Moulmein.—A bi-weekly steam launch service between Akyab and Paletwa from 1st October to 30th April in each year and a weekly service to and fro during the remaining months of the year and a weekly service between Akyab and Kyauktan (for the Paletwa mail) and *vice versâ*. — Under contract with the Local Administration for 5 years from 15th February 1890, but terminable at any time by either party giving six months' notice. Subsidy ₹15,000 a year.

(37) By Messrs. Dawson and Thompson of Moulmein.—A daily service except on Sundays from Moulmein to Denjinzeik and *vice versâ*, and a tri-weekly service from Moulmein to Shwegon and *vice versâ*. — Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st May 1891 to 1st May 1895 on a monthly subsidy of ₹500.

(38) By Salween Steam Navigation Company at Moulmein.—A bi-weekly service between Moulmein and Kayando and *vice versâ*, and a daily service between Moulmein and Natmaw and *vice versâ*. — Under contract with the Local Administration for two years from 1st February 1893. Local Government may terminate contract by giving six months' notice. Subsidy ₹3,000 a year.

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

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter-Boxes opened, and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1892-93, and the total number that stood at the end of the official years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post, and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Existed on the 31st March 1892. Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Opened or Entertained in 1892-93. Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Total of 1892-93. Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Closed or Discontinued in 1892-93. Post Offices.	Balance on 31st March 1893. Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Increase or Decrease. Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Bengal	1,201	3,939	427 (b)	34	83	16	1,235	4,022	443	13	1,222	3,994	411	Increase 21	Increase 55	Decrease 16
Bombay	1,376	2,254	677	30	291	69	1,406	2,545	746	17	1,389	2,459	712	,, 13	,, 205	Increase 35
Madras	1,814	1,660	911	45	113	21	1,859	1,773	932	24	1,835	1,709	919	,, 21	,, 49	,, 8
North-Western Provinces	890	1,438	146	15	53	4	905	1,491	150	8	897	1,479	147	,, 7	,, 41	,, 1
Punjab	831	544	353	158	89	85	989	633	438	45	944	568	426	,, 113	,, 54	,, 73
Assam	221	186	224	5	7	1	226	193	225	4	222	189	216	,, 1	,, 3	Decrease 8
Bihar	475	528	205 (a)	8	16	9	483	544	214	11	472	531	210	Decrease 3	,, 13	Increase 5
Burma	171	184	37	22	47	7	193	231	44	7	186	197	37	Increase 15	,, 8	Decrease ... 2
Central India	437	660	287	7	11	... 6	444	671	293	17	427	653	281	Decrease 10	,, 18	,, 12
Central Provinces	438	520	288	30	26	7	468	546	288	6	462	507	275	Decrease 24	Decrease 64	,, 2
Eastern Bengal	356	1,001 (c)	129	10	45	7	366	1,046	136	4	362	956	131	,, 6	Increase 20	Increase 2
Oudh	324	191	157	1	1	2	325	192	159	1	324	191	158	,, ...	,, 1	,, 1
Rajputana	215	136	122	8	14	6	223	152	128	4	219	149	103	Increase 4	Increase 16	Decrease 19
Sind	168	110	65	8	24	3	176	134	68	5	171	133	62	,, 3	,, 23	,, 3
Railway Mail Service	...	89	...	...	36	...	...	125	...	...	...	112	...	,, ...	,, 23	... ...
TOTAL	8,617	12,848	3,762	381	856	236	8,998	13,704	3,998	166	8,832	13,292	3,837	Increase 215	Increase 444	Increase 75

(a) One Village Postman less shown in 1891-92. (b) Three Village Postmen less shown in 1891-92. (c) One Village Postman less shown in 1891-92.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, and Steamers during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post, and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Under Local Control. 1891-92.	Under Local Control. 1892-93.	Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service. Served by railway guards under weightment system. 1891-92.	Served by railway guards under weightment system. 1892-93.	Served by mail guards. 1891-92.	Served by mail guards. 1892-93.	Served by Railway Mail Service sorting section. 1891-92.	Served by Railway Mail Service sorting section. 1892-93.	Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, etc. 1891-92.	Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, etc. 1892-93.	Runners and Boats. 1891-92.	Runners and Boats. 1892-93.	Steamer Services, Sea and River. 1891-92.	Steamer Services, Sea and River. 1892-93.	Total. 1891-92.	Total. 1892-93.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	...	...	107	107	174	174	907	907	118	118	4,487	4,544	(a) 1,462	(a) 3,593	9,255	9,443
Bombay	...	420	19	19	441	255	1,838	1,595	533	533	8,766	8,844	(a) 3,233	(a) 3,233	14,867	14,899
Madras	...	...	15	24	115	193	3,135	3,229	139	139	11,312	11,281	1,207	1,207	15,860	16,073
North-Western Provinces	...	...	26	26	220	220	1,987	1,987	76	76	1,613	1,572	...	...	4,246	4,255
Punjab	...	...	95	95	36	36	1,949	1,949	1,081	1,360	3,465	5,068	...	...	6,626	8,508
Assam	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	1,708	1,664	731	731	2,549	2,568
Bihar	...	...	12	47	89	29	992	...	...	4	1,086	1,094	...	...	2,183	2,207
Burma	694	709	...	...	...	12	...	444	561	628	1,465	1,717	3,433	3,531	6,153	6,585
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	1,311	130	129	1,721	1,599	...	...	2,307	2,224
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	106	135	1,311	1,417	307	362	2,840	2,746	...	...	4,594	4,554
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	86	...	...	1,721	1,711	255	255	2,062	2,052
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	35	511	511	...	...	...	796	...	...	1,495	1,495
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	162	761	851	...	...	2,353	2,337	...	...	3,503	3,568
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	770	...	...	686	719	...	...	2,058	2,041
TOTAL	804	1,239	274	377	1,407	1,251	14,711	14,673	4,192	4,650	44,019	45,732	12,321	12,550	77,728	80,472

RAILWAY.

* Exclusive of Political lines in Baluchistan, *viz.*, 572 miles in 1891-92 and 602 miles in 1892-93.
There are Sorting Services at Sea between Calcutta and Rangoon, and between Bombay and Karachi.

Appendix

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, and the actual Madras, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, Burma, Central India, Central Provinces,*

	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		N.-W. Provinces.		Punjab.		Assam.		Bihar.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Letters, paid	18,460,266	19,558,812	29,486,864	29,693,975	29,614,092	30,863,435	15,184,521	15,566,364	15,672,526	16,182,118	2,353,598	2,326,484	5,566,537	5,651,869
,, unpaid	4,517,735	4,483,999	3,156,885	2,984,058	2,695,786	2,638,924	3,660,376	3,267,923	2,272,334	1,988,051	765,927	695,325	2,213,177	2,092,383
,, registered	958,282	969,310	777,580	758,157	1,477,311	1,541,838	743,276	725,359	675,954	655,540	83,220	89,660	281,754	297,110
,, insured	26,410	27,062	12,045	12,645	31,807	35,561	10,611	9,725	24,377	7,952	1,460	3,989	3,598	4,197
,, value-payable	24,533	25,758	10,872	15,382	27,245	31,781	25,289	29,565	27,245	33,606	10,768	9,777	31,260	35,770
,, service, privileged	839,161	897,014	1,695	1,590	1,585,742	1,665,365	1,381,812	1,294,107	1,175,821	736,648	91,302	111,742	480,726	482,061
Post-cards	18,136,668	19,902,277	25,052,375	26,033,416	18,126,213	19,362,624	12,638,725	12,839,814	13,778,515	14,888,871	1,391,145	1,495,144	3,717,551	3,987,781
Reply post-cards	483,886	544,137	410,938	461,308	768,977	814,863	512,564	457,997	487,171	458,414	28,600	47,111	181,561	188,418
Total	43,446,341	46,408,369	58,909,254	59,960,531	54,327,173	56,954,391	34,157,168	34,190,854	34,113,943	34,951,200	4,726,020	4,779,232	12,485,164	12,739,569
Newspapers	4,072,774	4,057,861	4,365,713	4,237,728	4,159,722	4,498,417	2,933,036	2,927,587	2,920,704	3,084,954	760,582	770,698	863,190	905,148
Book and Pattern Packets. Unregistered	1,672,847	1,973,482	1,463,676	1,606,104	2,347,080	2,568,296	1,093,853	1,160,126	887,758	1,057,483	261,288	290,644	320,835	373,656
Book and Pattern Packets. Registered	42,558	60,434	12,201	12,723	32,746	35,620	27,818	14,470	35,874	27,844	2,503	3,859	5,397	5,657
Book Packets. Value-payable registered	8,708	8,838	5,840	6,388	16,399	19,449	10,064	12,931	9,255	9,386	1,981	3,076	4,197	4,015
Book Packets. Value-payable unregistered	117,608	150,954	81,395	76,806	121,455	146,574	69,037	73,965	62,206	84,915	23,517	28,209	36,265	38,977
Parcels, paid	113,202	124,022	154,838	150,432	134,164	122,796	95,161	95,291	158,697	161,591	18,615	20,075	26,518	30,634
,, unpaid	57,849	61,294	38,977	40,515	50,761	47,268	38,273	38,429	43,513	39,897	17,285	16,816	17,311	17,621
,, insured	21,848	20,179	35,118	46,616	42,888	37,908	15,043	14,026	15,930	12,384	3,963	5,788	5,579	5,006
,, value-payable	104,755	122,040	50,187	51,674	101,079	106,710	70,158	74,721	63,223	62,702	47,763	55,845	39,446	36,915
Total	49,656,790	52,992,473	65,217,169	66,189,517	61,323,467	64,537,449	38,509,611	38,602,400	38,311,103	39,492,296	5,863,517	5,174,242	13,803,908	14,166,201
Money Orders, Inland	1,933,969	2,013,997	772,332	811,301	1,021,271	1,094,758	945,333	999,011	582,278	636,492	251,475	262,810	499,186	521,556
Grand Total	51,590,759	55,006,470	65,989,501	67,000,818	62,344,738	65,632,207	39,454,944	39,601,411	38,893,381	40,128,788	6,114,992	6,237,052	14,303,094	14,687,757
Deduct—Number of articles returned undelivered	685,496	872,402	2,156,185	2,122,762	1,504,269	1,613,274	692,796	618,466	896,049	1,005,523	201,923	195,640	309,398	281,087
Net actually delivered	50,905,263	54,164,068	63,733,336	64,878,056	60,840,469	64,018,933	38,762,148	38,982,945	37,997,332	39,123,265	5,913,069	6,041,412	13,993,696	14,406,670
Add—Number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	692,531	658,202	662,456	611,776	331,377	318,187	385,883	338,891	302,155	304,536	85,139	76,540	168,080	132,806
Total	51,597,794	54,822,270	64,395,792	65,489,832	61,171,846	64,335,120	39,148,031	39,321,836	38,299,487	39,427,801	5,998,208	6,117,952	14,161,776	14,539,476

* Calculated from the actual figures of 14 days.

No. III.

number of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Bombay, Eastern Bengal, Oudh, Rajputana, and Sind Postal Circles, during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Burma.		Central India.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Sind.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
6,784,181	6,480,653	1,704,055	1,700,587	6,381,373	6,656,531	4,387,430	4,726,750	3,774,986	3,941,114	4,178,025	4,091,207	4,549,699	4,568,079	147,098,153	152,007,978
3,914,942	3,326,714	478,489	408,227	1,375,450	1,267,071	908,146	872,533	1,185,807	1,111,138	651,525	568,167	513,294	500,102	27,309,873	26,202,595
201,610	209,275	58,035	54,802	300,108	273,411	97,638	107,258	177,755	169,986	119,981	126,707	139,795	127,020	6,092,293	6,105,433
860	4,041	1,173	1,017	7,039	5,162	2,842	2,556	1,642	1,851	1,460	1,304	547	443	125,871	117,504
3,937	8,812	4,693	5,632	13,949	13,740	3,415	4,875	6,075	6,075	4,927	5,892	4,224	4,171	198,432	230,836
392,662	344,117	145,322	144,331	521,194	457,293	227,186	216,184	172,934	170,429	22,135	26,306	...	...	7,046,742	6,547,187
642,843	675,172	980,494	1,072,526	3,754,077	3,904,900	4,493,254	4,965,590	2,602,685	2,706,084	2,404,385	2,563,812	1,580,007	1,799,007	109,298,337	116,197,018
39,681	57,983	18,876	20,127	149,807	185,551	182,500	166,701	115,705	126,238	38,664	40,489	31,181	36,161	3,450,111	3,605,498
8,880,716	11,106,767	3,391,137	3,407,249	12,302,997	12,763,659	10,302,411	11,062,446	8,037,639	8,232,915	7,421,102	7,421,884	6,818,747	7,034,983	300,619,812	311,014,049
1,046,467	2,018,659	352,720	386,900	1,015,508	1,084,546	749,893	794,084	701,843	787,852	356,918	379,183	711,307	704,346	25,910,386	26,637,963
126,652	783,140	60,433	69,876	377,488	601,861	217,592	222,754	196,631	248,852	114,558	127,072	203,748	267,258	9,804,446	11,115,134
8,812	11,080	600	2,842	3,780	6,022	7,013	6,935	2,868	3,832	1,721	1,855	4,380	4,302	186,671	197,595
5,136	5,501	1,121	1,434	5,605	6,440	1,799	2,711	2,346	2,816	2,529	1,669	1,069	1,695	76,049	86,349
26,045	27,949	9,412	10,507	39,576	34,857	26,541	33,163	16,894	17,781	11,315	12,071	12,619	13,688	643,885	750,416
26,984	52,821	9,464	10,064	27,975	27,818	15,513	18,354	33,528	33,606	24,533	25,837	18,328	19,267	887,317	892,608
43,825	41,819	5,736	5,918	19,241	17,755	10,976	12,149	8,708	9,699	13,166	13,166	11,367	12,332	375,689	371,621
6,570	3,118	3,885	3,702	12,514	12,410	3,155	2,894	4,954	4,927	19,267	16,607	5,866	5,290	196,580	192,797
67,760	76,760	9,803	9,542	30,759	44,660	21,326	26,515	11,263	15,825	10,767	10,246	11,810	12,514	649,099	708,689
10,207,273	14,699,696	3,844,311	3,907,594	14,044,443	14,400,058	11,356,219	12,182,005	9,016,074	9,358,105	7,975,896	8,009,690	7,799,241	8,075,625	339,349,934	351,971,221
439,603	452,707	114,524	120,591	355,292	365,776	395,695	419,372	186,481	202,210	127,432	129,626	178,430	177,608	7,783,296	8,237,855
10,646,876	15,152,403	3,958,835	4,028,185	14,399,735	14,765,834	11,751,914	12,601,377	9,202,555	9,560,315	8,103,307	8,139,316	7,977,671	8,253,233	347,133,230	360,209,076
1,035,973	1,088,719	151,188	130,860	569,270	496,540	293,719	237,250	205,234	218,296	170,742	165,371	287,959	262,878	9,646,491	10,191,849
9,610,903	14,063,684	3,807,647	3,897,325	13,830,465	14,270,294	11,458,195	12,364,127	8,997,321	9,342,019	7,932,565	7,973,945	7,689,712	7,990,355	337,486,749	350,018,068
218,824	218,824	76,193	75,391	124,350	116,957	88,972	77,826	121,506	109,561	94,097	90,850	84,542	50,825	3,404,513	3,204,908
9,829,727	14,282,508	3,883,840	3,972,716	13,954,815	14,387,251	11,547,167	12,441,953	9,118,827	9,451,580	8,026,662	8,064,795	7,744,254	8,041,180	340,891,262	353,222,976

Appendix

No. IV.

Statement showing the Number of Articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Ajmere, Allaha bad, Bombay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, and Rangoon, during the year 1891-92 and 1892-93.

		Ajmere.		Allahabad.		Bombay.		Calcutta.		Dinapur.		Karachi.		Lahore.		Lucknow.		Madras.		Nagpur.		Rangoon.		Total.			
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Received from Post Offices.	Registered Articles.	147	208	2,114	1,796	4,943	5,442	1,840	1,943	779	676	411	402	1,152	1,141	335	399	4,289	4,007	801	756	533	748	17,344	17,518	...	...
	Parcels	8	6	118	104	436	431	185	148	8	22	37	36	129	121	30	21	206	112	14	19	90	81	1,261	1,101	...	...
	Letters	87,569	83,499	397,613	371,716	555,819	501,353	73,054	716,579	158,374	146,158	46,015	43,210	246,917	253,773	109,587	99,499	281,985	271,628	114,082	106,031	215,575	199,053	2,986,590	2,792,499	...	...
	Newspapers	4,498	4,830	30,407	27,308	40,779	38,912	59,629	60,683	5,375	5,351	6,136	4,266	40,651	36,467	9,255	7,005	37,460	32,692	7,646	7,484	5,853	11,828	247,663	237,426	...	...
	Packets	1,875	2,307	11,824	13,301	60,479	65,638	31,934	35,224	4,444	3,783	1,969	2,911	13,306	13,034	2,299	2,637	7,437	7,748	1,817	2,667	14,271	7,114	151,655	156,364	...	...
	Total	94,097	90,850	*442,076	†414,225	662,456	611,776	‡866,642	§814,577	168,980	156,590	54,542	50,825	302,155	304,536	121,506	109,561	331,377	316,187	124,360	116,957	236,322	218,824	3,404,513	3,204,908	74·22	74·69
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles.	4	1	67	110	632	844	133	134	83	117	18	21	32	86	28	8	158	255	41	17	52	45	1,248	1,638	...	...
	Parcels	...	...	...	...	199	240	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	21	28	8	...	1	...	234	271	...	...
	Letters	44,181	40,385	263,988	233,247	73,890	65,729	112,005	108,409	169,373	160,236	15,197	14,191	80,222	75,786	110,597	90,195	82,557	76,748	28,007	33,179	14,981	14,903	1,001,898	913,298	...	...
	Newspapers	880	940	9,466	14,396	25,923	18,715	49,864	41,960	856	467	328	143	14,151	10,937	3,563	2,529	6,667	5,908	479	474	222	238	112,399	96,707	...	...
	Packets	111	153	3,077	3,423	47,994	49,933	7,733	10,729	2,112	2,502	419	316	1,414	1,706	336	429	2,986	4,456	172	196	228	130	66,582	73,973	...	...
	Total	45,176	41,479	276,598	251,176	148,638	135,461	169,737	161,233	172,325	163,312	15,962	14,971	95,820	88,516	114,524	93,162	92,389	87,395	28,707	33,866	15,484	15,316	1,182,361	1,085,887	25·78	25·31
Total Number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.		139,273	132,329	718,674	665,401	811,094	747,237	1,036,379	975,810	341,305	319,902	70,505	65,796	397,975	393,052	236,030	202,723	423,766	403,582	160,067	150,823	251,806	234,140	4,586,874	4,290,795	100	100
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles.	3	6	268	289	1,231	1,422	180	196	56	72	31	30	74	93	60	102	91	151	10	12	64	92	2,068	2,465	...	...
	Parcels	1	...	30	41	16	10	56	47	2	...	28	29	39	69	22	6	25	12	8	2	41	25	268	241	...	...
	Letters	34,761	35,018	146,374	141,268	152,989	136,092	301,011	263,532	44,053	39,862	25,872	23,076	73,192	68,139	48,823	44,051	38,055	38,860	53,819	47,645	92,386	86,656	1,012,235	924,190	...	...
	Newspapers	3,704	3,817	22,600	17,007	31,303	26,354	8,855	9,073	4,010	4,788	4,691	3,687	15,124	15,347	6,621	5,341	22,527	17,954	6,070	5,942	4,033	7,910	129,538	117,220	...	...
	Packets	1,487	1,826	7,666	9,484	79,154	80,132	18,988	20,900	3,149	2,598	2,487	2,558	8,695	7,968	1,851	1,862	4,530	3,597	1,355	2,140	10,049	4,614	138,411	137,679	...	...
	Total	39,956	40,667	176,938	168,089	264,693	244,010	329,990	293,748	51,270	47,320	33,109	29,380	97,124	91,616	57,377	51,362	65,228	60,574	61,252	55,741	106,573	99,297	1,282,510	1,181,804	27·96	27·54
Balance remaining to be disposed of		99,317	91,662	541,736	497,312	546,401	503,227	706,389	682,062	290,035	272,582	38,396	36,416	300,851	301,436	178,653	151,361	358,538	343,008	98,805	95,082	145,233	134,843	3,304,354	3,108,991	72·04	72·46
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By redirection or retransmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles.	3	11	274	125	449	530	191	161	225	243	17	16	114	150	16	8	76	124	35	38	33	94	1,433	1,500	...	...
	Parcels	2	2	31	15	52	159	31	23	1	5	1	4	38	22	...	4	16	17	4	7	11	31	187	289	...	...
	Letters	19,717	15,544	68,520	57,829	69,067	66,055	61,872	74,719	36,163	35,025	6,362	6,195	46,758	50,168	26,840	29,020	30,289	28,346	8,582	6,646	47,353	39,638	421,263	402,185	...	...
	Newspapers	295	331	2,049	1,967	3,238	4,070	5,477	5,561	538	630	405	182	3,909	3,967	785	638	2,387	1,058	784	551	1,192	2,976	20,959	21,931	...	...
	Packets	225	357	3,005	2,625	8,060	16,134	3,975	3,938	1,121	867	377	290	3,163	3,994	358	464	454	1,039	495	549	3,613	2,007	24,846	32,264	...	...
	Total	20,242	16,245	74,779	62,561	80,866	86,948	71,546	84,402	38,048	36,770	7,162	6,687	53,982	58,301	27,999	23,134	33,122	30,584	9,840	7,791	52,102	44,746	468,688	458,169	14·18	14·74
By return to their senders.	Registered Articles.	50	89	1,070	939	3,352	3,715	1,393	1,449	440	463	287	295	706	633	136	145	2,985	2,847	584	578	230	301	11,273	11,354	...	...
	Parcels	...	...	17	20	471	388	81	49	1	...	4	...	26	15	1	3	47	36	2	4	12	1	662	516	...	...
	Letters	62,925	57,212	308,993	282,730	255,495	231,454	378,587	360,572	183,751	170,087	19,104	20,377	146,880	148,860	103,022	86,569	215,302	201,293	69,777	67,275	46,463	46,211	1,791,199	1,672,640	...	...
	Newspapers	1,377	1,609	13,726	21,982	32,097	27,159	94,764	88,009	1,387	1,000	5,332	521	35,589	27,514	5,193	3,555	19,575	19,588	1,271	1,183	545	1,041	206,856	193,161	...	...
	Packets	207	196	3,876	4,458	21,190	19,234	15,669	20,304	2,181	2,820	468	327	2,862	2,744	335	421	2,806	4,411	139	174	516	491	50,299	55,583	...	...
	Total	64,599	59,106	327,682	310,129	312,605	281,950	490,494	470,383	187,760	174,270	25,195	21,520	186,063	179,766	109,587	90,693	240,715	228,175	71,773	69,214	47,816	48,048	2,060,289	1,933,254	62·35	62·18
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Registered Articles.	55	103	569	553	543	619	209	271	141	115	92	82	290	351	151	152	1,295	1,140	213	145	258	306	3,818	3,837	...	...
	Parcels	5	4	40	28	96	114	19	30	5	17	5	3	27	16	7	9	139	75	8	6	27	24	378	326	...	...
	Letters	14,347	16,110	137,714	123,136	152,158	133,481	142,689	126,165	63,680	61,410	9,874	8,053	60,309	62,392	40,309	37,054	80,996	79,877	16,972	17,644	44,454	41,451	763,791	706,773	...	...
	Newspapers	2	13	598	748	64	44	397	...	296	...	10	19	180	576	219	...	638	...	...	282	305	139	2,709	1,821	...	...
	Packets	67	81	354	157	69	71	1,035	811	105	...	56	52	...	34	91	319	2,633	3,157	...	...	271	129	4,681	4,811	...	...
	Total	14,476	16,311	139,275	124,622	152,930	134,329	144,349	127,277	64,227	61,542	10,039	8,209	60,806	63,369	41,067	37,534	85,701	84,249	17,192	18,077	45,315	42,049	775,377	717,568	23·47	23·08
GRAND TOTAL		99,317	91,662	541,736	497,312	546,401	503,227	706,389	682,062	290,035	272,582	38,396	36,416	300,851	301,436	178,653	151,361	358,538	343,008	98,805	95,082	145,233	134,843	3,304,354	3,108,991	100	100
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Registered Articles.	5	10	228	228	273	326	237	246	104	100	42	21	62	54	11	20	416	349	172	186	66	111	1,616	1,651	...	...
	Parcels	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
	Letters	7,706	6,876	25,350	27,677	51,844	47,238	58,834	58,871	33,680	32,956	7,641	998	17,153	17,670	6,034	5,152	37,946	38,653	11,184	10,561	11,857	9,862	263,219	256,342	...	...
	Newspapers	1	...	4	...	...	...	124	68	17	39	7	...	71	11	2	15	109	55	16	5	38	55	389	248	...	...
	Packets	1	...	19	...	...	...	135	65	11	16	7	4	75	35	2	12	60	53	3	3	22	17	335	205	...	...
	Total	7,713	6,886	25,601	27,907	52,117	47,564	59,330	59,250	33,812	33,111	7,697	851	17,363	17,770	6,049	5,199	38,431	39,110	11,376	10,755	11,983	10,045	265,962	258,448	10·50	10·80

From North-Western Provinces	*1891-92. 365,583	†1892-93. 338,834	From Bengal	‡1891-92. 692,531	§1892-93. 658,209
,, Central India	76,193	75,391	,, Assam	85,130	78,549
	442,076	414,225	,, Eastern Bengal	88,972	77,820
				866,642	814,577

Appendix No. V.

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Foreign Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, small size.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, large size.	2½-anna Envelopes.	4½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Stamps.	9-pie Stamps.	1-anna Stamps.	1½-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	2½-anna Stamps.	3-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	4½-anna Stamps.	6-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	12-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	Gross value.	Discount.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R	R
Bengal	13,815,005	2,062,326	20,720	192	1,760	...	9,772,368	23,120	736	7,136	60,312	2,840	72,197	...	10,453,370	40,206	1,787,449	43,915	1,322,130	410,335	81,706	419,803	240	20,883	188,231	47,832	173,148	17,15,278	26,652
Bombay	22,919,984	1,381,940	34,660	489	2,208	3	14,356,832	28,352	1,440	6,464	54,415	4,736	77,316	...	9,488,782	78,473	1,440,749	44,651	740,691	606,566	177,706	298,498	...	29,671	190,124	59,837	258,057	19,73,361	30,533
Madras	13,997,442	1,522,776	27,640	1	2,024	½	13,262,856	39,184	624	11,944	169,024	7,544	112,168	...	10,392,702	103,918	1,813,805	47,007	1,102,498	299,702	151,518	312,108	...	35,164	257,855	70,134	231,359	18,91,536	29,098
North-Western Provinces	9,689,472	657,176	10,460	...	551	...	6,122,918	33,544	7,866	6,944	29,584	2,816	55,883	...	2,605,617	103,299	743,157	4,092	706,854	91,877	33,283	169,900	..	7,260	159,587	24,867	110,019	8,93,020	13,617
Punjab	10,179,807	1,494,356	16,544	...	820	...	6,247,490	38,080	6,086	8,080	53,408	2,860	89,156	...	3,194,316	152,812	770,595	7,495	519,213	147,652	66,190	165,612	...	10,030	155,395	31,154	162,960	9,90,416	15,441
Assam	1,072,496	166,040	3,824	...	240	...	962,736	12,880	336	2,192	9,792	548	15,436	...	345,806	4	196,557	1,008	88,224	31,262	16,595	59,581	...	2,235	59,715	23,213	61,057	2,37,822	3,546
Bihar	2,759,209	450,986	3,059	...	544	...	2,580,784	10,000	512	584	16,186	948	14,172	...	1,277,421	11,155	233,866	1,492	221,978	35,690	5,237	58,335	...	799	38,859	12,246	49,485	3,26,228	4,966
Burma	378,642	33,107	6,431	...	620	...	1,494,381	12,408	3,673	6,090	6,512	1,504	28,914	...	2,048,722	39,142	330,314	5,429	134,836	128,035	35,974	109,631	11,105	14,619	88,548	44,048	147,760	4,45,609	6,828
Central India	802,640	87,224	528	...	96	...	1,015,808	3,392	48	544	3,696	232	4,988	...	337,411	31,964	55,098	1,047	29,655	20,509	9,117	18,495	...	2,315	18,751	6,487	20,366	1,13,038	1,765
Central Provinces	2,658,516	402,320	3,424	...	480	...	3,012,098	13,808	1,440	3,480	17,712	2,088	24,832	...	1,033,258	17,950	222,064	2,484	145,417	26,220	38,942	55,263	...	4,131	46,994	17,748	62,718	3,46,895	5,392
Eastern Bengal	2,888,400	322,480	1,312	...	56	...	1,490,400	5,968	192	576	7,312	472	3,576	...	718,816	134	115,961	152	96,608	22,681	6,856	51,853	...	2,154	28,743	4,280	19,473	2,00,887	3,136
Oudh	1,841,536	172,288	2,278	...	88	...	1,194,784	9,856	160	1,604	6,256	632	8,180	...	868,377	33,781	177,421	994	130,767	31,830	9,306	46,296	...	1,885	19,231	5,612	21,018	1,86,881	2,8 8
Rajputana	2,036,664	238,368	1,648	...	480	1	2,793,168	7,856	192	1,208	6,480	716	7,680	...	807,827	1,948	96,237	1,236	74,542	13,014	15,722	34,921	...	5,009	33,607	14,021	39,215	2,43,341	4,000
Sind	1,366,560	180,288	2,768	...	376	...	2,382,752	6,728	736	1,576	8,192	968	11,956	...	944,950	38,419	166,550	3,390	71,055	85,651	29,295	31,982	...	3,902	41,996	16,492	50,754	2,68,508	4,125†
Total of 1892-93	86,406,372	9,272,675	135,296	682	10,343	41	66,689,375	246,176	24,041	59,482	448,881	28,800	545,955	...	45,722,875	651,205	8,249,813	264,422	5,366,464	1,941,274	678,949	1,832,178	11,345	140,057	1,328,636	377,521	1,407,389	98,32,770*	1,51,984
Total of 1891-92	80,828,863	8,066,035	61,400	78,940	9,957	2,385	65,348,415	267,200	21,936	86,962	399,671	19,711	496,187	...	43,678,895	637,199	7,818,059	381,249	5,130,701	1,811,127	740,402	1,809,904	70,785	148,761	1,245,088	345,379	1,370,028	94,19,877	1,45,877

* The total value of stamps shewn in this Return does not agree with the aggregate of the value of the different denominations of stamps separately worked out, owing to incorrect Returns furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta.
† Includes R27 on account of discount on impressed Registration Envelopes.

	R	R
Gross value of ordinary stamps sold as per this statement		98,32,770
Ditto ditto ditto as per Appendix X		86,66,874
Difference		11,65,896
Value of unsold stamps held by Postmasters on 31st March 1893	76,238	
Telegraph revenue realised in stamps	21,31,103	
Refund of excess realisations not deducted from the Returns of the Superintendent of Stamps	222	
Short credits in Postal Accounts under reference	51	
	22,07,614	
Deduct.—Excess credits in Postal Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received	24,053	
Excess credits in Postal Accounts under reference	1,30	
Excess credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of short credits in previous years	3,00	
Excess credits in Postal Accounts to be adjusted in 1892-93 by journal entries	43,718	
	21,65,896	
Discount as per this statement		1,51,984
Ditto as per Appendix X		1,35,683
Difference		16,301
Discount on stamps affixed to Telegraph messages deducted from Postal Accounts	17,874	
Refund of discount not deducted from the Returns of the Superintendent of Stamps	52	
Amounts shown in excess by the Superintendents of Stamps under reference	15	
	17,941	
Deduct.—Excess debits in Postal Accounts for which Stamp Returns have not been received	1,460	
Excess debits in Postal Accounts under reference	181	
	1,641	

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	½-anna Stamps.	1-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	₹
Bengal	327,693	1,232	1,296,182	2,246,517	166,913	171,884	62,931	2,81,652
Bombay	128,158	12,468	1,795,015	3,870,835	353,136	162,348	68,641	4,19,720
Madras	420,665	9,408	3,151,950	3,312,426	253,543	83,041	49,567	3,89 797
North-Western Provinces	102,900	7,104	1,183,395	1,762,687	161,259	84,775	34·357	2,07,707
Punjab	284,434	15,136	882,038	3,548,934	267,252	260,973	224,550	4,66,624
Assam	31,776	...	134,177	346,480	19,265	13,402	5 101	34,627
Bihar	62,008	164	327,875	510,705	26,925	16,250	4,975	53,084
Burma	39,563	6,104	449,166	1,039,336	59,856	38,401	7,441	1,00,262
Central India	3,328	...	77,230	128,519	6,967	3,476	1,638	13,070
Central Provinces	35,104	800	602,030	733,107	73,648	34,704	16,498	91,356
Eastern Bengal	48,212	...	132,176	310,244	11,305	9,498	3,579	29,825
Oudh	27,197	368	293,584	496,450	45,181	24,242	9,094	56,922
Rajputana	9,664	7,200	151,950	159,394	11,374	4,818	2,780	19,260
Sind	43,552	...	635,781	724,777	36,968	16,746	7,357	78,333
Total of 1892-93	**1,564,254**	**59,984**	**11,112,549**	**19,190,411**	**1,493,592**	**924,558**	**498,509**	**22,42,239***
TOTAL OF 1891-92	1,486,528	37,652	10,931,525	19,190,123	1,438,149	820,835	367,377	21,30,954

* The total value of Stamps shown in this Return does not agree with the aggregate of the value of different denominations of Stamps separately worked out, owing to incorrect Returns submitted by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta.

Sale of Service Stamps as per Appendix X			₹ 22,56,204
Ditto ditto as per this Statement			22,42,239
		Difference	13,965
Credits in Postal Accounts for which Stamp returns have not been received		₹ 13,732	
Excess credits in Postal Accounts under reference		315	
		14,047	
Deduct—Short credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of excess credits in the previous year	₹ 5		
Short credits in Postal Accounts under reference	48		
Short credits in Postal Accounts to be adjusted by journal entries in 1892-93	29		
		82	13,965

Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Names of Postal Circles.	Articles received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.								Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.								Articles returned by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered.							
	Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.		
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	41,386	19,072	1,143,817	118,627	6,590	197,615	9,987	1,537,094	73,827	14,097	1,066,057	13,642	1,356	163,916	1,266	1,334,161	1,601	1,974	19,608	4,444	471	25,605	759	54,462
Bombay	22,026	23,088	1,062,078	63,996	4,014	177,924	2,202	1,355,328	516	2,850	419,820	2,838	90	57,804	390	484,308	936	5,838	24,960	1,038	294	27,462	372	60,900
Madras	63,792	131,724	1,893,906	103,798	13,746	397,224	9,114	2,613,304	7,764	26,142	936,230	20,826	624	175,506	2,412	1,169,504	6,786	33,708	47,838	2,400	1,986	72,852	1,146	166,716
N.-W. Provinces	170,039	66,229	1,498,928	44,681	7,966	589,075	6,409	2,383,327	128,260	30,576	1,299,538	16,664	1,552	633,940	2,875	2,113,405	6,821	8,194	18,919	1,080	312	45,470	210	81,006
Punjab	84,000	103,104	1,587,226	18,126	5,976	313,094	3,468	2,114,994	9,702	30,370	986,044	5,956	1,056	219,824	1,542	1,254,494	4,864	16,260	45,288	1,338	528	44,226	216	112,720
Assam	7,860	3,714	256,742	31,326	2,520	51,390	4,786	358,338	8,204	1,806	210,260	4,554	534	45,782	1,056	272,196	486	402	8,850	996	228	9,708	378	21,048
Bihar	55,170	16,458	410,670	29,298	2,346	196,974	3,960	714,876	36,978	8,406	370,794	8,520	540	234,828	750	660,816	2,292	1,962	9,372	870	228	27,978	192	42,894
Burma	4,128	10,632	314,736	50,118	4,602	233,664	6,414	624,294	24,462	10,146	266,563	9,330	1,158	163,894	1,398	476,956	174	540	4,982	652	60	24,146	138	30,692
Central Provinces	2,698	25,800	247,821	11,484	3,349	81,061	2,973	375,186	7,973	12,312	208,185	6,450	653	60,082	1,598	297,253	363	3,895	10,740	320	337	17,805	286	33,746
Eastern Bengal	8,412	4,278	561,600	24,840	2,346	51,120	3,186	655,782	30,258	3,576	512,376	8,046	846	60,630	570	616,302	420	348	4,836	942	108	8,004	90	14,748
Oudh	107,839	38,466	549,099	10,907	9,816	260,373	3,173	979,673	8,089	4,284	193,933	4,086	198	166,446	1,450	378,486	4,731	3,464	10,746	247	367	21,602	314	41,47
Rajputana	558	1,596	37,958	1,374	180	6,288	72	48,026	372	744	25,688	732	30	4,308	...	31,874	24	228	2,292	102	...	1,236	12	3,894
Sind	6	27	3,923	75	6	78	5	4,120	49	32	4,087	25	...	118	...	4,311	...	2	32	3	...	10	2	49
Total of 1892-93	597,914	444,188	9,568,504	508,650	63,457	2,555,880	55,749	13,764,342	336,454	145,341	6,499,580	101,669	8,637	1,987,078	15,307	9,094,066	29,498	76,815	208,463	14,432	4,919	326,104	4,115	664,346
TOTAL OF 1891-92	587,760	371,923	8,900,139	491,228	52,936	2,572,215	45,750	12,968,292	318,392	124,455	5829,813	101,299	8,915	1,799,232	12,249	8,194,355	27,519	60,905	184,845	13,870	5,334	312,981	3,578	608,249

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the offences punishable by law committed by Post Office Officials and established against them during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office Employés.		Total.	
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.		
Bengal	18	11	29	
Bombay	5	13	18	
Madras	54	33	87	
North-Western Provinces	14	11	25	
Punjab	15	6	21	
Assam	4	2	6	
Bihar	11	5	16	
Burma	8	1	9	
Central India	6	...	6	
Central Provinces	15	4	19	
Eastern Bengal	4	5	9	
Oudh	9	3	12	
Rajputana	3	3	6	
Sind	4	1	5	
Railway Mail Service	6	8	14	
Total of 1892-93	176	106	282	
Total of 1891-92	150	110	260	

Note.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant.
Besides the 282 cases shown above, there were in 1892-93, 52 cases in which offences were apparently established against the Post Office Officials, but no punishment was imposed on them owing to the cases not being concluded, or to the death or escape of the offenders.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and other servants of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1892 and 1893.

Names of Offices.	Director-ate.		Office of Accounts.		Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		North-Western Provinces.		Punjab.		Assam.		Bihar.		Burma.		Central India.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Sind.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Accountant, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cashier, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Examiner, Post Office	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Postmaster General and Deputy Postmaster General	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	12	12
Inspectors, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	2	2	...	...	53	54	30	30	82	62	52	50	35	36	10	9	18	18	1	1	1	1	11	11	12	12	2	2	1	1	58	59	336	336
Sub-Deputy, including Deputy, Assistant, and Branch Postmasters	...	...	...	...	774	779	621	623	723	737	756	756	676	431	182	177	367	370	106	115	230	213	211	190	146	150	96	74	74	83	180	185	5,057	4,986
Sub-Deputy, Agents, Schoolmasters, Sub-Registrars, and Vernacular)	63	67	758	766	444	444	761	765	1,174	1,107	160	169	370	545	38	44	115	115	26	26	214	214	134	138	114	136	69	69	88	81	1,563	1,530	3,655	3,932
Clerks, Probationers, assisting at Over-Booking Offices, Clerks and Sorters, Sepoys, Boatmen, Mails and others	61	63	61	64	761	774	826	826	621	654	381	433	445	453	103	103	176	183	27	27	165	176	144	147	144	146	98	80	80	80	611	572	6,560	6,720
Contractors Overseers, Sepoys, Peons, Mails and others	...	...	...	...	2,402	2,396	1,828	1,888	1,506	1,566	2,114	2,098	1,334	1,355	361	406	811	811	282	283	443	433	495	528	405	406	222	248	180	185	...	...	13,158	13,394
Total	129	135	823	844	5,771	5,774	5,797	5,979	5,887	5,966	5,278	5,261	4,981	4,961	1,459	1,449	2,104	2,100	688	696	2,138	2,155	1,815	1,907	1,250	1,240	688	688	606	606	9,726	9,755	46,079	46,857

* 14 Village Postmen omitted in 1892.

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement showing Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Heads of Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service.				
*Postage realised in Cash and Commission.**				
Bengal	7,67,272	7,99,165	31,893	...
Bombay	4,43,997	4,39,128	...	4,869
Madras	4,39,349	4,60,289	20,940	...
North-Western Provinces	4,59,060	4,63,472	4,412	...
Punjab	2,91,193	2,92,861	1,668	...
Assam	1,08,038	1,00,219	...	7,819
Bihar	2,25,867	2,23,753	...	2,114
Burma	2,63,252	2,83,663	20,411	...
Central India	62,653	61,016	...	1,637
Central Provinces	1,76,306	1,74,987	...	1,319
Eastern Bengal	1,53,890	1,55,083	1,193	...
Oudh	1,06,600	1,11,718	5,118	...
Rajputana	77,361	72,853	...	4,508
Sind	85,333	80,727	...	4,606
TOTAL	36,60,171	37,18,934	85,635	26,872
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal (including Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue)	16,71,056	17,05,933	34,877	...
Bombay	18,72,183	19,66,294	94,111	...
Madras	17,83,972	18,62,905	78,933	...
North-Western Provinces	8,57,300	8,93,399	36,099	...
Punjab	9,26,471	10,00,232	73,761	...
Assam	2,45,268	2,43,383	...	1,885
Bihar	3,08,296	3,24,047	15,751	...
Burma	4,34,394	4,51,018	16,624	...
Central India	1,06,725	1,13,546	6,821	...
Central Provinces	3,29,954	3,45,772	15,818	...
Eastern Bengal	1,84,595	1,98,187	13,592	...
Oudh	1,74,356	1,85,146	10,790	...
Rajputana	2,31,895	2,43,126	11,231	...
Sind	2,61,149	2,64,989	3,840	...
	93,87,614	97,97,977	4,12,248	1,885
Deduct—Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue	10,62,584	11,31,103	68,519	...
TOTAL	83,25,030	86,66,874	3,43,729	1,885
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,29,644	1,35,683	6,039	...
NET TOTAL	81,95,386	85,31,191	3,37,690	1,885
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,78,538	2,81,653	3,115	...
Bombay	4,06,471	4,19,731	13,260	...
Madras	3,69,064	3,89,802	20,738	...

* This includes—
(*a*) Commission realised on issue of Money Orders and other Money Order receipts.
(*b*) Commission realised on sale of British Postal Orders.
(*c*) Postage on privileged publications.

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—*contd.*				
Sale of Service Postage Stamps—contd.				
North-Western Provinces	2,03,734	2,08,490	4,756	...
Punjab	4,11,297	4,77,790	66,493	...
Assam	35,778	34,630	...	1,148
Bihar	50,416	53,092	2,676	...
Burma	96,535	1,02,034	5,499	...
Central India	12,615	13,070	455	...
Central Provinces	87,657	91,355	3,698	...
Eastern Bengal	28,099	29,843	1,744	...
Oudh	59,396	57,177	...	2,219
Rajputana	17,853	19,260	1,407	...
Sind	76,057	78,277	2,220	...
TOTAL	21,33,510	22,56,204	1,26,061	3,367
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bombay	1,53,594	84,012	...	69,582
Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	10,657	17,656	6,999	...
TOTAL	1,64,251	1,01,668	6,999	69,582
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	36,278	20,733	...	15,545
Bombay	7,965	6,899	...	1,066
Madras	6,763	5,905	...	858
North-Western Provinces	14,178	18,083	3,905	...
Punjab	3,943	3,110	...	833
Assam	1,323	1,090	...	233
Bihar	1,410	968	...	442
Burma	7,028	3,748	...	3,280
Central India	813	503	...	310
Central Provinces	1,539	1,619	80	...
Eastern Bengal	654	527	...	127
Oudh	1,059	1,330	271	...
Rajputana	2,386	1,071	...	1,315
Sind	1,279	960	...	319
TOTAL	86,618	66,546	4,256	24,328
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.				
Bengal	27,53,144	28,07,484	54,340	...
Bombay	28,94,867	29,33,720	38,853	...
Madras	25 99,148	27,18,901	1,19,753	...
North-Western Provinces	15,34,272	15,83,444	49,172	...
Punjab	16,32,904	17,73,993	1,41,089	...
Assam	3,90,407	3,79,322	...	11,085
Bihar	5,85,989	6,01,860	15,871	...
Burma	8,01,209	8,40,463	39,254	...
Central India	1,82,806	1,88,135	5,329	...
Central Provinces	5,95,456	6,13,733	18,277	...
Eastern Bengal	3,67,238	3,83,640	16,402	...
Oudh	3,41,411	3,55,371	13,960	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE—*concld.*				
Rajputana	3,29,495	3,36,310	6,815	...
Sind	4,23,818	4,24,953	1,135	...
	1,54,32,164	1,59,41,329	5,20,250	11,085
Deduct—Telegraph Message Revenue collected in stamps	10,62,584	11,31,103	68,519	...
TOTAL	1,43,69,580	1,48,10,226	4,51,731	11,085
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,29,644	1,35,683	6,039	...
NET TOTAL	1,42,39,936	1,46,74,543	4,45,692	11,085
DEDUCT—*Amount due to the London Post Office.*				
Bombay	1,78,329	2,49,106	70,777	...
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	63,408	14,935	...	48,473
TOTAL	2,41,737	2,64,041	70,777	48,473
Net Amount.				
Bengal	27,53,144	28,07,484	54,340	...
Bombay	26,53,130	26,69,679	16,549	...
Madras	25,99,148	27,18,901	1,19,753	...
North-Western Provinces	15,34,272	15,83,444	49,172	...
Punjab	16,32,904	17,73,993	1,41,089	...
Assam	3,90,407	3,79,322	...	11,085
Bihar	5,85,989	6,01,860	15,871	...
Burma	8,01,209	8,40,463	39,254	...
Central India	1,82,806	1,88,135	5,329	...
Central Provinces	5,95,456	6,13,733	18,277	...
Eastern Bengal	3,67,238	3,83,640	16,402	...
Oudh	3,41,411	3,55,371	13,960	...
Rajputana	3,29,495	3,36,310	6,815	...
Sind	4,23,818	4,24,953	1,135	...
TOTAL	1,51,90,427	1,56,77,288	4,97,946	11,085
Deduct—Telegraph Message Revenue collected in stamps	10,62,584	11,31,103	68,519	...
TOTAL	1,41,27,843	1,45,46,185	4,29,427	11,085
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,29,644	1,35,683	6,039	...
NET AMOUNT	1,39,98,199	1,44,10,502	4,23,388	11,085

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	71,330	96,185	24,855	...
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	414	407	...	7
Punjab	1,70,537	1,58,204	...	12,333
Burma	209	231	22	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Total	1,71,172	1,58,854	22	12,340
Contributions from Native States.				
Madras	85	60	...	25
Punjab	6,000	6,000	...	...
Assam	...	75	75	...
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
Total	11,245	11,295	75	25
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	414	407	...	7
Madras	85	60	...	25
Punjab	2,47,867	2,60,389	12,522	...
Assam	...	75	75	...
Burma	209	231	22	..
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Total	2,53,747	2,66,334	12,619	32

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service.				
Fixed Establishment and Charges.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,25,645	1,27,295	1,650	...
Comptroller, Post Office	3,87,910	4,21,258	33,348	...
Bengal	11,32,906	11,36,670	3,764	...
Bombay	11,97,812	12,33,389	35,577	...
Madras	9,94,738	10,21,399	26,661	...
North-Western Provinces	7,02,249	6,99,915	...	2,334
Punjab	5,99,538	6,38,803	39,265	...
Assam	2,46,884	2,57,949	11,065	...
Bihar	3,25,012	3,23,988	...	1,024
Burma	4,18,425	4,33,337	14,912	...
Central India	1,04,427	1,07,540	3,113	...
Central Provinces	3,21,988	3,24,961	2,973	...
Eastern Bengal	2,51,038	2,56,661	5,623	...
Oudh	1,78,770	1,77,618	...	1,152
Rajputana	1,99,243	1,97,794	...	1,449
Sind	1,51,675	1,58,117	6,442	...
Railway Mail Service	8,31,230	8,11,916	...	19,314
Total	81,69,490	83,28,610	1,84,393	25,273
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.				
Director General of the Post Office	21,599	27,217	5,618	...
Comptroller, Post Office	23,868	14,732	...	9,136
Bengal — Law Charges	137	380		
Bengal — Payments to State Railway	387	380		
Bengal — Payments to Guaranteed Railway	10,260	10,260		
Bengal — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	120	255	6,368	...
Bengal — Fixed Stationery and Rent	56,261	63,090		
Bengal — Other Charges	1,89,618	1,88,786		
Bombay — Law Charges	2	...		
Bombay — Payments to Guaranteed Railway	6,000	6,448		
Bombay — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	918	779	10,293	...
Bombay — Fixed Stationery and Rent	65,653	71,403		
Bombay — Exchange on Continental Money Orders	...	750		
Bombay — Other Charges	1,19,935	1,23,421		
Madras — Law Charges	1,456	58		
Madras — Payments to Guaranteed Railway	...	413		
Madras — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	431	2,369	5,738	...
Madras — Fixed Stationery and Rent	52,875	53,561		
Madras — Other Charges	1,01,590	1,05,689		
North-Western Provinces — Law Charges	362	214		
North-Western Provinces — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	666	336	8,306	...
North-Western Provinces — Fixed Stationery and Rent	38,151	38,114		
North-Western Provinces — Other Charges	65,706	74,527		
Punjab — Law Charges	...	5		
Punjab — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	110	665	13,121	...
Punjab — Fixed Stationery and Rent	30,416	30,568		
Punjab — Other Charges	69,369	81,778		
Assam — Law Charges	1	3		
Assam — Payments to Guaranteed Railway	4,670	4,812		
Assam — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	90	...	5,746
Assam — Fixed Stationery and Rent	6,389	6,624		
Assam — Other Charges	33,613	27,398		

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*contd.*				
***Miscellaneous and Contingencies*—contd.**				
Bihar . . Law Charges	170	...		
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	—105	...	4,387
Fixed Stationery and Rent	19,871	20,038		
Other Charges	26,882	22,603		
Burma . . Law charges	97	3		
Payments to State Railway	34,597	29,914		
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	100	...	...	8,934
Fixed Stationery and Rent	21,008	19,594		
Other Charges	73,929	71,286		
Central India . Compensation for loss of insured parcels	1,242	—117		
Fixed Stationery and Rent	4,181	4,378	...	451
Other Charges	8,135	8,846		
Central Provinces . Law Charges	7	...		
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	170	1,225	3,509	...
Fixed Stationery and Rent	17,647	18,276		
Other Charges	34,288	36,120		
Eastern Bengal . Law Charges	15	...		
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	153	...	7,421
Fixed Stationery and Rent	10,212	10,228		
Other Charges	35,826	28,251		
Oudh . . Compensation for loss of insured parcels	7	...		
Fixed Stationery and Rent	6,900	6,904	874	...
Other Charges	15,199	16,076		
Rajputana . Law Charges	7	2		
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	800	850	...	1,294
Fixed Stationery and Rent	10,203	10,447		
Other Charges	19,900	18,317		
Sind . . Compensation for loss of insured parcels	30	—15		
Fixed Stationery and Rent	9,485	8,636	...	14
Other Charges	13,610	14,490		
Railway Mail Service. Law Charges	...	7		
Payments to State Railway	8,23,615	7,93,831		
Payments to Guaranteed Railway	1,35,276	1,39,256	...	31,557
Special Train Hire	78,200	63,110		
Fixed Stationery and Rent	22,653	18,950		
Other Charges	1,32,722	1,45,755		
Total	24,57,547	24,42,434	53,827	68,940
Stationery and Printing.				
Bengal . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	1,77,009	96,242		
Printing at Government Presses	1,20,339	81,968	...	1,19,272
Printing at Private Presses	90	72		
Other Charges	118	2		
Bombay . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	44,232	37,975		
Printing at Government Presses	339	35	...	10,050
Printing at Private Presses	3	514		
Other Charges	4,020	6,032		
Madras . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	4,237	7,341		
Printing at Government Presses	1,464	3,708	5,311	...
Printing at Private Presses	3	3		
Other Charges	38	33		

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*contd.*				
***Stationery and Printing*—contd.**				
North-Western Provinces. Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	1,06,047	62,531		
Printing at Government Presses	3,306	352	...	46,237
Printing at Private Presses	97	203		
Other Charges	5,479	5,606		
Punjab . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	2,826	1,289		
Printing at Government Presses	1,937	..	...	4,301
Printing at Private Presses	1,075	250		
Other Charges	40	38		
Assam . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	162	142		
Printing at Government Presses	3	...	578	...
Printing at Private Presses	514	1,115		
Bihar . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	527	348	...	204
Printing at Private Presses	509	484		
Burma . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	910	871		
Printing at Government Presses	4,001	2,478	...	1,578
Printing at Private Presses	18	2		
Central India . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	230	196	...	151
Printing at Private Presses	670	553		
Central Provinces . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	866	264		
Printing at Private Presses	67	357	...	321
Other charges	30	21		
Eastern Bengal Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	370	469	...	12
Printing at Private Presses	683	572		
Oudh . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	169	52	4	...
Printing at Private Presses	875	996		
Rajputana . Cost of Stationery Supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	106	175	...	290
Printing at Private Presses	454	95		
Sind . . Cost of Stationery snpplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	60	255	239	...
Printing at Private Presses	350	394		
Railway Mail Service . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	10,838	19,373		
Printing at Government Presses	...	108	6,089	...
Printing at Private Presses	30,249	27,703		
Other Charges	8	...		
	5,25,384	3,55,211	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proportion debitable to the Telegraph Department	14,568	15,980	[illegible]	...
Total	5,10,816	3,39,231	10,819	1,82,404

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*contd.*				
Mail-cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	5,564	4,466	...	1,098
Bombay	40,450	40,505	55	...
Madras	16,347	15,946	...	401
North-Western Provinces	30,189	33,521	3,332	...
Punjab	48,524	1,34,431	85,907	...
Assam	3,802	5,384	1,582	...
Bihar	501	541	40	...
Burma	8,101	8,283	182	...
Central India	6,587	6,321	...	266
Central Provinces	21,132	22,042	910	...
Oudh	4,681	4,656	...	25
Sind	4,218	3,485	...	733
Total	1,90,096	2,79,581	92,008	2,523
Bounty Money.				
Bombay	2,531	2,857	326	...
Madras	7,082	8,062	980	...
Burma	314	683	369	...
Total	9,927	11,602	1,675	...
Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.				
Bengal	11,554	9,668	...	1,886
Bombay	412	255	..	157
Madras	675	320	...	355
North-Western Provinces	809	1,054	245	...
Punjab	36	—43	...	79
Assam	1,845	1,694	...	151
Bihar	1,491	702	...	789
Burma	1,031	728	...	303
Central India	88	27	...	61
Central Provinces	362	325	...	37
Eastern Bengal	3,594	4,276	682	...
Oudh	627	506	...	121
Rajputana	65	66	1	...
Sind	...	80	80	...
Railway Mail Service	86	109	23	...
Total	22,675	19,767	1,031	3,939
Total Postal Service.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,47,244	1,54,512	7,268	...
Comptroller, Post Office	4,11,778	4,35,990	24,212	...
Bengal	17,04,363	15,92,239	...	1,12,124
Bombay	14,82,307	15,18,363	36,056	...
Madras	11,80,952	12,18,896	37,944	...
North-Western Provinces	9,53,061	9,16,373	..	36,688
Punjab	7,53,871	8,87,784	1,33,913	...
Assam	2,97,883	3,05,211	7,328	...
Bihar	3,74,963	3,68,599	...	6,364
Burma	5,62,531	5,67,179	4,648	...
Central India	1,25,560	1,27,744	2,184	...
Central Provinces	3,96,557	4,03,591	7,034	...
Eastern Bengal	3,01,788	3,00,620	...	1,168
Oudh	2,07,283	2,06,808	...	475

Appendix No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Total Postal Service—*concld.*				
Rajputana	2,30,778	2,27,746	...	3,032
Sind	1,79,428	1,85,442	6,014	...
Railway Mail Service	20,64,877	20,20,118	...	44,759
	1,13,75,119	1,14,37,205	2,66,601	2,04,515
Deduct—Printing Charges debitable to the Telegraph Department	14,568	15,980	1,412	...
Total	1,13,60,551	1,14,21,225	2,65,189	2,04,515
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	1,35,516	96,185	...	39,331
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	414	407	...	7
Punjab	1,70,537	1,58,204	...	12,333
Burma	209	231	22	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Total	1,71,172	1,58,854	22	12,340
Subsidy Payments.				
British India Steam Navigation Company and River Steamer Companies and Ferries in Bengal	5,10,274	5,22,874	12,600	...
Bengal Central Flotilla (Eastern Bengal)	580	1,140	560	...
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company and for conveyance of Mails between Bombay and Goa (Bombay)	26,755	61,755	35,000	...
Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma)	48,000	48,000	...	...
Subsidy for the Daily Mail Service between Dhubri and Dibrugarh (Assam)	33,500	31,000	...	2,500
Subsidy to Ceylon Government (Madras)	...	1,625	1,625	...
Total	6,19,109	6,66,394	49,785	2,500
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	5,10,688	5,23,281	12,593	
Bombay	26,755	61,755	35,000	
Madras	...	1,625	1,625	
Punjab	3,06,053	2,54,389	...	
Assam	33,500	31,000	...	
Burma	48,209	48,231	22	
Central Provinces	12	12	...	
Eastern Bengal	580	1,140	560	
Total	9,25,797	9,21,433		

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R	R	R
I.—Postal Service.				
Postage on Letters and Parcels, etc.	12,71,900	12,28,488		
Cash realised on privileged Newspapers	2,80,610	2,80,150		
Reciepts on account of Money Orders	21,11,968	22,14,401		
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders	1,852	1,717		
	36,66,330	37,24,756		
Deduct—				
Refund of Postage Collections	6,159	5,822		
			36,60,171	37,18,934
Sale of Postage Stamps, Ordinary (gross value)	...	...	83,25,030	86,66,874
Ditto ditto Service „	...	...	21,33,510	22,56,204
Miscellaneous Receipts (i.e., *sale of waste paper, etc.*).				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	8,632	9,032		
Other petty receipts	79,145	58,491		
	87,777	67,523		
Deduct—Refund of Window Delivery Tickets	...	12		
Refund of petty receipts	1,159	965		
	1,159	977	86,618	66,546
			1,42,05,329	1,47,08,558
Deduct—				
Account of Foreign Postage due to London	24,735	1,65,094		
Ditto to Colonial and other Foreign Administra-	52,751	—2,721	77,486	[illegible]
Total	...	...	1,41,27,843	[illegible]

No. XI.

Postal Department during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Post Office Expenditure.			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
			R	R	R	R
I.—Postal Service.						
Salaries and Establishments.						
Chief Office, Calcutta.		Director General's Office, Salaries	84,359	82,058		
		Establishment	41,286	45,237		
		Comptroller's Office, Salaries	35,939	33,154		
		Establishment	3,51,971	3,88,104		
Presidency and District Offices.		Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General, and Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Salaries	1,99,872	2,06,637		
		Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents, and Inspectors, Salaries	7,28,524	7,26,565		
		Establishment	57,02,002	57,70,408		
Conveyance of Mails.		Road Establishment	9,41,009	9,86,906		
		Ferry Establishment	2,341	2,209		
		Boat Establishment	19,634	24,047		
		Railway Charges	4,932	5,859		
Stationery and Printing		Printing Establishment	43,010	42 896		
Post Office, Miscellaneous		Aligarh Workshop Establishment	14,611	14,530		
					81,69,490	83,88,616
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges—					
	Director General's Office	Temporary Establishment	535	160		
		Office Expenses	10,715	12,925		
		Travelling Expenses	3,036	7,877		
		Hill Journey Allowances	7,313	6,255		
	Comptroller's Office	Temporary Establishment	13,967	440		
		Office Expenses	9,713	9,403		
		Travelling Expenses	187	4,889		
Presidency and District Offices.		Experimental and Temporary Establishment	30,328	24,179		
		Office Expenses	8,34,266	8,43 503		
		Travelling Expenses	3,50,412	3,82,602		
		Construction and repair of Post Offices	22,675	19,767		
Conveyance of Mails.		Road Establishment, Temporary	4,758	5,033		
		Ferry ditto ditto	346	436		
		Contingent Road Charges	54,393	49,016		
		Payments to P. and O. Company	2,925	6,318		
		Boat Contingencies	3,080	3,814		
		Special Train Hire	78,200	63,110		
		Payments to State Railways	8,58 599	8,24,125		
		Payments to Guaranteed Railways	1,56,206	1,61,189		
Stationery and Printing		Printing, Miscellaneous	5,10,816	3,39,231		
Post Office, Miscellaneous.		Aligarh Workshop Charges	670	570		
		Other Miscellaneous Charges	37,898	35,840		
		Loss by Exchange on Overland Continental Money Orders	...	750		
					29,91,038	28,08,438
Conveyance of Mails.	Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service).	Mail Cart Establishment and Charges	3,61,268	4,38,435		
		Deduct—Mail Cart and Passenger Service	1,71,172	1,58,854		
					1,90,096	2,79,581
	Bounty Money		...	...	9,927	11
Discount on sale of ordinary stamps			...	...	1,29,644	
	Total		...	...	1,14,90,[illegible]	

No. XI—*concld.*

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1982-93.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train Collections	71,366	96,187		
Deduct—Refund of ditto	36	2	71,330	96,185
Mail Cart, Parcel Van, and Passenger Service . .	1,71,172	1,58,854		
Contribution from Native States	11,245	11,295	1,82,417	1,70,149
Total .	...	...	2,53,747	2,66,334
III.—Receipts not shown in Post Office Accounts, but credited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
District Post collections, including Zemindary Dâk receipts in Bengal	...	...	77,663	76,108
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	1,44,59,253	1,48,88,627

No. XI—*concld.*

Postal Department during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93—concld.

Post Office Expenditure.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R	R	R
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Conveyance of Mails. Bullock Train Establishment and Charges	...	...	1,35,516	96,185
Conveyance of Mails. Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	...	...	1,71,172	1,58,854
Conveyance of Mails. Subsidy to B. I. S. N. and other Companies	...	...	6,19,109	6,66,394
Total	...	...	9,25,797	9,21,433
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Dâks in Bengal	...	...	11,66,682	11,75,134
Stores from England	...	...	3,59,640	3,57,580
Payments under Postal Arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	...	...	5,99,000	5,99,000
Other Payments	...	...	4,570	...
Exchange on Charges in England	...	...	4,18,290	5,75,500
Total	...	...	25,48,182	27,07,214
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,49,64,174	1,51,85,555

Appendix

No. XII.

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and Net Revenue, etc., of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1892-93.

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

Year.	Postage Revenue Proper.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realised in cash.	Postal Facilities at the close of each
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, etc.									Post Offices.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		No
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33 06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	20,52,445	...	779
1857-58	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,921	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810
1858-59	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,003	1,93,230	51,43,291	42,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,08,140	...	835
1859-60	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,57,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
1860-61	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	53,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,879	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889
1861-62	17 59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,274	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,545	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,891	32,07,046	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	38,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months)	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,16,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,39,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,39,506	9,80,133	...	2,205
1868-69	28,59,802	27,55,016	16 25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,801	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629
1870-71	27,95,220	42,30,124	17,80,050	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,830	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,950	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,83,427	31'8	2,906
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,274	19,06,351	88,107	62,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,81,251	1,57,405	8,06,889	31'23	3,178
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,125	38,974	65,24,338	59 48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31 23	3,408
1875-76	35,98,3 6	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30'97	3,631
1876-77	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30'71	3,851
1877-78	41,22.910	12,86,136	22,44.948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,13,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	30'33	4,107
1878-79	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	63,09,875	65,87,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26'62	4,302
1879-80	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	83,97,884	79,80,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,82,883	24'86	4,410
1880-81	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,92,446	74,14,135	11,19,470	2,21,679	25'74	4,521
1881-82	43,91,285	13,88,929	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,259	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35'17	4,819
1882-83	44,50,471	14,90,802	33,77,408	53,207	93,71,972	91,06,035	76,16,133	85,49,226	5,57,709	9,33,093	36'84	5,210
1883-84	47,92,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,835	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	35'64	5,879
1884-85	50,24,334	16,17,614	35,87,102	43,610	1,02,72,670	99,89,669	83,72,055	90,72,350	9,17,319	7,00,395	35'07	6,486
1885-86	64,08,218	17,19,768	36,87,929	96,317	1,09,13,232	1,06,05,220	88,85,458	94,26,282	11,78,938	5,40,830	24'86	6,849
1886-87	66,96,849	17,40,152	38,12,035	86,791	1,13,4 ,827	1,10,82,590	93,03,438	97,26,901	13,55,689	3,82,463	24'98	7,097
1887-88	70,86,853	18,11,058	29,68,076	82,914	1,19,47,601	1,16,65,355	98,54,297	99,58,084	17,07,271	1,03,787	25'02	7,363
1888-89	73,88,092	18,88,749	31,66,829	1,33,102	1,25,85,772	1,22,05,804	1,04,06,285	99,30,093	23,65,331	Surplus. 4,66,882	25'43	7,331
1889-90	75,39,968	19,81,452	32,31,695	78,077	1,28,01,422	1,-5,81,686	1,05,49,608	1,04,42,947	20,58,213	1,06,661	25'39	8,165
1890-91	80,08,707	20,35,436	35,34,333	73,700	1,36,54,266	1,34,98,888	1,14,60,452	1,06,34,219	28,61,669	8,26,233	26'02	8,384
1891-92	81,95,366	21,33,510	36,60,171	86,618	1,40,75,665	1,39,98,199	1,18,64,689	1,13,60,551	26,37,648	5,04,138	26'16	8,617
1892-93	83,31,191	22,56,204	37,18,991	66,546	1,45,72,875	1,44,10,502	1,21,54,298	1,14,21,225	29,89,277	7,33,073	25'63	8,888

Receipt-open end year.	Postal Lines.					Total Number of Articles given out for Delivery.						Articles finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Offices.		Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	European Letters.		Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., *i.e.* of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
Letter boxes.	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mail-cart, horses, camels, etc.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer services, sea and river.	Total mileage.	Letters.*	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money orders.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.		Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No	₹
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Three digits omitted in these columns.											
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	17,260	1,824	290	93	...	19,473						
...	...	146	5,657	30,470	...	36,313	26,392	2,629	463	133	...	29,6·8						
...	...	No information available for this year.					29,503	3,133	477	172	...	33,286						
...	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	33,863	3,772	492	173	...	38,302						
...	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	37,453	5,272	533	177	...	43,441						
...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,338	45,743	6,326	625	243	...	52,938						
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,637	5,262	564	268	...	48,733						
...	...	1,798	4,728	39,034	...	45,554	42,981	4,682	563	292	...	48,490						
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	42,347	4,229	561	321	...	47,459						
...	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	44,246	4,558	556	341	...	49,702						
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,331	5,332	46,875	46,907	4,648	556	349	...	52,462						
...	...	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	51,069	4,917	591	391	...	56,968						
...	...	3,688	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,959	54,797	5,134	579	402	...	60,913						
...	...	3,993	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	54,057	4,885	562	495	...	59,849						
...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	62,567	5,412	651	525	...	69,154						
1,422	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987						
1,[illegible]	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	76,867	6,265	764	736	...	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	73,110
2,885	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	77,303	6,563	694	1,137	...	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	69,156
3,899	...	5,368	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	...	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	68,110
3,854	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,078
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	98,331	8,762	605	1,336	...	109,2 5	1,035,440	·94	542	...	...	54,770
4,447	1,693	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	104,393	9,365	792	1,608	...	116,119	922,002	·79	610	...	...	57,170
5,484	1,980	6,938	4,383	33,412	13,687	58,370	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	...	119,470	781,487	·66	633	...	...	53,125
5,574	2,242	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	...	122,541	691,261	·56	644	2,078,592	2,548,795	66,685
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	115,089	10,999	909	1,827	...	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,864	2,978,519	70,749
6,426	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,340	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	...	13 ,899	635,901	·48	...	2,862,213	2,873,819	71,051
6,280	2,833	9,465	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	138,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	142,977	658,068	·46	...	3,021,980	2,035,403	88,160
7,190	3,241	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	143,523	11,948	1,080	2,105	...	158,666	673,.08	·43	...	2,797,421	3,138,473	72,053
7,936	3,670	9,801	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,304	153,093	12,527	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,804	622,451	·36	...	3,243,047	3,170,123	70,000
8,436	3,843	10,631	3,580	34,805†	14,520	63,536	165,553	14,076	1,312	3,113	2,566	186,620	578,668	·31	...	3,272,930	3,176,926	70,000
8,731	4,039	11,632	4,049	34,482	10,785	60,888	179,480	15,848	1,286	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,967	·29	...	3,336,127	3,251,652	70,000
8,986	4,253	11,862	4,227	35,281	11,117	62,487	190,513	17,507	1,338	4,425	3,55	220,333	639,390	·29	...	3,531, 71	3,429,865	
9,386	4,485	12,710	3,933	35,729	11,683	64,055	211,983	20,342	1,476	5,119	4,163	243,083	672,075	·28	...	3,668,270	3,310,6[illegible]	
9,804	4,725	14,043	3,963	36,471	12,489	65,960	283,811	21,607	1,58	5,752	4,821	259,571	708,817	·27	...	3,752,148		
10,407	5,007	15,073	3,976	36,539	12,438	68,026	233,692	21,833	1,621	6,740	5,512	274,398	707,352	·26	...	4,[illegible]4†		
11,083	5,290	15,720	3,980	39,189	12,324	71,113	254,491	22,696	1,798	8,102	6,137	293,224	718,170	·24	...			
11,800	5,707	16,514	4,826	41,476	12,[illegible]77	74,393	271,359	23,287	1,882	8,701	6,729	311,988	776,602	·24				
12,[illegible]	6,167	17,[illegible]96	4,192	44,019	12,321	77,728	280,741	24,935	1,902	10,375	7,326	325,279	75[illegible],703	·23				
13,[illegible]	6,697	18,160	4,550	46,732	12,550	80,672	300,520	25,910	2,109	10,711	7,783	347,133	775,377					
							311,014	26,638	2,170	12,149	8,228	360,209	7[illegible]					

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

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, etc.) from that year to 1872-73, and afterwards at a low privileged letter rate of one anna for 10 tolahs (about 4 oz.)

Column 8.—The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence detailed in the notes regarding Columns 3.

Column 12.—The figures in this column shew the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to [illegible] with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the [illegible]

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

Columns 27 and 28.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference [illegible]

Column 29.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and [illegible]

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

(b) Revised so as to show the number of articles exchanged with the United [illegible]

* Including post cards from 1879-80.

† 1,378 miles of lines under this head have in 1884-85 been included [illegible]

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